IVERSAL · SELF-PRONOUNCING

DICTIONARY

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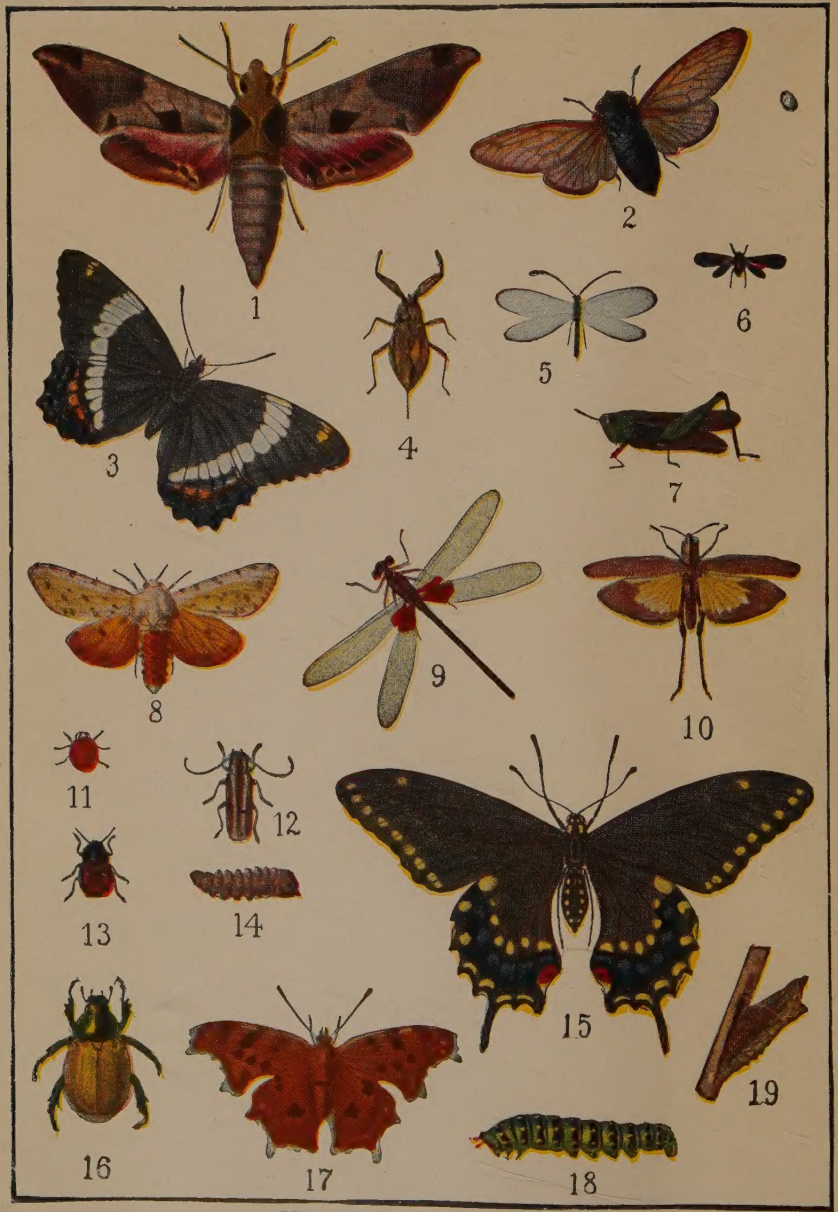

COMMON AMERICAN INSECTS

1. Sphinx moth. 2. Seventeen-year locust. 3. Admiral butterfly. 4. Giant water bug. 5. Aphis lion. 6. Plant louse or aphid. 7. Grasshopper. 8. Tiger moth. 9. Dragon fly. 10. Grasshopper, with wings spread. 11, 12, 13, 16. Beetles: 11, Lad, "bird"; 12, Round-headed apple tree borer; 13. Leaf beetle. 14. Larva of No. 12. 15. Swallow-tail butterfly. 16. Scarab beetle. 17. Common butterfly. 18. Larva of No. 15. 19. Chrysalis of No. 15.

Winston's Self-Pronouncing Dictionary Series

NEW UNIVERSAL GRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE SELF-PRONOUNCING

—COMPRISING—

UNDER ONE ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT

THE DEFINITION OF WORDS
THE PROPER SYLLABICATION OF WORDS
THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS
THE PARTS OF SPEECH OF WORDS
THE CAPITALIZATION OF WORDS
SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS

Edited by

W. J. PELO, A.M. (Harv.)

WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES, CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN, NAMES OF PERSONS AND PLACES, AND WORDS AND PHRASES FREQUENTLY ALLUDED TO, ETC., ETC.

ILLUSTRATED WITH COLORED PLATES

THE JOHN C. WINSTON COMPANY

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PREFACE

IN these days of practically universal education, the Dictionary has become as necessary for the needs of the mind as bread is for those of the body. Such works vary in kind and character, from the voluminous and costly Unabridged Dictionary, adapted to the needs of the advanced scholar, down through varied grades to those suited for ready reference and of size convenient alike for the desk and the pocket. The present work belongs in the latter category, but may justly be claimed as ranking among the fullest and most complete of its kind. It is based on the foundation laid by Noah Webster. Its special features are the following:

First. It contains the words of the English language in ordinary use, together with many new words which have recently come into use.

Second. The words are conveniently divided into syllables, in the manner employed by the best writers.

Third. The proper use of capitals and small letters in writing is indicated by the capitalization of the initial letter of all proper nouns.

Fourth. The pronunciation of each word is shown by a clear and properly accepted system of phonetic spelling.

Fifth. The definitions are accurate, embracing the recent distinctions and shades of meaning.

Sixth. Each word and its derivatives are especially indexed, the derivatives not being crowded in with the definitions, as is often done to save space, but with a loss of clearness and utility.

Seventh. The synonyms and antonyms are given in connection with the words themselves, instead of the less convenient method of placing them in a separate list in the appendix.

Eighth. A clear-faced type, alike for words and definitions, is employed, an expedient being used which permits the words to be unusually clear and full in size.

Ninth. An appendix is given containing lists of foreign words and phrases, abbreviations, and forms of address to be used in communicating with persons of title or in official positions.

This list of the leading features of the work will suffice to show the care with which it has been prepared and its great usefulness. Its convenience of size, fullness of content, and logical arrangement especially adapt it for school and general use.

W. J. PELO

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RULES FOR PUNCTUATION

Punctuation consists in the proper placing of points and marks in written or printed language to represent correctly the meaning and proper pauses in a sentence. The punctuation marks are the Comma (,), Semicolon (;), Colon (:), Period (.), Interrogation mark (?), Exclamation mark (!), Hyphen (-), Dash (—), Apostrophe (’), Quotation marks (“ ”), Parentheses ( ), Brackets [ ], and Braces { }.

THE COMMA (,)

The **comma** indicates the smallest division of a sentence. It is used to mark the elements of a sentence that are alike in form and value, in order to show their equality; to set off any elements that cause a break in a sentence without adding any special meaning; to set off clauses out of their natural order; to separate words in a series; to mark the close of the complimentary salutation of a letter or an address; to separate numerals into groups of three figures; to mark the omission of a word; to introduce a brief direct quotation: to set off an unusually long subject.

THE SEMICOLON (;)

The **semicolon** indicates greater breaks than are marked by the comma. It is used between clauses not connected by a conjunction in a short compound sentence; to introduce simple or informal explanations in compound sentences; to separate clauses of a compound sentence that are joined by a conjunctive adverb.

THE COLON (:)

The **colon** is used to introduce formal words; to end a salutation at the beginning of a letter; to introduce the final clause of a compound sentence that summarizes details; to mark the beginning of an extended quotation; to separate the chapter number and verse number in scripture references; to separate the place of publication and the publisher’s name in bibliographical references.

THE PERIOD (.)

The **period** indicates a full stop. It is used to end a declarative sentence; to mark abbreviations and initials; to set off the side-head or a figure in the first line of a paragraph.

THE INTERROGATION POINT (?)

The **interrogation point** is used to indicate a question or a sentence that expresses doubt. Indirect questions are not followed by an interrogation point. The interrogation point should be placed inside quotation marks or parentheses only when it is a part of the quotation or the matter that is inclosed in parentheses.

THE EXCLAMATION POINT (!)

The **exclamation point** is used to indicate an emphatic utterance or words that denote surprise, feeling, or doubt. It is sometimes used in parentheses or brackets to indicate an ironic comment on the idea of a writer. The exclamation point is placed inside the quotation marks only when it forms part of the quotation.

THE APOSTROPHE (’)

The **apostrophe** is used to mark the omission of a letter or of letters in the contraction of a word, or of figures in a number; to indicate the possessive case of nouns; to show the plural of letters and figures.

QUOTATION MARKS (“ ”)

Quotation marks are used before and after words that are quoted directly; to set off a word or a phrase that is used in a peculiar sense; to set off slang words and nicknames; to set off titles of articles, letters, and addresses, names of ships, titles of pictures, works of art, etc.; to set off titles of shorter poems. If a quotation occurs within a quotation, then the former should be set off by single quotation marks. With regard to other punctuation, the quotation marks follow the mark that belongs to the quoted selection. They precede a mark that belongs to the entire sentence, except in the case of the comma and the period, which are always included within the quotation marks.

THE HYPHEN (-)

The **hyphen** is used to join two words that are used as a compound word; to indicate in printed matter the end of a line when space is lacking for one or more syllables at the end of that line; for special purposes, the hyphen is used to indicate prefixes and suffixes, syllabication, derivation, pronunciation, or spelling.

THE DASH (—)

The **dash** is used to indicate an abrupt break in the thought of a sentence; to set off from the rest of the sentence any matter that is explanatory; to mark an omitted word; to precede the name of the author at the end of a quoted passage of prose or poetry; to separate a side heading from the text of the paragraph; between pairs of numbers or two terminal dates.

PARENTHESES ( )

Parentheses are used to set off figures or letters that are used to mark divisions in enumerations run into the text; in the body of a sentence, to indicate the items of a series. Parentheses inclose all marks of punctuation that are a part of the inclosed matter.

BRACKETS [ ]

Brackets are used in cases that are similar to the uses of parentheses. They may also be used to inclose an explanation or note; to indicate new or unauthorized matter inserted in a quotation; to rectify a mistake; to supply an omission; to inclose such phrases as **to be continued, to be concluded,** at the beginning of articles, chapters, etc.

CAPITALS

Capitals are used to begin the first word of a sentence or of a line of poetry; to begin the first word of a direct question or a direct quotation within a sentence; to begin the first word of a resolution or an enactment; to begin all proper nouns, names of persons and places, and all nouns referring to certain locations, such as North, South, East, and West; to begin the names of the Deity, and pronouns or nouns that refer directly to the Deity; to begin all adjectives derived from the names of countries or places; to begin names of the months of the year or days of the week; to begin all important words in titles of books; to begin a formal or an informal address, such as, **Dear Sir, My dear Sir;** the pronoun **I** and the interjection **O** are always capitals; to begin epithets used as proper names; to begin the names of all political parties, political divisions, or alliances; to begin all scientific names of divisions, orders, and species.

DICTIONARY
—OF—
PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Prefixes

A

a [A.S.] on or in; as abed, ashore, afield.

a [A.S. *and*] over against; as along.

a [A.S. *ā*] used as an intensive prefix to verbs; as arise, abide, affright.

a [A.S.] of or from; as adown, anew.

a [A.S. *ge*] as aware.

a, at, old sign of *inf.;* as ado.

a, an [G.] without, denoting privation; as apathy, without feeling; anarchy, without government.

a, ab, abs [L.] from or away; as avert, abhor, abstain, abstract.

ad [L.] to, at; with its different forms **a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at;** as adhere, ascend, accept, affect, aggravate, allot, announce, appear, arrest, assent, attend.

al [A.S.] all; as almighty, altogether.

amb, ambi, am [L.] on both sides, around; as ambient, ambition, ambidexter, amputate.

amphi [G.] both, round about; as amphibious, amphitheatre.

an [Fr. *en*, L. *in*] as anoint.

ana [G.] through, back, up; as anatomy, analyze.

ante, anti, anci, ant, an [L.] before; as antecedent, anticipate, ancient, antique, ancestor.

anti, ant [G.] opposite to, against; as antipathy, antipodes, antagonist.

apo [G.] from; as apostasy, apostate; **aph,** in aphelion.

arch, archi, arche [G.] first, chief; as in archangel, architect, archetype.

at [E.] nearness; as in atone.

auto, auth [G.] self; as autobiography, authentic.

B

be [A.S.] causative, as becloud; privative, as behead; intensive, as bespatter, bespeak, &c.

bis, bi, bin [L.] twice, double; as biscuit, biennial, binocular.

by [A.S.] near, beside; as bystander, bypath.

C

cata, cat, cath [G.] down, downwards, according to; as cataract, catechism, catholic.

circum, circu [L.] round about; as circumscribe, circumfluent, circumspect, circuit.

cis [L.] on this side; as cisalpine.

con [L.] with its forms **co, col, com, cor, coun,** together, with; as connect, cohere, collect, compose, correct, council.

contra [L.] against; as contradict, controvert.

counter [Fr. *contre*] against; as counteract.

D

de [L.] down, from, or off; as deject, deter, defend.

demi [Fr.] half; as demigod

di [G.] double; as dilemma.

dia [G.] through; as diameter, diaphanous.

dis [L.] with its forms **diff** and **di,** off, asunder, away, out; as dispel, disarm, dishonest, diffuse, divert.

dis [G.] two, twice; as dissyllable.

dys [G.] ill, difficult; as dysentery.

E

e, *see* **ex.**

e [A.S. *ge*] enough.

e [French phonetic addition] as in esquire.

ec [G.] out of; as eccentric.

emb [A.S. *ymb-ryne*] a circuit; as ember-days.

en, em, im [Fr., L., and G.] in or on, also to make; as encircle, encaustic, enfeeble, embark, immerge.

enter [F.] between, among; as entertain.

ep, eph, epi [G.] upon; as epoch, ephemeral, epitaph.

es [F.] out; as escape.

eso [G.] in, into; as esoteric.

eu, ev [G.] well; as euphony, evangelist.

ex [L.] with its forms **e, ef,** &c., out from; as exclaim, evade, effuse, effulgence.

ex [G.] from, out of; as exodus.

exo [G.] without; as exotic.

extra [L.] on the outside, beyond; as extramural, extraordinary, extradition.

F

for [A.S.] in place of; as forasmuch.

for [A.S.] from, away, against; as forswear, forbid.

for [Fr., L.] out of doors, outside; as forfeit.

fore [A.S.] before; as foreclose, forerun, foretell.

forth [A.S.] forth; as forthwith.

fro [Scand.] from; as froward.

G

gain [Scand.] against; as gainsay.

H

hemi [G.] half; as hemisphere.

hetero [G.] other; as heterodox.

holo [G.] entire; as holograph.

homœ [G.] same; as homœpathy.

hyper [G.] over, above; as hypercritical, hyperborean.

hypo, hyph, hyp [G.] under; as hypocrite, hyphen, hypallage.

I

i [L.] not; as ignoble.

i, y [A.S. *ge*] yclept, handywork.

in [L.] with its forms **il, im, in, ir,** in, into, upon; as inter, illumine, impend, include, irrigate.

in [L.] with its forms **il, im, ir,** negative; as infirm, illegal, immortal, irregular.

in, im [A.S.] in, on; as inwrap, inward, imbed.

inter [L.] between; as intercept, interpose, interval

intra [L.] in the inside of, within; as intramural.

intro [L.] into, within; as introduce.

iss [Fr., from L. *ex*] out of; as issue.

J

juxta [L.] close to, near; as juxtaposition.

L

l, curtailment of *all;* as lone.

l [Ar.] the; as in lute.

M

male, mal, mau [L.] badly; as malefactor, maladroit, maugre.

meta, meth, met [G.] change; as metamorphose, method, meteor.

mid [A.S.] with; as midwife.

mis [A.S. and Icel.] wrongly; as misdeed, mistrust.

mis [Fr., L.] badly; as mischief.

mono, mon [G.] single; as monograph, monk.

multi, mult [L.] many; as multiply.

N

n, as in newt, *i. e.*, an ewt, nickname (an ekename).

ne [L.] not; as nefarious, neuter.

ne [G.] not; as nepenthe.

nec [L.] not; as neglect, negative.

non [L.] not; as nonsense, nonage.

O

ob [L.] with its forms **o, oc, of, op, os,** against, in front, in or on; as obloquy, omit, occur, offer, oppose, ostensible.

off [A.S.] off, from, away; as offal, offset.

on [A.S.] on; as onlooker.

or [A.S.] out; as ordeal.

out [A.S.] beyond; as outdo, outrun.

over [A.S.] eminence or excess; as overtop, overthrow.

P

palim, palin [G.] against; as palimpsest, palindrome.

pan, panto [G.] all; as panacea, pantomime.

para, par, pa [G.] alongside, beyond, against; as paradigm, parody, palsy.

pel, *see* **per.**

pene [L.] almost; as peninsula.

per, par, pel, pil [L.] through, thoroughly; as perfect, parson, pellucid, pilgrim.

peri [G.] round; as perimeter, periphrasis, period.

pol, por, pur [Fr.] other forms of L. *pro;* as pollute, portend, purvey.

post [L.] after, behind; as postpone.

pre [L.] before; as predict, precede, prevail.

preter [L.] beyond; as preternatural.

pro [L.] forth, forward, for; as proceed, proconsul, provoke, pronoun.

pros [G.] towards; as proselyte.

proto, prot [G.] first; as prototype, protoxide.

R

re, red, ren [L.] back; as retract, redeem, render.

retro [L.] going backwards; as retrograde, retrospect.

S

s, for **se;** as in sober.

s, for **dis;** as in spend.

s, for **ex;** as in sample.

se, sed [L.] literally by itself, without, aside; as seclude, sedition.

semi [L.] half; as semitone.

sine [L.] without; as sinecure.

sub [L.] with its forms **s, su, suc, suf, sug, sup, sus, so,** under or after; as subject, sombre, suspect, succeed, suffuse, suggest, suppose, sustain, sojourn.

subter [L.] under; as subterfuge, subterraneous.

super [L.] over, above, beyond; as superstructure, superfine, superadd.

supra [L.] over, above; as superabundance, supernumerary, supramundane.

sur [Fr., L. *super*] as surmount, surprise.

syn [G.] with its forms **sy, syl, sym,** together, with; as syntax, system, syllogism, sympathy.

T

t, at; as in twit.

thorough [A.S.] through; as thoroughfare.

to [A.S.] as in to-day, together.

to [A.S.] asunder; as in the biblical to brake.

trans, tran, tra, tres, tre [L.] beyond, over, through; as transit, transcend, traduce, trespass, treason.

U

u [G.] not; as Utopia.

ultra [L.] beyond; as ultramarine.

um [L.] same as **non**, not; as umpire.

un [A.S.] not; as unable, unseen; before a verb, to do the opposite; as unloose, untie, unfetter.

under [A.S.] under, below; as underprop, undersell.

un, uni [L.] one; as unanimous, unicorn.

up [A.S.] high, over; as uplift, upset.

V

ve [L.] apart from; as vestibule.

vis, vice [Fr., L.] in place of; as viscount, viceroy.

W

wan [A.S.] wanting; as wanton (wanting education).

with [A.S.] against, back; as withstand, withdraw.

Y

y, *see under* **i.**

See text for other prefixes.

Affixes

able [L. *abilis*] fit to be; as portable.

ac [G. *akos*] pertaining to; as elegiac.

aceous [L. *aceus*] having the qualities of; as herbaceous.

acious [L. *ax, acis*] full of; as audacious.

acity [L. *acitas*] power, abundance; as capacity, loquacity.

acy [L.] act of doing, as conspiracy; state, as celibacy.

ade [Fr.] relating to, pertaining to; as decade.

age [L. *aticus*, F. *age*] act of doing, or thing done, locality; as passage, parentage, postage, parsonage.

al [L. *alis*] belonging to; as bridal, criminal, nuptial.

an, ain [L. *anus*] belonging or pertaining to, one who; as guardian, human, librarian.

ana [L.] things belonging to, sayings; as Johnsoniana.

ance, ancy [L. *antia*] state or being; as ignorance, abundance, constancy, occupancy.

and, end [L. *andus, endus*] as viand, legend.

aneous [L. *aneus*] belonging to; as extraneous.

ant [L. *ans, antis*] equivalent of E, *ing;* as assistant, pleasant.

ar [L. *aris*] of or belonging to; as globular, angular; one who; as beggar.

ard [Fr.] one who; as drunkard.

ary [L. *arius*] agent or doer, one who; as secretary, missionary, lapidary;—[L. *arium*] place where; as seminary.

ass, ace [L. *accus, acius*] cuirass, pinnace.

aster [L. *aster*] implying contempt; as poetaster.

ate [L. *atus, ata, atum*] to make; as regulate, deliberate: one who; as delegate, potentate: office, thing; as consulate, duplicate: having, full; as animate, adequate.

ative [L. *ativus*] having power; as vegetative, creative.

atory [L. *atorius*] relating to, being; as predatory, transitory.

ature [L. *ature*] state, form; as creature.

B

ble, *see* **able.**

ble, ple [L. *plus*] fold; as double, quadruple.

bund, cund [L. *bundus* and *cundus*] moribund, rubicund.

C

cal [L. *calis*] of; as comical, magical.

Celli, cello [L. *culus* and *ellus*] diminutive; as violoncello.

ch, augmentative; as blotch.

cle, cule [L. *culus*] particle, animalcule.

craft [A.S. *craft*] skill; as bookcraft, priestcraft.

cy [L. *tia*] being or state of being; as clemency, delicacy, intimacy.

D

d, t, ed, suffix, of past tense; did, felt, loved.

d, ed, denotes possession; in nouns with passive meanings; as deed, seed: in adjectives formed from nouns; as booted, feathered: in past participles; as loved.

dom [A.S.] state, power; as kingdom, earldom, dukedom, popedom, freedom.

E

ed [E.] having, action done; as landed, finished.

ee [Fr., from L. *atus*] one who; as lessee, trustee, referee, refugee.

eer [Fr. *ier*, L. *arius*] one who, agent or doer; as muleteer, charioteer, mutineer, engineer.

el [L. *ellus*, or *illus*] diminutive; as damsel.

el [A.S.] instrument; as shovel.

en [A.S.] made of or belonging to; as wooden, golden; to make; as lengthen, strengthen.

en [A.S. *en*] diminutive; as maiden.

en [A.S. *en*] vixen.

en [A.S. *n, ne, en*] *pp.;* woven.

en [A.S. *an*] oxen, kine.

en [A.S.] to make; as darken.

ence, ency [L. *entia*] action, state or being; as leniency, consistence, tendency, indolence, complacency.

ent [L. *ens*] being; as president, opponent, different.

eous [L. *eus*] pertaining to, containing; as aqueous.

er [A.S. *erc*] one who; as maker, singer, writer.

er [A.S. *erian*] frequentative; as flicker.

er, more; in comparative of adjectives, as greater.

erel [O.F.] little; as pikerel, cockerel.

erie [L. *arium*] place where; as menagerie.

erly [*ern, ly*] direction to or from; as southerly.

ern [L. *erna*] noun suffix; as cistern.

ern [A.S.] direction, to or from; as eastern, western; or belonging to; as modern.

ery [Fr. *erie*] place, act, state; as brewery, bribery, waggery.

es, or **s** [A.S. *as*] *pl.* suffix; as foxes, boots.

escent [L. *escens*] growing, becoming; as convalescent.

ese [L. *ensis*] belonging to; as Japanese.

ess [Fr., *esse*, L. *issa*] *fem.* suffix of nouns; as tigress, lioness.

est [A.S.] bringest, lovest.

est [A.S. *est*] *superl.* suffix in *adj.;* as youngest.

et [Fr.] little; as casket, tablet, floweret, rivulet.

etic [G. *etikos*] relating to; as pathetic.

ette [Fr.] little; as coquette.

ety [L. *etas*] state of; as sobriety, anxiety.

ever [A.S.] every, any; as whosoever, whoever.

ey [A.S. *ig*] consisting of; as clayey.

F

fare, way; as welfare.

fast [A.S. *faest*] firm, fast; as steadfast.

fold [A.S. *feald*] *adj.* suffix; as fourfold.

ful [A.S.] full of; as joyful, useful, painful, delightful.

fy [Fr. *fier*, L. *facere*] to make; as purify, fortify, diversify.

H

head, hood [A.S. *hād*, state] state or being; as manhood, priesthood, neighborhood.

I

i, *pl.* suffix of nouns, through Italian; as banditti.

ian [L. *ianus*] *adj.* suffix; as Arabian, Canadian.

ible [Fr., L. *ibilis*] able to be; as flexible, accessible, possible.

ic [L. and G.] belonging to; as gigantic, angelic, cubic.

ical, *adj.* suffix, belonging to; as cubical, conical.

ice [L. *itium*] thing done; as service, notice.

ice, ish [L. *ix, icis*] as pumice, radish.

icle [A.S. *gicel*, a piece of ice] as icicle.

ics [G. *ika*] in names of science; as pneumatics, mathematics.

id [L. *idus*] belonging to; as rabid, fervid.

ide [G. *eidos*, form] as bromide.

ie, y, diminutive; as lassie.

ier [Fr. *ier*] one who; as cavalier, hosier.

il, ile [L. *ilis*] able; as civil, ductile.

ile [L. *ilis*] belonging to; as juvenile, mercantile, gentile.

im, *pl.* suffix; as cherubim.

ina, *fem.* suffix; as Czarina.

ine [L. *inus*] belonging to; as divine, genuine, feline.

ine [Fr. *ine*, L. *ina*] *fem.* suffix; as heroine.

ing [A.S. *ende*] suffix of *p.pr.*; as coming.

ing [A.S. *ung, ing*] noun suffix; as learning, dwelling.

ing [A.S. *ing*] son of; as Manning, Harding; also in names of animals, as herring; in coins, as farthing.

ion [L. *io*] being or state of being; as creation.

ior [L.] more; as superior, inferior.

ique [Fr., L. *iquus*] belonging to; as antique.

ish [A.S. *isc*] like; as childish, girlish, foolish; little, as brownish; —[Fr. *iss*, L. *esc*] to make; as establish, finish.

ism, asm [G. *ismos, asmos*] act, being, or state of being; as atheism, pleonasm.

ist, ast [G. *istes, astes*] one who; as atheist, gymnast.

ite [G. *ites*] belonging to, one who; as anchorite, dynamite.

ity [L. *itas*] being or state; as ability, capability, inability.

ive [L. *ivus*] belonging to, having the power to; as native, active, expansive, persuasive.

ix [L.] as executrix, testatrix.

ize [G. *izein*] to make; as fertilize, realize, equalize, canonize, epitomize.

K

k, a verbal suffix; as walk, talk.

kin [A.S.] little; as lambkin, manikin.

kind [A.S.] race, sort; as womankind, humankind, mankind.

L

l, le, as verb suffix; as kneel, drizzle.

le, el [A.S.] denoting instrument, &c.; as needle, navel.

lent [L. *lentus*] full of; as benevolent, redolent, violent, virulent, corpulent.

less [A.S. *leās*] without; as useless, worthless, valueless, tenantless.

let [*el, le*, and *et* diminutive, little; as eaglet, streamlet.

like [A.S. *lic*] like; as warlike, saintlike, godlike.

ling [A.S.] little, young; as duckling, codling, darling; sometimes deprecatory; as hireling, groundling.

ling, long [A.S. *lunga, linga*] *adv.* suffix; as sidelong, darkling.

lock [A.S. *lāc*] *noun* suffix; as wedlock.

lock, lick [A.S. *leāc*] a leek; as garlic, hemlock.

ly [A.S. *lic*] like; as lordly, friendly, kingly, manly.

M

meal [A.S. *mælum*] *adv.* suffix; as piecemeal.

men [L. *men*] state, that which; as regimen, acumen.

ment [Fr., L. *mentum*] act or state of; as treatment, excitement, advancement, nourishment.

mony [Fr. *monie*, L. *monium*, *monia*] act or state of; as parsimony, testimony, matrimony.

most [*ma* and *est*] greatest; as uppermost, endmost, topmost.

N

n, in participles, denoting possession; as broken, hewn.

nd [A.S.] *p.pr.* suffix; as friend.

ness [A.S.] being or state of being; as madness, blindness, kindness.

O

ock [A.S. *uc*] little; as hillock.

oid, oidal [G. *oeidēs*] as colloid.

om [A.S. *um*] old dative; as whilom.

on [L. *onem*] as felon.

on, one, oon [F. *on*, It. *one*] augmentative; as balloon, flagon, trombone.

or [L.] one who; as imitator, prosecutor, author, factor.

ory [L. *orius*] belonging to or place where; as olfactory, purgatory, prefatory, piscatory.

ose [L. *osus*] full of; as verbose, jocose.

osity [L. *ositas*] abundance, state; as verbosity, curiosity.

ot [Fr.] little; as ballot, pivot:—[G. *otes*] one who; as patriot, zealot.

our [Fr. *eur*, L. *or*] state of being; as honor, favor.

ous [L. *us*] full of; as prosperous, lustrous, nervous, dubious, fibrous.

ow, w [A.S. *u*, *we*, *wa*] meadow, sparrow, straw.

R

r, er, *verb* suffix; as chatter, titter.

re [A.S.] place; as here, there.

red [A.S. *rœd*] implying number; as hundred.

red [A.S. *rœden*, rule] state, those who; as kindred.

ric [A.S. *rīce*, dominion] dominion, region; as bishopric.

right [A.S. *riht*] as upright, downright.

ry, ery [Fr. *rie*, erie] art, place; as masonry, foundry; also the result of action, as poetry; action, as sorcery; condition, as slavery; forming collective *n.* as infantry.

S

s [A.S. *es*] making the genitive case.

se [A.S. *sian*] to make; as cleanse.

ship [A.S. *scipe*] state or quality; as hardship, friendship.

sis [G.] action or state; as thesis.

some [A.S.] full of; as tiresome, quarrelsome, gladsome.

son, son; as Johnson.

ster [A.S. *estre*] agent or doer; as punster, gamester.

stress [A.S.] as songstress.

sy, se [G. *sis*] state; as dropsy, eclipse.

T

t [L. *tus*] *adj.* and *noun* suffix; as fact, exact.

t, for **th,** as height.

teen [A.S. *tyne*] ten to be added; as fifteen, sixteen.

ter, tre [G. *tron*] meter, centre.

ter, ther [A.S. *der*, *ter*] thither, after.

th, or **t** [A.S.] state or thing; as birth, broth, light.

ther, ter, der [A.S. *dor*, *ther*, *der*] the agent, action; as father, mother, slaughter, rudder.

tude [L. *tudo*] being or state of being; as solitude, altitude, gratitude.

ty [A.S. *tig*] ten to be multiplied; as seventy.

ty [Fr. *té*, L. *tas*] being or state of being; as captivity, poverty, rapidity.

U

ule, le [L. *ulus*] little; as globule, circle.

und, ond [L. *undus*, Fr. *ond*] as jocund, vagabond.

ure [L. *ura*, Fr. *eur*] act or state; as verdure, mixture, capture, exposure.

urn [L. *urnus*] as taciturn.

urnal [L. *urnus*] belonging to; as diurnal.

W

ward [A.S.] in the direction of; as hitherward, homeward, eastward.

ways [A.S.] way, manner; as sideways, bye-ways, wrong-ways.

wise [A.S.] way, manner; as likewise.

Y

y [A.S. *e*] place; as smithy;—[A.S. *ig*] as mighty;—[A.S. *i-an*] as ferry.

y [Fr. *ie*, L. *ia*] abbey;—[L. *ivus*] study;—[L. *ies*] progeny;—[L. *ivus*, Fr. *if*] massy;—[G. *ia*] academy.

yer [A.S.] one who; as lawyer.

KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

ā	as in	late, fade, sale, made.
ä	"	mar, father, calm, farm.
å	"	mask, dance, last, grant.
a	"	cat, had, ran, parrot.
aw	"	awl, fall, war, aught.
ē	"	he, we, see, near, feet.
ẽ	"	her, author, bird, verge.
e	"	let, met, men, merry, kitchen, berry.
ī	"	line, mite, light, time.
i	"	tin, fit, division, bishop, little.
ō	"	vote, home, load, snow.
ô	"	orb, form, cord, abhor.
o	"	lot, torrid, slot, odd.
oi	"	oil, join, oyster.
o͞o	"	moon, stool, school.
oo	"	cook, woman, wolf, wool, foot.
ou	"	out, house, hound.
ū	"	mute, union, unit, puny, futile.
u	"	nut, drum, dull, current.
ch	"	church, much, match.
g	"	good, give, dig, dagger.
kh	"	astrakhan, khan, khedive.
ng	"	ring, tongue, spring, bang.
th	"	then, those.
th	"	thin, worth, sympathy.
sh	"	shall, push, shoot, fashion.

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN TEXT

Am.—American.
adj.—adjective.
adv.—adverb.
ant.—antonym.
colloq.—colloquial.
comp.—comparative.
conj.—conjunction.
Eng.—English.
interj.—interjection.
Fr.—French.
G.—Greek.
Ger.—German.
It.—Italian.
L.—Latin.
n.—noun.
p. adj.—participial adjective.
pl.—plural.
poss. pron.—possessive pronoun.
p. p.—past participle.
p. pr.—present participle.
pt.—preterit.
prep.—preposition.
pron.—pronoun.
Sp.—Spanish.
superl.—superlative.
syn.—synonym.
v. aux.—auxiliary verb.
v. i.—intransitive verb.
v. t.—transitive verb.

—A—

A a (ā or ă), *indef. art.* (contraction of *an*), one; any: used before words beginning with a consonant or the sound of *h*.

aam (ôm, äm), *n.* a Dutch liquid measure of varying value.

ab-a (ab'a), *n.* a sleeveless, loose, outer garment worn by Arabs.

ab-a-ca (ab'ä-kä), *n.* manila hemp.

ab-a-cist (ab'ă-sist), *n.* a calculator; accountant.

a-back (ă-bak'), *adv.* backward; pressed back against the mast: said of sails; by surprise.

ab-a-cus (ab'ă-kus), *n.* a contrivance of beads or balls strung upon rods or wires; used for arithmetical computation; the slab crowning a column or pillar.

a-baft (ă-băft'), *adv. & prep.* at, towards, or in the direction of the stern of a ship; astern.

a-bai-ser (ă-bā'sĕr), *n.* bone black.

ab-a-lo-ne (ab-ă-lō'ne), *n.* a gastropod having an ear-shaped shell.

a-ban-don (ă-ban'dun), *v.t.* to give up; desert or forsake utterly; give up all claim to; yield one's self; *n.* unrestraint; freedom of manner.

Syn. leave, forsake, desert, renounce, relinquish, quit, forego, let go, waive.

Ant. (see keep, cherish).

a-ban-don-ment (ă-ban'dunment), *n.* the act of abandoning; the state of being abandoned; freedom from restraint.

a-bas (ă-bä'), [French] down with.

a-base (ă-bās'), *v.t.* to humble or degrade; debase morally.

a-base-ment (ă-bās'ment), *n.* the act of humiliating.

Syn. degradation, fall, degeneracy, humiliation, abjection, debasement, servility.

Ant. (see honor).

a-bash (ă-bash'), *v.t.* to put to confusion; confound or make ashamed by consciousness of guilt or error.

Syn. bewilder, disconcert, discompose, confound, confuse, shame.

Ant. (see embolden).

a-ba-ta-ble (ă-bā'tă-bl), *adj.* that may be abated.

a-bate (ă-bāt'), *v.t.* to lessen; suppress: *v.i.* to decrease; moderate; subside.

Syn. decrease, diminish, lessen, moderate, reduce, subside.

Ant. (see continue, increase).

a-bate-ment (ă-bāt'ment), *n.* the act of abating; the state of being abated; diminution; the amount by which a sum or quantity is reduced.

a-ba-tis, a-bat-tis (English ab'ă-tis; French ă-bă-tē'), *n.* a barricade composed of felled trees with the branches pointing outward.

a-bat-toir (ă-bât-twär'), *n.* a public slaughter-house.

abb (ab), *n.* the yarn of the warp in weaving.

ab-ba (ab'ă & äb'ä), *n.* father; a title of a bishop in the Syriac, Coptic, and Ethiopic churches.

ab-ba-cy (ab'ă-si), *n.* the office and jurisdiction of an abbot.

ab-bé (ă-bā'), *n.* an abbot; an ecclesiastic without charge.

ab-bess (ab'es), *n.* the lady superior of a convent or nunnery.

ab-bey (ab'i), *n.* [*pl.* abbeys (-iz)], an establishment for religious devotees of either sex, renounced to celibacy and seclusion from the world.

ab-bot (ab'ut), *n.* the superior or head of an abbey.

ab-bre-vi-ate (ab-brē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to shorten, as by contraction of a word or the omission of words in a sentence; reduce a quantity to its lowest terms.

ab-bre-vi-a-tion (ab-brē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of shortening or abbreviating; the state of being abbreviated; the word, phrase, or title so contracted, as M.D. for Doctor of Medicine.

ab-bre-vi-a-tor (ab-bre'vi-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who shortens or abbreviates.

ab-bre-vi-a-to-ry (ab-brē'vi-ā-to-ri), *adj.* abbreviating or contracting.

ab-bre-vi-a-ture (ab-brē'vi-ā-tūr), *n.* the sign, letter or character used for contraction; a compendium or abridgment.

ab-di-cant (ab'di-kânt), *adj.* renouncing; abdicating: *n.* one who renounces or abdicates.

ab-di-cate (ab'di-kāt), *v.t.* to renounce, give up, or withdraw from; to relinquish the crown in favor of a successor.

ab-di-ca-tion (ab-di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of relinquishment or resignation.

ab-di-ca-tor (ab'di-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who abdicates or resigns.

ab-do-men (ab-dō'men), *n.* the belly; the cavity containing the digestive apparatus or viscera; the posterior segment or third division of the body of an insect.

ab-dom-i-nal (ab-dom'i-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to the abdomen.

ab-dom-i-nous (ab-dom'i-nus), *adj.* relating to the abdomen; large-bellied.

ab-duce (ab-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw away by persuasion or argument; draw aside by an abductor muscle.

ab-du-cent (ab-dū'sent), *n.* that which abducts: *adj.* pulling away from a common center.

ab-duct (ab-dukt'), *v.t.* to carry off by stealth or force; kidnap.

ab-duc-tion (ab-duk'shun), *n.* the act of abducting or kidnapping.

ab-duc-tor (ab-duk'tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, abducts; a muscle moving certain parts from the axis of a limb.

a-beam (â-bēm'), *adv.* at right angles to the keel of a ship.

a-be-ce-da-ri-an (ā-bē-sē-dā'ri-ân), or **abecedary,** *adj.* belonging to the alphabet: *n.* one teaching or learning the alphabet.

a-bed (â-bed'), *adv.* in bed; to bed.

ab-er-rance (ab-er'âns), *n.* a wandering from the right way.

ab-er-rant (ab-er'ânt), *adj.* departing from the usual path, type, or standard.

ab-er-ra-tion (ab-er-rā'shun), *n.* the act of departing from the usual path, type, or standard; mental derangement; the unequal refraction of rays of light from a lens so that they do not converge to a single point.

a-bet (â-bet'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abetted, *p.pr.* abetting], to encourage; to aid or assist in the performance of an act, usually of a criminal nature; to incite or instigate.

Syn. aid, assist, countenance, sanction, support, uphold.

Ant. (see hinder, impede).

a-bet-ment (â-bet'ment), *n.* the act of abetting or instigating to action or crime.

a-bet-ter, abettor (â-bet'ĕr), *n.* one who aids, or abets in the commission of a crime; one who protects a criminal or assists him to escape from justice.

a-bey-ance (â-bā'âns), *n.* held or kept back; held over; a state of suspension.

ab-hor (ab-hôr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abhorred, *p.pr.* abhorring], to hate, loathe, execrate, abominate; be strongly averse to; shrink or recoil from with horror, dread, or disgust.

Syn. despise, detest, dislike.

Ant. (see admire, approve).

ab-hor-rence (ab-hor'rens), *n.* detestation; extreme hatred; that which excites a feeling of strong repugnance.

ab-hor-rent (ab-hor'rent), *adj.* detestable, hateful, repulsive.

ab-hor-rer (ab-hôr'rēr), *n.* one who abhors or detests.

ab-hor-ring (ab-hôr'ring), *n.* the feeling of abhorrence; the object of abhorrence.

a-bide (ă-bīd'), [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abode, *p.pr.* abiding], *v.t.* to await, endure, withstand, tolerate: *v.i.* to dwell, reside, continue, stand firm.
Syn. dwell, lodge, remain, sojourn, stop, reside, live.
Ant. (see abandon, depart).

a-bid-er (ă-bīd'ēr), *n.* one who continues or resides; a resident.

a-bid-ing (ă-bīd'ing), *p.adj.* remaining; staying; steadfast, in faith or in purpose.

ab-i-gail (ab'i-gāl), *n.* a waiting-maid, so-called from Abigail, "thine handmaid" (I Sam. xxv. 2-41).

a-bil-i-ty (ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* power to perform; skill to achieve; capability for carrying out; capacity to devise, receive, retain, or make use of; physical or moral strength; talents or gifts, in a special or general degree; wealth; means.

ab-in-tes-tate (ab-in-tes'tāt), *adj.* succeeding to the estate of a person dying without a will.

ab-i-o-gen-e-sis (ab-i-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* spontaneous generation.

ab-i-og-en-ous (ab-i-oj'en-us), *adj.* resulting from spontaneous generation.

ab-ject (ab'jekt), *adj.* worthless; mean; low; despicable; in a sunken or degraded condition.

ab-ject-ly (ab'jekt-li), *adv.* in an abject manner.

ab-ject-ness (ab'jekt-nes), *n.* the state of being abject.

ab-jec-tion (ab-jek'shun), *n.* the act of being cast down; cast away; degradation.

ab-ju-ra-tion (ab-jū-rā'shun), *n.* an oath of renunciation, as of allegiance; the act of renouncing.

ab-jure (ab-jūr'), *v.t.* to renounce upon oath; forswear allegiance to; repudiate or recant.

ab-lac-ta-tion (ab-lak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of weaning a child from the breast.

ab-la-tion (ab-lā'shun), *n.* removal; wasting of rocks or glaciers.

ab-la-ti-tious (ab-lă-tish'us), *adj.* having the quality of carrying away.

ab-la-tive (ab'lă-tiv), *n.* one of the cases of Latin nouns, expressing chiefly separation and instrumentality.

a-blaze (ă-blāz'), *adv.* or *adj.* on fire; well alight; in a blaze; eager; inflamed with desire; resplendent.

a-ble (ā'bl), *adj.* possessed of power, means, or ability; qualified, competent; bodily or mentally strong; legally authorized or entitled.

a-ble-bod-ied (bod'id), *adj.* possessed of physical strength; capable or efficient for duty.

ab-le-gate (ab'le-gāt), *n.* the envoy sent by the Pope with insignia, &c., to newly-appointed cardinals.

a-bloom (ă-blōōm'), *adv.* & *adj.* in bloom.

ab-lu-ent (ab'lū-ent), *adj.* cleansing: *n.* that which cleanses; a substance which purifies the blood.

ab-lu-tion (ab-lū'shun), *n.* a washing or cleansing of the body by water; moral purification.

ab-lu-tion-a-ry (ab-lū'shun-ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to cleansing.

ab-ne-gate (ab'nē-gāt), *v.t.* to refuse or deny to one's self.

ab-nor-mal (ab-nôr'mal), *adj.* irregular; deformed; unnatural; departing from a type, standard, or rule; exceptional; out of the common.

ab-nor-mal-i-ty (ab-nôr-măl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* abnormalities (-tiz)], the state or condition of being abnormal or irregular; difference or departure from a regular type or rule.

ab-nor-mal-ly (-li), *adv.* in an abnormal manner.

ab-nor-mi-ty (ab-nôr'mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* abnormities (-tiz)], deformity; irregularity.

a-board (å-bōrd'), *adv.* on or within a vessel; *prep.* into a ship.

a-bode (å-bōd'), *n.* a place of continued residence; a dwelling; a habitation; residence generally.

a-bol-ish (å-bol'ish), *v.t.* to efface; do away with; put an end to.

Syn. annul, destroy, end, extirpate, obliterate, exterminate.

Ant. (see continue, renew).

ab-o-li-tion (ab-o-lish'un), *n.* the act of abolishing; the state of being abolished; the annulment or abrogation of decrees, rites, customs, &c.

ab-o-li-tion-ism (ab-o-lish'un-izm), *n.* the doctrine or principles of those advocating the abolition of certain laws or customs, as the traffic in drink, slaves, &c.

ab-o-li-tion-ist (ab-o-lish'un-ist), *n.* one who is in favor of the repeal or abolition of some existing law or custom, as the slave trade or drink traffic.

a-bo-ma (å-bō'må), *n.* the name of a large species of boa or anaconda of tropical America.

a-bom-i-na-ble (å-bom'i-nå-bl), *adj.* hateful; odious; offensive; unclean.

a-bom-i-nate (å-bom'i-nāt), *v.t.* to abhor; regard with feelings of disgust or hatred.

a-bom-i-na-tion (å-bom-i-nā'shun), *n.* excessive hatred; the act of abominating; the thing abominated; defilement; pollution.

Syn. nuisance, abuse, annoyance, aversion, offense, shame.

Ant. (see blessing, delight).

ab-o-rig-i-nal (ab-o-rij'i-nal), *adj.* original; primitive; existing from the beginning: *n.* the species of animals or plants presumed to have originated within a given area.

ab-o-rig-i-nes (ab-o-rij'i-nēz), *n.pl.* the first or primitive inhabitants of a country; the native or indigenous animals or plants of any geographical area.

a-bort (å-bôrt'), *v.i.* to miscarry in birth; to remain undeveloped.

a-bor-ted (å-bôr'ted), *p.adj.* prematurely born; checked or arrested in development; functionally imperfect.

a-bor-tion (å-bôr'shun), *n.* untimely birth; miscarriage; that which falls short of maturity by arrest of development.

a-bor-tion-ist (å-bôr'shun-ist), *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of procuring a criminal abortion, or who induces abortion.

a-bor-tive (å-bôr'tiv), *adj.* born imperfect; arrested in development; without issue or result.

Syn. fruitless, ineffectual, idle, inoperative, vain, futile.

Ant. (see effectual).

a-bound (å-bound'), *v.i.* to have in plenty or abundance; to exist in great numbers or quantity (followed by *in* or *with*).

a-bout (å-bout'), *adv.* around; on every side; circuitously; near to; intending: *prep.* concerned in; relating to.

a-bove (å-buv'), *adv.* in a higher place; overhead; in heaven; before; besides: *prep.* superior; beyond; in excess of.

a-bove-board (å-buv'bōrd), *adj.* & *adv.* in open sight; without trickery.

ab-ra-ca-dab-ra (ab-rå-cå-dab'-rå), *n.* a cabalistic word; charm; meaningless babble.

ab-ra-dant (ab-rā'dånt), *adj.* having the property of rubbing away: *n.* substance employed for abrading or scouring.

ab-rade (ab-rād'), *v.t.* to wear or rub away; to remove as by friction or abrasion; to corrode, as by acids.

ab-ra-sion (ab-rā'zhun), *n.* the act of wearing or rubbing away; a chafe.

a-breast (ă-brest'), *adv.* side by side; in the line with; opposite to; at the same level.

a-bridge (ă-brij'), *v.t.* to curtail, shorten, condense, epitomize.

a-bridg-ment (ă-brij'ment), *n.* the state of being contracted or curtailed; an epitome.

a-broach (ă-brōch'), *adv.* & *adj.* on tap; letting out; placed in position for yielding the contents.

a-broad (ă-brawd'), *adv.* widely; expansively; beyond the limits of house or country; wide of the mark.

ab-ro-gate (ab'ro-gāt), *v.t.* to abolish, annul, or repeal by authority.

ab-ro-ga-tion (ab-ro-gā'shun), *n.* the act of abrogating; the repeal or annulling of a law.

ab-ro-ga-tor (ab'ro-gā-tēr), *n.* one who repeals by authority.

ab-rupt (ab-rupt'), *adj.* broken; terminating suddenly; steep; precipitous; rough; unceremonious.

ab-rupt-ly (ab-rupt'li), *adv.* in an abrupt manner.

ab-rup-tion (ab-rup'shun), *n.* a separation with violence; a sudden or abrupt termination.

ab-scess (ab'ses), *n.* [*pl.* abscesses (-ez)], a collection of morbid matter or pus in the tissues of the body; tumor; boil.

ab-scis-sion (ab-sizh'un), *n.* the act of severance; the breaking off in a sentence, leaving the rest to be implied.

ab-scond (ab-skond'), *v.i.* to flee or retire in haste from the place of one's residence or post of duty; quit the country in secret.

Syn. run off, steal away, decamp.

ab-sence (ab'sens), *n.* the state of being absent; the period of being absent.

ab-sent (ab'sent), *adj.* not present; away; wanting; regardless; abstracted.

Syn. inattentive, abstracted, not attending to, listless, dreamy.

Ant. (see present).

ab-sent (ab-sent'), *v.t.* to retire or keep away from.

ab-sen-tee (ab-sen-tē'), *n.* one who is absent or absents himself purposely from home or duty.

ab-sen-tee-ism (ab-sen-tē'izm), *n.* the state or custom of living away from one's country or estate.

ab-sent-ly (ab'sent-li), *adv.* in an abstracted manner.

ab-sinthe (English ab'sinth; French ăb-sangt'), *n.* wormwood; a bitter aromatic liqueur compounded of brandy and wormwood, largely drunk in France.

ab-sin-thin (ab-sin'thin), *n.* the bitter principle of wormwood.

ab-so-lute (ab'so-lūt), *adj.* free as to condition; perfect in itself; unlimited in power; fixed, irrevocable; despotic; positive; *n.* the will or power of the Almighty.

Syn. arrogant, commanding, despotic, lordly, supreme, arbitrary.

Ant. (see compliant, humble).

ab-so-lu-tion (ab-so-lū'shun), *n.* the act of absolving from the consequences of sin.

ab-so-lu-tism (ab'so-lū-tizm), *n.* the state of being absolute; the principle or system of absolute government.

ab-so-lu-tist (ab'so-lū-tist), *n.* a supporter or advocate of despotic or absolute government.

ab-sol-u-to-ry (ab-sol'ū-to-ri), *adj.* absolving; capable of absolving.

ab-sol-va-to-ry (ab-sol'vă-to-ri), *adj.* containing or conferring absolution; having power to pardon or absolve.

ab-solve (ab-solv'), *v.t.* to release or set free; clear of crime or guilt; to forgive or remit.

Syn. exonerate, pardon, release, exempt, clear, acquit.

Ant. (see condemn, bind).

ab-sorb (ab-sôrb'), *v.t.* to drink in; imbibe; suck or swallow up; engross or engage wholly.
Syn. consume, swallow, take in.
Ant. (see emit, dissipate).

ab-sorb-a-bil-i-ty (ab-sôrb-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being absorbable.

ab-sorb-a-ble (ab-sôrb'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being absorbed.

ab-sorb-en-cy (ab-sôrb'en-si), *n.* capacity for absorbing.

ab-sorb-ent (ab-sôrb'ent), *adj.* absorbing; tending to absorb; absorptive: *n.* anything which absorbs or takes in nutritive matter; a vessel in the body; a substance capable of absorbing or withdrawing gases or moisture from the air.

ab-sorp-ti-om-e-ter (ab-sôrp-shi-om'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument to show the amount of gas absorbed by a unit volume of a fluid.

ab-sorp-tion (ab-sôrp'shun), *n.* the process or act of absorbing; the state of being absorbed; entire occupation of the mind.

ab-sorp-tion-bands (-bandz), *n.pl.* the dark bands in the spectrum, more or less wide, and not usually sharply defined.

ab-sorp-tion-lines (-līns), *n.pl.* dark lines in the spectrum produced by the absorption of cool vapors through which the light has passed.

ab-sorp-tive (ab-sôrp'tiv), *adj.* having power or capacity for absorption.

ab-sorp-tiv-i-ty (ab-sôrp-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the power of absorption.

ab-squat-u-late (ab-skwot'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to abscond. (*Am.* slang.)

ab-stain (ab-stān'), *v.t.* to forbear, refrain; hold aloof; keep away from.

ab-stain-er (ab-stān'ẽr), *n.* one who abstains, especially from intoxicants.

ab-ste-mi-ous (ab-stē'mi-us), *adj.* moderate and sparing in the use of food and drink; nonindulgent.

ab-sten-tion (ab-sten'shun), *n.* the act of holding off or abstaining.

ab-sten-tion-ist (ab-sten'shun-ist), *n.* one who favors or practices abstention.

ab-sten-tious (ab-sten'shus), *adj.* characterized by abstention.

ab-sterge (ab-stẽrj'), *v.t.* to wipe away; cleanse; purge.

ab-ster-gent (ab-stẽr'jent), *adj.* possessing cleansing or purging properties: *n.* that which cleanses or purges; a detergent.

ab-ster-sion (ab-stẽr'shun), *n.* the act of wiping clean; the act of cleansing by the use of abstergents.

ab-ster-sive (ab-stẽr'siv), *adj.* cleansing; of the nature or quality of an abstergent: *n.* that which cleanses or purifies.

ab-sti-nence (ab'sti-nens), *n.* the act or practice of abstaining; self-denial; partial or total forbearance from the use of food or drink.
Syn. fasting, moderation, abstemiousness, sobriety, temperance.
Ant. (see excess, intemperance).

ab-sti-nent (ab'sti-nent), *adj.* refraining from over-indulgence, especially with regard to food and drink: *n.* an abstainer.

ab-stract (ab-strakt'), *v.t.* to take or draw away: separate; purloin or steal; epitomize; separate from and consider apart.
Syn. detach, remove, separate, withdraw, divert.
Ant. (see restore, complete).

ab-stract (ab'strakt), *n.* an epitome; a summary comprising the essence or principal parts of a larger work: *adj.* considered or conceived apart from its concrete or material nature.

ab-stract noun (noun), *n.* the name of a state or quality considered apart from the object to which it belongs.

ab-stract-ed (ab-strakt'ed), *p.adj.* separated; disjoined; refined; abstruse; mentally absent.

ab-strac-tion (ab-strak'shun), *n.* the act of separating or drawing away; the state of being withdrawn; mental concentration.

ab-strac-tion-al (ab-strak'shun-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to abstraction.

ab-stract-ive (ab-strakt'iv), *adj.* having the quality or power of abstraction.

ab-stract-ly (ab-strakt'li), *adv.* in an abstract manner.

ab-stra-hent (ab'strā-hent), *adj.* abstract; eliminating from unessential or foreign elements.

ab-struse (ab-strōōs'), *adj.* obscure; hidden; difficult of comprehension; profound.

ab-surd (ab-sĕrd'), *adj.* contrary to reason or sense; ridiculous.

Syn. foolish, incorrect, monstrous, senseless, wild, nonsensical.

Ant. (see consistent, sensible).

ab-surd-i-ty (ab-sĕrd'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* absurdities, (-tiz)] the state of being absurd; that which is absurd.

a-bun-dance (ă-bun'dăns), *n.* in great plenty; an over-flowing quantity; affluence.

a-bun-dant (ă-bun'dănt), *adj.* plentiful; fully sufficient; abounding.

a-buse (ă-būz'), *v.t.* to use ill; treat rudely or wrongfully; to defile or violate; use violent or abusive language towards; vituperate.

Syn. asperse, revile, vilify, reproach, calumniate, defame, slander, scandalize, malign, traduce, disparage, depreciate, ill-use.

Ant. (see praise, protect).

a-buse (ă-būs'), *n.* ill-treatment; the excessive or injudicious use of anything; insult; violation.

a-bu-sive (ă-bū'siv), *adj.* practicing or containing abuse.

a-but (ă-but'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* abutted, *p.pr.* abutting], to border upon; touch at one end; terminate. (Used with *on, upon, against.*)

a-but-ment (ă-but'ment), *n.* that which borders upon something else; the solid structure which supports the extremity of a bridge or arch.

a-buzz (ă-buz'), *adv.* filled with buzzing sounds.

a-bysm (ă-bizm'), *n.* an abyss; a gulf.

a-bys-mal (ă-biz'măl), *adj.* pertaining to an abyss; bottomless.

a-byss (ă-bis'), *n.* a bottomless gulf; that which is unfathomable; hell.

a-ca-ci-a (ă-kā'shi-ă), *n.* the plant yielding gum Arabic and other gums; a genus of the bean family.

ac-a-dem-ic (ak-ă-dem'ik), or **academical** (-al), *n.* a college student or member of a university: *adj.* belonging or appertaining to a college or university.

ac-a-dem-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an academical manner; after the fashion of an academy.

ac-a-dem-i-cals (ak-ă-dem'i-kălz), *n.pl.* the costume worn by graduates and undergraduates at a university or a college.

ac-a-de-mi-cian (ak-ă-de-mish'an), *n.* a member of an academy or society for promoting the arts, sciences, and literature.

a-cad-e-my (ă-kad'e-mi), *n.* a private school or seminary for the teaching of the higher branches of education; a school for instruction in special subjects; an association or society of men eminent in literature, science, and art; a building devoted to academic purposes.

ac-a-leph (ak'ă-lĕf), *n.* a jelly fish; sea nettle.

a-can-thus (ă-kan'thus), *n.* a plant having sharp-toothed leaves; ornamentation adopted in the capitals of the Corinthian and Composite orders, and resembling the foliage of the acanthus.

a-car-i-da (ă-kar'i-dă), *n.* the mite and tick order of arachnida.

ac-cede (ak-sēd'), *v.i.* to come or attain to; to agree or yield.

Syn. assent to, consent, acquiesce, comply with, coincide, concur, approve.

Ant. (see protest).

ac-cel-er-ate (ak-sel'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to hasten; to cause to move or progress faster; quicken the speed of; bring nearer in time.
Syn. hurry, expedite, despatch.
Ant. (see retard).

ac-cel-er-a-tion (ak-sel-er-ā'shun), *n.* the act of accelerating; the state of being accelerated.

ac-cel-er-a-tive (ak-sel'ĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* hastening; tending to increase velocity.

ac-cel-er-a-tor (ak-sel'ĕr-a-tĕr), *n.* that which quickens; any method in photography to shorten the time of exposure.

ac-cel-er-a-to-ry (ak-sel'ĕr-ā-to-ri), *adj.* accelerating or tending to accelerate.

ac-cent (ak'sent), *n.* the stress laid by the voice upon a particular syllable of a word, so as to render it more prominent than the rest; the mark or character used in writing and printing to express the manner of pronouncing of a word; a peculiarity of utterance or expression distinguishing the language of different parts or districts of the same or a foreign country; the emphasis placed upon certain notes of a bar of music: *v.t.* (ak-sent'), to express the accent, or denote the vocal division of a word by stress or modulation of the voice; to pronounce; mark or accent a word in writing by use of a sign; dwell upon or emphasize, as a passage of music.

ac-cen-tu-al (ak-sen'tū-ăl), *adj.* belonging to accent; rhythmical.

ac-cen-tu-ate (ak-sen'tū-āt), *v.t.* to speak; pronounce or mark with an accent; give prominence to in speaking or writing; lay stress upon.

ac-cen-tu-a-tion (ak-sen-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of accentuating by stress or accent; the act of speaking (or writing) with emphasis or distinction.

ac-cept (ak-sept'), *v.t.* to take or receive with approbation; entertain; agree to, or acquiesce in; understand or receive in a particular sense; to agree or promise to pay.
Syn. receive, take, admit.
Ant. (see refuse).

ac-cep-ta-ble (ak-sep'tă-bl), *adj.* capable of giving pleasure or gratification.
Syn. agreeable, pleasing, gratifying, pleasurable, welcome.
Ant. (see displeasing).

ac-cep-ta-bil-i-ty (ak-sep-tă-bil'i-ti), or **ac-cep-ta-ble-ness** (ak-sep'tă-bl-nes), *n.* the quality of being acceptable or agreeable.

ac-cep-tance (ak-sep'tăns), *n.* the act of accepting; the fact of being accepted, or received with approbation; the subscription to a bill of exchange; the bill accepted or the sum contained in it.

ac-cep-ta-tion (ak-sep-tā'shun), *n.* the act of accepting, or state of being accepted or acceptable; the meaning or sense of a word or statement in which it is to be understood.

ac-cep-ter, acceptor (ak-sep'tĕr), *n.* one who accepts; the person who accepts a bill of exchange.

ac-cess (ak'ses), *n.* admittance or approach to a person or place; means of approach or admission; addition or increase; the recurrence or fits of paroxysms in diseases.

ac-cess-a-ry. See accessory.

ac-cess-i-bil-i-ty (ak-ses-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being accessible.

ac-cess-i-ble (ak-ses'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being approached; easy of access; attainable.

ac-cess-ion (ak-sesh'un), *n.* a coming to, as by succession or by right; entrance or attainment; the act of acceding by assent or agreement; increase or augmentation; the acquirement of property by improvement, growth, or labor expended; the attack or commencement of a disease.

ac-cess-ion-al (ak-sesh'un-ăl), *adj.* additional; pertaining to an accession.

ac-cess-o-ri-al (ak-ses-ō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an accessory, as accessorial guilt or agency.

ac-cess-o-ry (ak-ses'o-ri), [*pl.* accessories (-riz)], *adj.*

aiding; contributing to some result or effect: *n.* one who aids in the commission of a felony; an accomplice; that which is in the nature of an appendage.

Syn. accomplice, ally, assistant, confederate, helper, abetter.

Ant. (see hinderer, opponent).

ac-ci-dence (ak'si-dens), *n.* the portion of grammar which deals with the inflections of words; a book containing the rudiments of grammar; the rudiments themselves.

ac-ci-dent (ak'si-dent), *n.* an event which is unexpected, or the cause of which was unforeseen; a contingency, casualty, or mishap; a property of a thing which is not essential to it.

Syn. incident, adventure, chance.

Ant. (see certainty, calculation).

ac-ci-den-tal (ak-si-den'tăl), *adj.* happening by chance or unexpectedly; fortuitous; non-essential; connected with, but not necessarily belonging to: *n.* that which happens unexpectedly; an adjunct, or non-essential part or quality; a sharp, flat, or natural introduced into a piece of music to lower or raise the note before which it is placed.

ac-ci-den-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* in an accidental manner.

ac-cip-i-ter (ak-sip'i-tĕr), *n.* a bird of prey, as a hawk.

ac-claim (ak-klām'), *v.i.* to shout applause: *n.* a shout of joy or praise; acclamation.

ac-cla-ma-tion (ak-klă-mā'shun), *n.* a shout of applause, or other demonstration of hearty approval; an outburst of joy, or praise; the adoption of a resolution *viva voce;* a mode of papal election.

ac-clam-a-to-ry (ak-klam'ă-to-ri), *adj.* expressing joy or applause by acclamation.

ac-cli-mate (ak-klī'māt), *v.t.* to accustom a person to a foreign climate.

ac-cli-ma-tion (ak-kli-mā'shun), *n.* the process of acclimatizing, or the state of being inured to a foreign climate; acclimatization.

ac-cli-ma-tize (ak-klī'mă-tīz), *v.t. & v.i.* to accustom or become accustomed to a foreign climate; said of plants or animals.

ac-cliv-i-ty (ak-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* acclivities (-tiz)], an ascent or upward slope of the earth; the talus of a rampart.

ac-cli-vous (ak-klī'vus), *adj.* rising, as a slope; uphill.

ac-co-lade (ak-o-lād'), *n.* the salutation given in conferring knighthood; a vertical brace or heavy bar in music.

ac-co-la-ted (ak'o-lā-ted), *p.adj.* containing two or more profile heads, so arranged that one partially overlaps the next.

ac-com-mo-date (ak-kom'mo-dāt), *v.t.* to adapt or make fit or suitable; adjust, settle; supply or furnish; do a favor to; lend money for the convenience of a borrower: *v.i.* to be conformable to.

Syn. serve, oblige, adapt, fit, suit.

Ant. (see disoblige, impede).

ac-com-mo-da-ting (ak-kom'mo-dā-ting), *p.adj.* obliging; of a yielding disposition; adapting one's self to the desires of others.

ac-com-mo-da-tion (ak-kom-mo-dā'shun), *n.* the act of accommodating; or the state of being accommodated; that which supplies a want or desire.

ac-com-mo-da-tion-bill (-bil), *n.* a bill or note endorsed by one or more parties to enable the drawer to raise money upon it.

ac-com-mo-da-tion-lad-der (-lad'ĕr), *n.* a ladder or stairway suspended at the gangway of a ship.

ac-com-mo-da-tive (ak-kom'mo-dā-tiv), *adj.* disposed or tending to accommodate.

ac-com-pa-ni-ment (ak-kum'pă-ni-ment), *n.* something which is added to, or attends the original or principal thing by way of ornament, or for the sake of symmetry.

ac-com-pa-nist (ak-kum'pâ-nist), *n.* one who plays an accompaniment.

ac-com-pa-ny (ak-kum'pâ-ni), *v.t.* to keep company with; escort; join in movement or action; perform the accompaniment in a composition for voice and instrument.

ac-com-plice (ak-kom'plis), *n.* an associate or companion in crime.

Syn. confederate, accessory, abettor, coadjutor, assistant, ally, associate, particeps criminis.

Ant. (see adversary).

ac-com-plish (ak-kom'plish), *v.t.* to bring to completion, or to an issue; fulfill; attain as the result of exertion.

Syn. effect, finish, execute, achieve, complete, perfect, consummate.

Ant. (see fail).

ac-com-plished (ak-kom'plisht), *p.adj.* finished; perfected; possessed of social qualifications.

ac-com-plish-ment (åk-kom'-plish-ment), *n.* the completion of an act or undertaking; fulfillment; an acquirement or qualification in art or manners.

Syn. attainment, qualification, acquirement.

Ant. (see defect).

ac-compt-ant. See accountant.

ac-cord (ak-kôrd'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to be in agreement with; reconcile; agree; give; grant; concede; to adjust or bring to agreement; to be in correspondence or harmony; agree in pitch and tone: *n.* agreement; unison; concurrence of will or opinion; harmony.

Syn. grant, allow, admit, concede.

Ant. (see deny).

ac-cord-ance (ak-kôrd'âns), *n.* the state of being in harmony or accord.

ac-cord-ant (ak-kôrd'ânt), *adj.* corresponding; of the same mind.

ac-cord-ing (ak-kôrd'ing), *p.adj.* agreeing, harmonious: *adv.* in accordance (*with*) or agreeable (*to*).

ac-cord-i-on (ak-kôrd'i-un), *n.* a small wind instrument, having keys and metallic reeds, and worked by means of a bellows, after the fashion of a concertina.

ac-cost (ak-kost'), *v.t.* to draw near, or come face to face with; speak to; salute: *n.* the act of accosting; manner.

Syn. salute, address, speak to, stop.

ac-couche-ment (åk-koosh'-mong), *n.* delivery in child-bed; parturition; a lying-in. [Fr.]

ac-couch-eur (åk-kōōsh-ōōr'), *n.* a medical man who attends confinement cases. [Fr.]

ac-count (ak-kount'), *v.t.* to reckon or hold to be; compute; count: *v.i.* to assign an explanation [with *for*]; take into consideration; relate: *n.* a reckoning; a financial statement or memorandum; a narrative; anything in the form of a statement, written or verbal; reason or consideration; profit; advantage; estimation; consequence; importance.

Syn. narrative, description, narration, relation, detail, recital, moneys, reckoning, bill, charge.

ac-count-a-bil-i-ty (ak-kount-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being liable or accountable.

ac-count-a-ble (ak-kount'â-bl), *adj.* answerable; responsible; liable to be called to account.

Syn. punishable, amenable, liable.

ac-count-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an accountable manner.

ac-coun-tan-cy (ak-koun'tân-si), *n.* the art or practice of an accountant.

ac-coun-tant (ak-koun'tânt), *n.* one skilled in the keeping or examination of accounts; one who renders an account; a reckoner or calculator.

ac-count-curr-ent (-kur'ent), *n.* the statement of account between two or more persons, drawn out in the form of debtor and creditor.

ac-cou-ter, ac-cou-tre (ak-kōō'-tẽr), *v.t.* to dress; equip; to array in

military dress; furnish with accoutrements.

ac-cou-tre-ments (ak-kōō'tẽr-ments), *n.pl.* equipage; dress; military equipments.

ac-cred-it (ak-kred'it), *v.t.* to give credit to; have confidence in; authorize; stamp with authority; to believe and accept as true.

ac-cres-cent (ak-kres'sent), *adj.* increasing; growing.

ac-crete (ak-krēt'), *v.i.* to adhere; be added: *v.t.* to cause to grow or unite.

ac-cre-tion (ak-krē'shun), *n.* increase by natural growth; the addition of external parts; the growing together of parts or members naturally separate.

ac-cre-tive (ak-krē'tiv), *adj.* adding to or increasing by growth.

ac-croach-ment (ak-krōch'-ment), *n.* the act of accroaching; usurpation.

ac-crue (ak-krōō'), *v.i.* to come to or happen naturally as an increment, as of profit or loss.

ac-crue-ment (ak-krōō'ment), *n.* an addition or increment.

ac-cum-bent (ak-kum'bent), *adj.* reclining or recumbent.

ac-cu-mu-late (ak-kū'mū-lāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; amass; heap up: *v.i.* to increase in size, number, or quantity.

Syn. collect, gather, add to.
Ant. (see scatter, dissipate).

ac-cu-mu-la-tor (ak-kū'mū-lā-shun, *n.* the act of accumulating or amassing; the addition of interest to principal; the mass accumulated.

Syn. collection, store, mass, congeries, concentration.

ac-cu-mu-la-tive (ak-kū-mū-lā-tiv), *adj.* tending to accumulate.

ac-cu-mu-la-tor (ak-kū'mū-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, accumulates; an apparatus for equalizing pressure; an electric storage battery.

ac-cu-ra-cy (ak'ū-rā-si), *n.* the quality of being correct; exactness or correctness.

ac-cu-rate (ak'ū-ret or rāt), *adj.* in exact conformity with the truth; free from error; precise.

Syn. correct, exact, truthful.
Ant. (see erroneous, careless).

ac-cur-sed (ā-kẽr'sed), or **ac-curst** (ā-kẽrst'), *p. adj.* under or subject to a curse; doomed to destruction; detestable; execrable.

ac-cus-a-ble (ak-kūz'ā-bl), *adj.* liable to be censured or accused.

ac-cu-sa-tion (ak-kū-zā'shun), *n.* a charge or imputation of wrong-doing; the act of accusing or imputing.

ac-cu-sa-tive (ak-kū'zā-tiv), *adj.* accusing: *n.* the objective case, denoting the *object* of the verb.

ac-cu-sa-to-ry (ak-kū'zā-to-ri), or **accusatorial** (ak-kū-zā-to'ri-āl), *adj.* accusing or containing an accusation.

ac-cu-sa-to-ri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an accusatorial manner.

ac-cuse (ak-kūz'), *v.t.* to charge with guilt or blame; make or bring an imputation against.

ac-cus-er (ak-kūz'ẽr), *n.* one who accuses; one who formally charges an offense against another.

ac-cus-tom (ak-kus'tum), *v.t.* to habituate or familiarize by custom or use.

ac-cus-tomed (ak-kus'tumd), *p.adj.* frequent; usual; often practiced.

ace (ās), *n.* [*pl.* aces (-ez)], a unit; a card or die marked with a single spot; a military aviator who has shot down five aeroplanes.

ace-point ('point), *n.* the single mark of the ace-card and of the die marked with one spot.

a-ce-di-a (ā-sē'di-ā), *n.* an abnormal condition of the mind, characterized by lassitude, listlessness, and general indifference.

a-cen-tric (ā-sen'trik), *adj.* away from the center; having no center.

A-ceph-a-la (ā-sef'ā-lā), *n.pl.* a term applied to all ordinary bivalves, as the oyster, having no distinct head.

a-ceph-a-lous (ā-sef'ā-lus), *adj.* headless; without a leader; an ovary of a plant that has its style springing from the base instead of the apex.

a-cerb (ā-sērb'), *adj.* sour and astringent; sharp; harsh.

a-cer-bi-ty (ā-sēr'bi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* acerbities (-tiz)], sourness; sharpness; harshness or severity of temper or expression.

ac-et-an-i-lide (as-et-an'i-lid), *n.* a pungent white powder, formed by the action of acetyl chloride on aniline: used in medicine as an antipyretic.

ac-e-tate (as'e-tāt), *n.* a salt of acetic acid.

ac-e-ta-ted (as'e-tā-ted), *p.adj.* combined with acetic acid.

ac-e-ta-tion. See acetification.

a-ce-tic acid (ā-sē'tik & ā-set'ik as'id), *n.* a clear liquid, with a strong acid taste and peculiar sharp smell. It is present in a dilute form in vinegar.

a-cet-i-fi-ca-tion (ā-set-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of becoming acid; the preparation of vinegar.

a-cet-i-fy (ā-set'-i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acetified, *p.pr.* acetifying], to turn into vinegar or acetic acid.

ac-e-tim-e-ter (as-e-tim'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for gauging the strength or purity of vinegar or acetic acid.

ac-e-tin (as'e-tin), *n.* a combination of acetic acid with glycerine.

ac-e-tone (as'e-tōn), *n.* a clear, volatile liquid, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

ac-e-tose (as'e-tōs), or **acetous** (as'ē-tus), *adj.* of the nature of vinegar; sour; causing acetification.

a-cet-y-lene (ā-set'i-lēn), *n.* a brilliant illuminating gas, produced by subjecting calcium-carbide to the action of water.

ache (āk), *n.* pain, more or less continuous: *v.i.* to suffer, or be in pain.

a-chie-va-ble (ā-chē'vā-bl), *adj.* possible to achieve; capable of being performed.

a-chieve (ā-chēv'), *v.t.* to perform, carry out, accomplish; to gain or bring to a successful issue by an effort: *v.i.* to bring about a desired result.

Syn. do, accomplish, effect, fulfill, execute, gain, win.

a-chieve-ment (ā-chēv'ment), *n.* the act of achieving; accomplishment; that which is accomplished; an escutcheon or armorial shield, also called a hatchment.

Syn. feat, exploit, attainment, performance, acquirement, gain.

Ant. (see failure).

a-chill-es-ten-don (ā-kil'ēz-ten-dun), the powerful tendon placed in, and moving, the heel.

a-ching (ā'king), *p.adj.* enduring or causing pain; painful: *adv.* with aching; painfully.

ach-ro-mat-ic (ak-ro-mat'ik), *adj.* free from coloration; transmitting light without decomposition.

ach-ro-mat-ic-lens (-lenz), *n.* a lens free from chromatic aberration.

ach-ro-mat-ic-al-ly (-al-li), *adv.* in an achromatic manner.

ach-ro-ma-tize (ak-rō'mā-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of the power of transmitting color; to render achromatic.

ach-ro-ma-tous (ak-rō'mā-tus), *adj.* without color.

ac-id (as'id), *adj.* sour and sharp or biting to the taste, as vinegar: *n.* anything sour; the name applied to a large number of compounds containing one or more atoms of hydrogen which may be displaced by a metal.

a-cid-ic (ā-sid'ik), *adj.* containing a large proportion of the acid element; opposed to basic.

ac-i-dif-er-ous (as-i-dif'er-us), *adj.* producing or containing acids.

ac-i-dif-ic (as-i-dif'ik), *adj.* acidifying; producing acidity or an acid.

a-cid-i-fi-ca-tion (ă-sid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of acidifying.

a-cid-i-fi-er (ă-sid'i-fī-ĕr), *n.* a substance having the property of imparting an acid quality.

a-cid-i-fy (ă-sid'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acidified, *p.pr.* acidifying], to make acid; convert into an acid; sour; embitter.

a-cid-i-ty (ă-sid'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acid.

a-cid-ness (ă'sid-nes), *n.* sourness.

ac-i-do-sis (ăs-i-dō'sis), *n.* a condition of the blood in which there is an excess of acid.

a-cid-u-late (ă-sid'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to render slightly acid.

a-cid-u-lent (ă-sid'ū-lent), *adj.* somewhat acid; tart; peevish.

a-cid-u-lous (ă-sid'ū-lus), *adj.* slightly sour; subacid.

ac-i-er-age (as'i-er-ej), *n.* the term given to the process of electrically depositing iron on an engraved copper plate.

ac-i-form (as'i-fôrm), *adj.* needle-shaped.

ac-i-na-ceous (as-i-nā'shus), *adj.* consisting of or full of kernels, as the grape, mulberry, &c.

ac-knowl-edge (ak-nol'ej), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acknowledged, *p.pr.* acknowledging], to admit or own to be true; recognize; confess; admit the receipt of.

ac-knowl-edg-ment (ak-nol'ej-ment), *n.* the act of acknowledging; the admission or recognition of a truth; confession; the expression of appreciation of a favor or benefit conferred; a receipt.

a-clin-ic (ă-klin'ik), *adj.* without inclination.

a-clin-ic-line (-līn), *n.* the imaginary point near the equator where the magnetic needle has no dip.

ac-me (ak'mē), *n.* the highest point; the utmost reach; the crisis of a disease.

ac-ne (ak'nē), *n.* a pustular eruption of the body; chiefly confined to the face, shoulders and chest.

a-cock (a-kok'), *adv.* in a cocked or turned up manner.

a-col-o-gy (ă-kol'u-ji), *n.* the science of remedies.

ac-o-lyte (ak'o-līt), or **acolyth** (ak'o-lith), *n.* the highest of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic Church, ranking next below the subdeacon.

ac-o-nite (ak'o-nīt), *n.* the plant wolf's-bane or monk's-hood; the drug prepared from the plant.

a-con-i-tine (ă-kon'i-tin & -tīn), *n.* the narcotic drug prepared from the roots and leaves of several species of aconite, used as a remedy for neuralgia.

a-corn (ā'kôrn), *n.* the fruit of the oak; a conical piece of wood affixed to the spindle above a vane, to keep the vane from being blown off.

a-cot-y-le-don (ă-kot-i-lē'dun), *n.* a plant whose seeds (spores) are not furnished with cotyledons (seed-lobes).

a-cot-y-led-on-ous (ă-kot-i-led'un-us), *adj.* having no cotyledons or seed-lobes.

a-cou-me-ter (ă-kou'- & ă-kōō'me-tĕr), *n.* an instrument to test the power of hearing, or sensibility to sound.

a-cou-phone (ă-kou'fōn), *n.* an instrument for reproducing or intensifying sound.

a-cous-tic (ă-kous'- & ăkōōs'tik), *adj.* belonging to the science of sound: *n.* a remedy for deafness.

a-cous-tics (ă-kous'- & ă-kōōs'tiks), the science of sound; the study of the effects of sound upon the organ of hearing.

ac-quaint (ak-kwānt'), *v.t.* to familiarize or make one's self conversant with; furnish information.

Syn. inform, enlighten, apprise, make aware, make known, notify, communicate.

Ant. (see deceived).

ac-quaint-ance (ak-kwānt'ans), *n.* the state of being acquainted with a person or subject; personal knowledge less than friendship; a person with whom one is acquainted.

Syn. friendship, intimacy, knowledge, familiarity, association, companionship.

Ant. (see ignorance, inexperience).

ac-quaint-ed (ak-kwānt'ed), *p.adj.* having personal knowledge; familiar, known (*of* or *with*).

ac-qui-esce (ak-kwi-es'), *v.i.* to agree; comply passively; assent [followed usually by *in*].

Syn. agree, accede, comply, consent, give way, coincide with.

Ant. (see protest).

ac-qui-es-cence (ak-kwi-es'ens), *n.* the act of submitting; silent assent; neglect to take legal proceedings, so as to imply consent.

ac-qui-es-cent (ak-kwi-es'ent), *adj.* disposed to submit or yield tacitly; resting satisfied.

ac-quir-a-ble (ak-kwīr'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being acquired.

ac-quire (ak-kwīr'), *v.t.* to gain or obtain possession of by one's own physical or intellectual exertions.

ac-quire-ment (ak-kwīr'ment), *n.* the act of acquiring; that which is acquired.

ac-qui-si-tion (ak-kwi-zish'un), *n.* the act of acquiring; the object acquired.

ac-quis-i-tive (ak-kwiz'i-tiv), *adj.* having a propensity to acquire; greedily disposed.

ac-quis-i-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the propensity to acquire.

ac-quit (ak-kwit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* acquitted, *p.pr.* acquitting], to release; set free; discharge; to pronounce not guilty.

Syn. pardon, forgive, clear, absolve.

Ant. (see condemn, convict).

ac-quit-tal (ak-kwit'âl), *n.* the act of releasing or acquitting; the state of being acquitted; the judicial pronouncement of "not guilty."

ac-quitt-ance (ak-kwit'âns), *n.* a discharge or release from debt or other liability; a receipt barring a further demand.

a-cre (ā'kēr), *n.* a superficial measure of land containing 4,840 sq. yds.: (*pl.*) landed property.

a-cre-age (ā'kēr-ej), *n.* the number of acres in a tract of land.

a-cred (ā'kērd), *adj.* possessing acres of landed property.

ac-rid (ak'rid), *adj.* sharp or biting to the taste; pungent; irritating; stinging: *n.* an acrid or irritant poison.

ac-rid-i-ty (ak-rid'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being acrid.

ac-ri-mo-ni-ous (ak-ri-mō'ni-us), *adj.* bitter; caustic; stinging.

ac-ri-mo-ny (ak'ri-mo-ni), *n.* sharpness of temper; bitterness of expression.

Syn. asperity, sharpness, tartness, sourness, harshness, acerbity.

Ant. (see gentleness, courtesy).

ac-ro-bat (ak'ro-bat), *n.* a performer on the tight-rope; one who practices tumbling, vaulting, trapezing, &c.

ac-ro-bat-ism (ak'ro-bat-izm), *n.* the performance of acrobatic feats; the profession of an acrobat.

ac-ro-lith (ak'ro-lith), *n.* a sculptured figure, the head and extremities of which are of stone and the rest of wood.

a-crop-o-lis (â-krop'o-lis), *n.* the highest part or citadel of a Grecian city, as that of Athens, hence a citadel.

a-cron-ych (â-kron'ik), *adj.* rising or occurring at sunset. Also acronychal, acronic, acronical.

a-cross (â-krôs'), *adv.* & *prep.* from side to side; transversely; adversely; athwart; intersecting at an angle.

a-cros-tic (â-krôs'tik), *n.* a composition, usually in verse, in which the first or last letters of the lines, or other letters, taken in

order, form a motto, phrase, name, or word.

act (akt), *n.* an action; process of doing; a decree, edict, or enactment; the judgment of a court; a formal writing; one of the principal divisions of a drama; a thesis maintained by a candidate for a degree at a university: *v.t.* to do; perform; play, as on the stage; set in motion: *v.i.* to exert force or energy.

Syn. deed, achievement, exploit, feat, motion, work, effect.

Ant. (see suspension, cessation).

act-ing (akt'ing), *p.adj.* performing services, as those of an official.

ac-tin-ic (ak-tin'ik), *adj.* having the property of actinism.

ac-tin-ism (ak'tin-izm), *n.* that property of the sun's rays which produces chemical action.

ac-tin-i-um (ak-tin'i-um), *n.* a recently discovered radio-active element.

ac-tin-o-graph (ak-tin'ō-graf), *n.* an instrument for measuring the variation of the chemical rays of light.

ac-tin-oid (ak-tin'oid), *adj.* having the form of rays; resembling a starfish.

ac-ti-nol-o-gy (ak-ti-nol'o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the chemical action of light.

ac-tin-om-et-er (ak-tin-om'et-er), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of heat-rays.

ac-tion (ak'shun), *n.* the state of being active, as opposed to rest; the effect of one body upon another (*used in sing.*); an act or thing done (*used in pl.*); a suit instituted by one party against another in a court of law; the gesture or deportment of a speaker; the performance of a function; effective motion, as of machinery; the appearance of animation, &c., given to figures; an engagement on sea or land, less important than a battle.

Syn. deed, achievement, feat, exploit, accomplishment, battle, engagement, agency, instrumentality.

ac-tion-a-ble (ak'shun-â-bl), *adj.* giving grounds for an action at law.

ac-tive (ak'tiv), *adj.* endowed with or exercising the power or quality of action; lively; moving freely; acting quickly.

Syn. sprightly, alert, agile, nimble, brisk, quick, supple, prompt, vigilant, laborious, industrious.

Ant. (see lazy, passive).

ac-tiv-i-ty (ak-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* activities (-tiz)], energy; the state of action.

ac-tor (ak'tẽr), *n.* one who acts or performs; a stage-player; a proctor or advocate in civil causes.

ac-tress (ak'tres), *n.* a female actor.

ac-tu-al (ak'tū-âl), *adj.* real; existing; present.

Syn. positive, genuine, certain.

Ant. (see fictitious).

ac-tu-al-i-ty (ak-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* actualities]

ac-tu-al-i-za-tion (ak-tū-âl-i-zā'shun), *n.* (-tiz)], the state of being real or actual; that which is in full existence. making actual.

ac-tu-al-ize (ak'tū-âl-īz), *v.t.* to make actual.

ac-tu-al-ly (ak'tū-âl-li), *adv.* in an existing fact.

ac-tu-a-ry (ak'tū-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* actuaries (-riz)], a registrar or clerk of a court; one who is skilled in life insurance and similar computations.

ac-tu-ate (ak'tū-āt), *v.t.* to move or incite to action.

ac-tu-a-tion (ak-tū-ā'shun), *n.* the state of being actuated or impelled.

a-cu-le-ate (â-kū'le-āt), *adj.* equipped with a sting; having aculei or sharp prickles: *n.* certain insects furnished with stings, as the bee.

a-cu-men (â-kū'men), *n.* quickness of perception; penetration; discrimination.

Syn. insight, keenness, sagacity, sharpness, cleverness.

Ant. (see bluntness, stupidity).

a-cu-min-ate (â-kū'min-āt), *adj.* ending in a sharp point.

ac-u-press (ak'ū-pres), *v.t.* to check hemorrhage by acupressure.

ac-u-pres-sure (ak'ū-presh-ēr), *n.* a method of checking hemorrhage in arteries during amputations by needles or wire.

ac-u-punc-ture (ak-ū-punk'tūr), *n.* a needle-prick, as for medicinal purposes.

a-cute (å-kūt'), *adj.* sharp-pointed; intellectually keen; quick of perception; severe, as pain or symptoms attending a disease; high in pitch; shrill.

Syn. shrewd, intelligent, penetrating, piercing, keen.

Ant. (see dull).

a-cute-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being sharp, or mentally alert.

ad-age (ad'ej), *n.* an ancient proverb, or pithy saying.

ad-am's ale (ad'ămz āl), *n.* water.

ad-am's ap-ple (ap'l), *n.* the prominence in front of the throat, conspicuous in males (so-called in reference to the forbidden fruit).

ad-a-mant (ad'å-mant), *n.* a substance of extreme hardness; the diamond: *adj.* formed of adamant; hard.

ad-a-man-tine (ad-å-man'tin), *adj.* made of adamant; impenetrable.

a-dapt (å-dapt'), *v.t.* to make to correspond; fit by alteration or adaptation.

Syn. accommodate, suit, fit, conform.

a-dap-ta-bil-i-ty (å-dap-tå-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being adaptable.

ad-ap-ta-tion (ad-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the act of adjusting or adapting; the state of being adapted; that which is adapted.

add (ad), *v.t.* to join, unite, sum up; increase; affix.

Syn. adjoin, annex, append, attach, extend.

Ant. (see deduct, reduce).

ad-den-dum (ad-den'dum), *n.* [*pl.* addenda (-dă)], an appendix.

add-er (ad'ēr), *n.* the popular name for the viper; a person or thing that adds.

ad-dict (ad-dikt'), *v.t.* to devote or give one's self up to; to practice sedulously (usually in a bad sense).

ad-di-tion (ad-dish'un), *n.* the act or process of adding together; increase; the result of addition; the thing added; the adding or uniting of two or more numbers in one sum; a title added to a name, denoting rank, as esquire; a dot placed at the side of a note to indicate the lengthening of the sound by one-half.

Syn. increase, accession, augmentation, reinforcement.

Ant. (see subtraction, separation).

ad-di-tion-al (ad-dish'un-ăl), *adj.* added; supplementary.

ad-di-tion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in addition to.

ad-di-tive (ad'di-tiv), *adj.* that may be, or is to be, added.

ad-dle (ad'l), *n.* & *adj.* rotten, as eggs that are barren or putrid: *v.t.* to make corrupt or putrid, as eggs: *v.i.* to become addled.

ad-dle-head-ed (adl-hed'ed), or **ad-dle-pa-t e d** (ad-l-pā'ted), *adj.* stupid; weak-brained; muddled.

a d - d r e s s (ad-dres'), *v.t.* to straighten; to bring into line; to arrange, redress, as wrongs, &c.; to direct; speak or write to; get ready; consign: *n.* a speech delivered or written; manners and bearing; tact; adroitness; the attention of a lover; a person's place of residence.

ad-dress-ee (ad-dres-ē'), *n.* one who is addressed.

ad-duce (ad-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring forward or cite in proof or substantiation of what is alleged.

ad-du-cent (ad-dū'sent), *adj.* bringing forward or together.

ad-du-ci-ble (ad-dū'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being adduced.

ad-duc-tive (ad-duk'tiv), *adj.* bringing forward.

ad-duc-tor (ad-duk'tēr), *n.* one who draws to.

ad-e-noid (ad'e-noid), *adj.* in the form of a gland; of or pertaining to glands, especially those of the lymphatic system: *n.pl.* growths of lymphoid tissue, similar in structure to the tonsils, situated at the posterior wall of the upper end of the pharynx. When hypertrophied they cause mouth-breathing and other disorders.

a-dept (å-dept'), *adj.* well skilled: *n.* one who is fully proficient or skilled in an art.

ad-e-quacy (ad'e-kwå-si), *n.* sufficiency for a particular purpose.

ad-e-quate (ad'e-kwet or kwāt), *adj.* equal to requirement; sufficient.

Syn. competent, suitable.

Ant. (see insufficient).

ad-fec-ted (ad-fek'ted), *adj.* consisting of different powers of an unknown algebraic quantity.

ad-here (ad-hēr') *v.i.* to stick fast; become firmly attached to.

ad-her-ence (ad-hēr'ens), *n.* the act or state of adhering; unwavering attachment.

ad-her-ent (ad hēr'ent), *adj.* adhering; sticking: *n.* one who adheres; a follower, as of a party.

ad-he-sion (ad-hē'zhun), *n.* the state or act of adhering.

Syn. adherence, attachment, fidelity, devotion.

Ant. (see aloofness).

ad-he-sive (ad-hē'siv), *adj.* holding fast; gummed for use; sticky.

a-dieu (å-dū'), *n.* [*pl.* adieus, adieux (å-dūz')], a farewell; good wishes at parting: *interj.* goodby; farewell.

ad-it (ad'it), *n.* an entrance or passage; an entrance to a mine more or less horizontal.

ad-ja-cen-cy (åd-jā'sen-si), *n.* the state of being close or contiguous.

ad-ja-cent (ad-jā'sent), *adj.* near; close to.

Syn. near to, adjoining, contiguous, conterminous, bordering, neighboring.

Ant. (see distant).

ad-jec-tiv-al (ad'jek-tiv-ăl), *adj.* of the nature of an adjective.

ad-jec-tive (ad'jek-tiv), *n.* a word used with a substantive or noun to express the quality or attribute of the thing named, or to limit and define a thing as distinct from something else.

ad-join (ad-join'), *v.t.* to unite or join: *v.i.* to lie next to.

ad-journ (ad-jērn'), *v.t.* to put off to another day.

Syn. defer, prorogue, postpone.

ad-journ-ment (ad-jērn'ment), *n.* the act of adjourning; the postponement of a meeting.

ad-judge (ad-juj'), *v.t.* to determine in a controversy.

ad-judged (ad-jujd'), *adj.* determined by judicial decree.

ad-judg-ment (ad-juj'ment), *n.* the act of judging.

ad-ju-di-cate (ad-jū'di-kāt), *v.t.* to try and determine a case as a court.

ad-ju-di-ca-tion (ad-jū-di-kā'shun), *n.* the act of determining judicially; a judicial sentence.

ad-ju-di-ca-tor (ad-jū'di-kā-tēr), *n.* one who adjudicates.

ad-junct (ad'jungkt), *n.* something added to another thing, but not an essential part of it.

Syn. appendage, appurtenance, appendency, dependency.

ad-junc-tive (ad-jungk'tiv), *adj.* having the quality of joining or uniting.

ad-junct-ly (ad-jungkt'li), *adv.* in connection with.

ad-ju-ra-tion (ad-jū-rā'shun), *n.* the solemn charging on oath; the form of an oath.

ad-jure (ad-jūr'), *v.t.* to command on oath under pain of a penalty; to charge solemnly.

ad-just (ad-just'), *v.t.* to fit, or make exact; to make correspondent; to make accurate.

Syn. set right, fit, accommodate.

ad-jus-ter (ad-jus'tēr), *n.* one who regulates or adjusts.

ad-just-ment (ad-just'ment), *n.* the act of adjusting.

ad-ju-tan-cy (aj'ū-tân-si), *n.* the office of an adjutant.

ad-ju-tant (aj'ū-tânt), *n.* a regimental staff-officer who assists the commanding officer.

ad-ju-tant-gen-er-al (-jen'ēr-ăl), [*pl.* adjutants-general], the chief staff-officer of an army, through whom all orders, &c., are received and issued by the general commanding.

ad-meas-ure (ad-mezh'ūr), *v.t.* to measure dimensions; apportion.

ad-meas-ure-ment (ad-mezh'ūr-ment), *n.* a measurement by a rule.

ad-min-is-ter (ad-min'is-tēr), *v.t.* to manage as chief agent or minister, as a king, president, or judge; direct the application of the laws; dispense; to cause to be taken, as medicine; to give, as an oath or a sacrament.

ad-min-is-ter-i-al (ad-min-is-tēr'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to administration.

ad-min-is-tra-ble (ad-min'is-trā-bl), *adj.* capable of being administered.

ad-min-is-tra-tion (ad-min-is-trā'shun), *n.* the act of administering, as government, justice, medicine, a sacrament, or an intestate's estate; the ministry.

ad-min-is-tra-tive (ad-min'is-tra-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to administration.

ad-min-is-tra-tor (ad-min-is-trā'tēr), *n.* one who administers affairs; one who settles the estate of an intestate.

ad-min-is-tra-trix (-trā'triks), *n.* a female administrator.

ad-mi-ra-ble (ad'mi-rā-bl), *adj.* worthy of admiration; excellent.

Syn. striking, surprising, wonderful, astonishing.

Ant. (see detestable).

ad-mi-ral (ad'mi-răl), *n.* the chief commander of a fleet; a naval officer of the highest rank.

Ad-mi-ral-ty (ad'mi-răl-ti), *n.* [*pl.* Admiralties (-tiz)], the department of the English government having authority over naval affairs; the building in which British naval affairs are transacted; the office of an admiral.

ad-mi-ra-tion (ad-mi-rā'shun), *n.* wonder excited by beauty or excellence.

ad-mire (ad-mīr'), *v.t.* to regard with strong approval.

ad-mis-si-ble (ad-mis'i-bl), *adj.* worthy of being admitted.

ad-mis-sion (ad-mish'un), *n.* the power or permission to enter; the granting of an argument.

ad-mit (ad-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* admitted, *p.pr.* admitting], to permit to enter; allow in argument; receive.

Syn. allow, permit, suffer, tolerate.

Ant. (see deny).

ad-mit-ta-ble (ad-mit'ă-bl), *adj.* admissible.

ad-mit-tance (ad-mit'ăns), *n.* the power or permission to enter.

ad-mix (ad-miks'), *v.t.* to mix with something else.

ad-mix-ture (ad-miks'tūr), *n.* a compound of substances mixed together.

ad-mon-ish (ad-mon'ish), *v.t.* to reprove gently; warn; instruct.

ad-mo-ni-tion (ad-mo-nish'un), *n.* friendly reproof or warning.

ad-mon-i-to-ry (ad-mon'i-to-ri), *adj.* conveying reproof or warning.

ad-nas-cent (ad-nas'ent), *adj.* growing upon something else.

ad-nate (ad'nāt), *adj.* with organic cohesion of unlike parts.

a-do (ă-dōō'), *n.* bustle; trouble.

a-do-be (ă-dō'bā), *n.* unburnt brick dried in the sun, used for building in Central America and Mexico.

ad-o-les-cence (ad-o-les'ens), *n.* the period of life between puberty and maturity; youth.

ad-o-les-cent (ad-o-les'ent), *adj.* growing to maturity.

a-dopt (ă-dopt'), *v.t.* to choose or take to one's self, as a child, an opinion, or a course of action.

a-dop-tion (ă-dop'shun), *n.* the act of adopting; the state of being adopted; voluntary acceptance; admission into more intimate relations.

a-dop-tive (ă-dop'tiv), *adj.* constituted by adoption.

a-dor-a-ble (ă-dōr'ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of worship.

ad-o-ra-tion (ad-o-rā'shun), *n.* the act of worship.

a-dore (ă-dōr'), *v.t.* to pay divine honors to; love intensely; admire greatly: *v.i.* to offer worship.

a-dorn (ă-dôrn'), *v.t.* to beautify; ornament; embellish.

a-dorn-ment (ă-dôrn'ment), *n.* ornament; decoration.

a-down (ă-doun'), *adj.* & *prep.* downward; down.

ad-re-nal-in (ad-rē'năl-in), *n.* a powerful drug used to restore life.

a-drift (ă-drift'), *adj.* & *adv.* floating at random.

a-droit (ă-droit'), *adj.* exhibiting skill; dexterous.

a-droit-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being skillful.

ad-u-la-tion (ad-ū-lā'shun), *n.* interested praise.

ad-u-la-tor (ad'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* a flatterer.

ad-u-la-to-ry (ad'ū-lā-to-ri), *adj.* flattering.

a-dult (ă-dult'), *adj.* grown up to full age, size, and strength: *n.* a man or a woman.

a-dul-ter-ant (ă-dul'tēr-ănt), *adj.* adulterating: *n.* the person or thing that adulterates.

a-dul-ter-ate (ă-dul'tēr-āt), *v.t.* to corrupt by baser admixture: *adj.* corrupted by baser admixture.

a-dul-ter-a-tion (ă-dul-tēr-ā'shun), *n.* the debasing or being debased by admixture; deterioration.

a-dul-ter-a-tor (ă-dul'tēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who corrupts or adulterates.

a-dul-ter-er (ă-dul'tēr-ēr), *n.* a man who commits adultery.

a-dul-ter-ess (-es), *n.* a woman who commits adultery.

a-dul-ter-ous (ă-dul'tēr-us), *adj.* guilty of adultery.

a-dul-ter-y (ă-dul'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* adulteries (-iz)], violation of the marriage-bed.

ad-um-brant (ad-um'brănt), *adj.* shadowing forth.

ad-um-brate (ad-um'brāt), *v.t.* to shadow forth; give a faint resemblance of.

ad-um-bra-tion (ad-um-brā'shun), *n.* something that shadows forth.

ad-um-bra-tive (ad-um'brā-tiv), *adj.* faintly representing; typical.

ad-vance (ad-vâns'), *v.i.* to go forward: *v.t.* to further; to make a payment of beforehand: *n.* improvement; an addition to or rise in value; an overture (usually used in *pl.*); a loan; payment beforehand.

ad-vance-ment (ad-vâns'ment), *n.* furtherance; progress; promotion.

ad-van-tage (ad-vân'tej), *n.* a state of advance or forwardness; a benefit.

ad-van-ta-geous (ad-vân-tā'jus), *adj.* of advantage; beneficial.

Syn. useful, profitable.

Ant. (see hurtful).

ad-vent (ad'vent), *n.* a coming or arrival; an approach; as, the *advent* of the new year.

Ad-vent (ad'vent), *n.* the period including the four Sundays before Christmas.

Ad-vent-ist (ad'vent-ist), *n.* a believer in the doctrine of Adventism or that the second coming of Jesus and the end of the world are near at hand.

ad-ven-ti-tious (ad-ven-tish'us), *adj.* happening by chance; casual; fortuitous; accidental; produced out of normal and regular order.

ad-ven-tu-al (ad-ven'tū-ăl), *adj.* relating to the season of Advent.

ad-ven-ture (ad-ven'tūr), *n.* an event the issue of which is determined by chance: *v.t.* to hazard or risk.

ad-ven-tur-er (ad-ven'tūr-ēr), *n.* one who undertakes adventures; a speculator; one who seeks social distinction by false or specious pretenses.

ad-ven-tur-ess ('tūr-es), *n.* a female adventurer (usually in a bad sense).

ad-ven-ture-some (ad-ven'tūr-sum), or **ad-venturous** (ad-ven'tūr-us), *adj.* inclined to incur risk; full of risk; daring.

ad-verb (ad'vĕrb), *n.* a word used to modify the sense of a verb or adjective.

ad-ver-bi-al (ad-vĕr'bi-ăl), *adj.* of the nature of an adverb.

ad-ver-bi-al-ly (-li), *adv.* with the force of an adverb.

ad-ver-sar-y (ad'vĕr-ser-i), *n.* [*pl.* adversaries (-iz)], an opponent.

ad-ver-sa-tive (ad-vĕr'să-tiv), *adj.* expressing opposition.

ad-verse (ad'vĕrs), *adj.* opposed to; contrary; unfortunate; inimical.

ad-ver-si-ty (ad-vĕr'si-ti), *n.* a state of things adverse; the reverse of prosperity; misery.

ad-vert (ad-vĕrt'), *v.i.* to turn one's attention to; refer.

ad-ver-tence (ad-vĕr'tens), *n.* attention.

ad-ver-ten-cy (ad-vĕr'ten-si), *n.* the habit of being attentive.

ad-ver-tent (ad-vĕr'tent), *adj.* attentive.

ad-ver-tent-ly (-li), *adv.* in an intentional manner.

ad-ver-tise (ad'vĕr-tīz), *v.t.* to turn the attention of others to; announce; publish.

ad-ver-tise-ment (ad-vĕr'tiz-ment), *n.* a notice in a public print; an announcement.

ad-vice (ad-vīs'), *n.* an opinion given for the practical direction of conduct; information given by letter; counsel.

ad-vi-sa-ble (ad-vī'zā-bl), *adj.* fit to be advised; prudent; expedient.

ad-vis-a-bil-i-ty (ad-vīz-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being advisable; desirability.

ad-vise (ad-vīz'), *v.t.* to offer an opinion to; counsel; inform.

ad-vised (ad-vizd'), *p.adj.* acting with caution.

ad-vi-sed-ly (ad-vī'zed-li), *adv.* with advice; with intention; deliberately.

ad-vi-so-ry (ad-vī'zo-ri), *adj.* having power to advise; containing advice.

ad-vo-ca-cy (ad'vo-kă-si), *n.* the act of pleading for.

ad-vo-cate (ad'vo-kāt), *n.* one called to the aid of another; one who pleads the cause of another.

ad-vo-ca-tor (ad'vo-kā-tēr), *n.* an advocate; a supporter.

ad-vow-ee (ad-vou-ē'), *n.* one who has an advowson; the patron of a living.

ad-vow-son (ad-vou'zn), *n.* the right of an ecclesiast to a benefice or living.

a-dyn-a-mi-a (ă-din-ā'mi-ă), *n.* great debility; physical weakness.

adz, adze (adz), *n.* a cutting tool having a curved blade at right angles to the handle, used for dressing timber by ships' carpenters, etc.

æ-dile, edile (ē'dīl), *n.* a Roman official who had control of public and private buildings, etc.

æ-gis (ē'jis), *n.* any influence or power which protects.

æ-o-li-an harp (ē-ō'li-ăn härp), *n.* a stringed instrument, the wires of which are set in motion by air.

æ-on, **eon** (ē'on), *n.* a period of immense duration; an age.

a-ër-ate (ā'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to combine or charge with carbonic-acid gas, or with air.

a-ër-a-ted bread (bred), *n.* bread raised by charging the dough with carbonic-acid gas.

a-ër-a-tion (ā-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of aërating; oxygenation of the blood by exposure to the air in respiration.

a-ë-ri-al (ā-ē'ri-ăl), *adj.* belonging to the air: *n.* wire or wires suspended in the air for sending or receiving radio messages. Also called *antenna.*

a-ë-ri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* like the air.

a-er-ie (ā'ēr-i), *n.* an eagle's nest; a brood of eagles or hawks.

a-ër-i-form (ā'ēr-i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of air; gaseous.

a-ër-i-fy (ā'ēr-i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* aërified, *p.pr.* aërifying], to combine with air.

a-ër-o-drome (ā'ēr-o-drōm), *n.* an enclosed space or field in which aëroplanes are kept and experimental flights are made.

a-ër-o-dy-nam-ics (ā-ēr-o-di-nam'iks), *n.* the science which treats of air in motion.

a-ër-o-gram (ā'ēr-ō-gram), *n.* a wireless telegraph message.

a-ër-o-gun (ā'ēr-o-gun), *n.* a gun adapted for use against aëroplanes and air-ships.

a-ër-o-lite (ā'ēr-o-līt), *n.* a meteorite.

a-ër-ol-o-gy (ā-ēr-ol'o-ji), *n.* science of the air; atmospheric laws and conditions.

a-ër-om-e-ter (ā-ēr-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for weighing the air.

a-ër-o-naut (ā'ēr-o-nawt), *n.* an aërial navigator; a balloonist.

a-ër-o-nau-tic (ā-ēr-o-naw'tik), or **a-ër-o-nau-tic-al** (ăl), *adj.* pertaining to aëronautics.

a-ër-o-nau-tics (ā-ēr-o-naw'tiks), *n.* aërial navigation.

a-ër-o-phone (ā'ēr-o-fōn), *n.* an instrument invented by Edison for increasing the intensity of sound.

a-ër-o-phor (ā'ēr-o-fēr), *n.* an apparatus used in spinning-factories to moisten the air, to counteract the electricity produced by the friction of the machinery.

a-ër-o-phyte (ā'ēr-o-fīt), *n.* an air-plant; a parasitical plant.

a-ër-o-plane (ā'ēr-o-plān), *n.* a flying machine, kept afloat by the force of its motor and the air, and having no lifting power in itself. Also *airplane.*

a-ër-o-plan-ist (ā'ēr-o-plān'ist), *n.* the manager of an aëroplane.

a-ër-o-stat (ā'ēr-o-stat), *n.* a balloon; a flying machine.

a-ër-o-stat-ic (ā-ēr-o-stat'ik), or **aërostatical** (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to aërostatics.

a-ër-o-stat-ics (ā'ēr-o-stat'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the equilibrium of bodies sustained in air.

a-er-o-ther-a-peu-tics (ā-ēr-o-thēr-a-pū'tiks), *n.* the method of treating disease by varying the pressure or composition of the air surrounding the patient.

æs-the-si-om-e-ter (es-thē-si-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining sensibility of touch.

æs-thet-ic, **esthetic** (es-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to æsthetics.

æs-thet-i-cism, **estheticism** (es-thet'i-sizm), *n.* devotion to the beautiful.

æs-thet-ics, **esthetics** (es-thet'iks), *n.* the science or theory of the beautiful.

æ-ther. See ether.

æth-ri-o-scope (eth'ri-o-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute changes of temperature.

æ-ti-ol-o-gy. See etiology.

a-far (å-fär'), *adv.* at, to, or from, a distance.

af-fa-bil-i-ty (af-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being affable.

af-fa-ble (af'å-bl), *adj.* easy to be addressed; courteous.

af-fair (af-fār'), *n.* that which is done, or is to be done; business.

af-fect (af-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce an effect upon; tend toward naturally; pretend.

af-fec-ta-tion (af-ek-tā'shun), *n.* the assuming a manner which is not one's own.

af-fec-ted (af-fekt'ed), *p.adj.* acted upon or influenced; attacked, as by disease; displaying affectation.

af-fec-ting (af-fek'ting), *adj.* having power to excite the emotions; pathetic.

af-fec-tion (af-fek'shun), *n.* having the feelings affected; inclination; attachment; fondness; disease.
Syn. love, attraction, liking.
Ant. (see aversion).

af-fec-tion-al (af-fek'shun-ål), *adj.* relating to the affections.

af-fec-tion-ate (af-fek'shun-ātor et), *adj.* having affection; kind.
Syn. fond, kind.
Ant. (see harsh).

af-fer-ent (af'fēr-ent), *adj.* conveying inwards or to a part.

af-fi-ance (af-fī'åns), *n.* trust; a marriage-contract: *v.t.* to betroth.

af-fi-da-vit (af-i-dā'vit), *n.* a sworn statement in writing.

af-fil-i-a-ble (af-fil'i-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being affiliated.

af-fil-i-ate (af-fil'i-āt), *v.t.* to assign a child to its father; connect with in origin; connect with a parent society: *v.i.* to be intimately connected or associated (followed by *with*).

af-fil-i-a-tion (af-fil-i-ā'shun), *n.* assignment of a child to its father; connection by way of descent.

af-fin-i-ty (af-fin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* affinities (-tiz)], nearness of kin. [Affinity is relationship by marriage; consanguinity, relationship by blood.] Physical or chemical attraction; a relationship between species or groups depending on similarity of structure.

af-firm (af-fērm'), *v.t.* to assert strongly: *v.i.* to confirm, as a judgment, decree, or order, in an appellate court; aver.

af-fir-mance (af-fēr'måns), *n.* confirmation.

af-fir-mant (af-fēr'månt), *n.* one who affirms; one who affirms instead of taking an oath.

af-fir-ma-tion (af-ēr-mā'shun), *n.* an averment; the solemn declaration permitted to those who have conscientious scruples about taking an oath.

af-fir-ma-tive (af-fēr'mā-tiv), *n.* that which affirms: *adj.* relating to, or containing, an affirmation; positive.

af-fix (af-fiks'), *v.t.* to fix to; attach; *n.* (af'fiks), a letter or syllable added to the end of a word; a suffix.

af-fla-tus (af-flā'tus), *n.* a breath or blast of wind; inspiration.

af-flict (af-flikt'), *v.t.* to cause prolonged pain to body or mind; distress.

af-flic-tion (af-flik'shun), *n.* prolonged pain of body or mind; distress.

af-flic-tive (af-flik'tiv), *adj.* causing pain.

af-flu-ence (af'lū-ens), *n.* an abundant supply, as of thoughts, words, riches; wealth.

af-flu-ent (af'lū-ent), *n.* a tributary stream: *adj.* abundant.

af-flux (af'luks), *n.* an increase; an influx.

af-ford (af-fōrd'), *v.t.* to supply; produce; yield; be capable of bearing the expense of.

af-fran-chise (af-fran'shīz), *v.t.* to make free; enfranchise.

af-fran-chise-ment ('shis-ment), *n.* the act of setting free.

af-fray (af-frā'), *n.* the fighting of two or more persons in a public place to the terror of others.

af-fright (af-frīt'), *v.t.* to frighten; terrify; alarm; confuse.

af-front (af-frunt'), *v.t.* to confront, oppose face to face; insult designedly.

Syn. annoy, displease, insult, irritate, offend, provoke.

Ant. (see please, conciliate).

af-fuse (af-fūs'), *v.t.* to pour upon.

af-fu-sion (af-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of pouring upon.

Af-ghan (af'gân), *adj.* pertaining to Afghanistan: *n.* a native of Afghanistan.

af-ghan (af'gân), *n.* a crocheted or knitted soft wool blanket or carriage-robe.

a-field (â-fēld'), *adv.* to, in, or on, the field; astray.

a-fire (â-fīr'), *adj.* & *adv.* on fire.

a-flame (â-flām'), *adj.* & *adv.* in flames; ablaze.

a-float (â-flōt'), *adj.* & *adv.* floating; in circulation; unfixed; adrift.

a-foot (â-foot'), *adv.* on foot; astir.

a-foul (â-foul'), *adj.* & *adv.* in entanglement.

a-fraid (â-frād'), *adj.* frightened.

a-fresh (â-fresh'), *adv.* again; anew.

Af-ri-can (af'ri-kân), *adj.* pertaining to Africa; also Afric: *n.* a native of Africa.

Af-ri-can-der (af-ri-kan'dēr), *n.* a native of South Africa born of white parents.

aft (âft), *adj.* & *adv.* towards the stern.

af-ter (âf'tēr), *adj.* next, subsequent, later: *prep.* behind in place; in succession to; later in time; in imitation of; according to; next in rank or excellence; in proportion to; in pursuit of: *adv.* behind; subsequent in time or place: *n.* the future.

af-ter-clap (-klap), *n.* an untoward event happening after an affair is supposed to be at an end.

af-ter-damp (-damp), *n.* the carbonic acid found in coal-mines after an explosion of fire-damp; choke-damp.

af-ter-hold (-hōld), *n.* that part of the hold which lies abaft the mainmast.

af-ter-math (-mâth), *n.* a second mowing in a season.

af-ter-noon (âf-tēr-nōōn'), *n.* the part of the day between noon and evening.

af-ter-ward (âf'ter-wârd), or **afterwards** (-wârdz), *adv.* at a later time; subsequently.

a-gain (â-gen'), *adv.* a second time; in return; further; anew.

a-gainst (â-genst'), *prep.* opposite to; in opposition to; contrary to one's inclinations.

ag-a-mo-gen-e-sis (ag-â-mō-jen'-e-sis), nonsexual reproduction.

a-gape (â-gāp'), *adj.* & *adv.* gaping; with the mouth wide open in a state of expectation or astonishment.

ag-ate (ag'ât), *n.* a precious stone, a variety of chalcedony; a small size of type.

age (āj), *n.* a particular period of time in life or in history; time: *v.i.* to grow old.

a-gen-cy (ā'jen-si), *n.* operation; action; an establishment for the purpose of doing business for another.

a-gen-da (â-jen'dâ), *n.* things to be done; program of business.

a-gent (ā'jent), *n.* one who acts, especially for another; an active power or cause.

Syn. actor, doer, factor, operator, performer, instrument.

Ant. (see principal, chief).

ag-glom-er-ate (ag-glom'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a heap; accumulate.

ag-glom-er-a-tion (ag-glom-ēr-ā'-shun), *n.* a heap.

ag-glom-er-a-tive (ag-glom'ēr-a-tiv), *adj.* tending to gather together.

ag-glu-ti-nant (ag-glū'ti-nănt), *adj.* uniting: *n.* any sticky substance which causes bodies to adhere together.

ag-glu-ti-nate (ag-glū'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together.

ag-glu-ti-na-tion (ag-glū-ti-nā'-shun), *n.* the act or condition of being united or joined together.

ag-gran-dize (ag'gran-dīz), *v.t.* to make great or greater in power, rank, or riches; augment.

ag-gran-dize-ment (ag-grăn-dīz'ment), *n.* exaltation; advancement.

ag-gra-vate (ag'grā-vāt), *v.t.* to add to a load; be troublesome; intensify.

ag-gra-va-ting (ag'grā-vā-ting), *p.adj.* making worse or more heinous.

ag-gra-va-tion (ag-grā-vā'shun), *n.* the act of making worse.

ag-gre-gate (ag'gre-gāt), *v.t.* to collect or bring together; gather into a mass or body; accumulate: *n.* total; mass; a mass formed by the union of similar particles: *adj.* formed into a mass or total.

ag-gre-ga-tion (ag'gre-gā'shun), *n.* a collection of particulars.

ag-gre-ga-tive (ag'gre-gā-tiv), *adj.* collective; social.

ag-gress (ag-gres'), *v.i.* to attack; begin a quarrel or controversy.

ag-gres-sion (ag-gresh'un), *n.* unprovoked attack.

ag-gres-sive (ag-gres'iv), *adj.* unjustly attacking.

ag-gres-sor (ag-gres'ēr), *n.* one who attacks.

ag-grieve (ag-grēv'), *v.t.* to bear heavily upon; oppress.

a-ghast (å-gåst'), *adj.* struck with sudden astonishment or terror.

ag-ile (aj'il), *adj.* easily driven about; active in body; nimble.

a-gil-i-ty (å-jil'i-ti), *n.* nimbleness.

ag-i-o (aj'i-ō), *n.* [*pl.* agios (-oz)], the premium on money or foreign bills of exchange; discount.

ag-i-o-tage (aj'i-o-tāj), *n.* exchange business; stock-jobbing.

ag-i-ta-ble (aj'i-tā-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved, or debated.

ag-i-tate (aj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to stir violently; discuss; excite; disturb; keep constantly before the public.

ag-i-ta-tion (aj-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of agitating; excitement; discussion.

ag-i-ta-tive (aj'i-tā-tiv), *adj.* tending to agitate.

ag-i-ta-tor (aj'i-tā-tēr), *n.* one who starts or keeps up a political or other agitation; an implement for stirring.

a-glow (å-glō'), *adj.* & *adv.* in a glow; glowing.

ag-lu-ti-tion (ag-lū-tish'un), *n.* inability to swallow.

ag-nail (ag'nāl), *n.* a sore under or near the nail; a whitlow.

ag-no-men (ag-nō'men), *n.* an additional name or epithet, as Milton, the poet.

ag-nos-tic (ag-nos'tik), *n.* one who denies that man possesses any knowledge of the ultimate nature of things; one who neither affirms nor denies the existence of a personal Deity: *adj.* pertaining to the agnostics or their teachings; expressing ignorance.

ag-nos-ti-cism (ag-nos'ti-sizm), *n.* the doctrines of the agnostics.

a-go (å-gō'), *adj.* gone; past (used always after the noun): *adv.* in past time.

a-gog (ă-gog'), *adj.* & *adv.* in agitation or expectation; eager.

a-go-ing (ă-gō'ing), *adv.* on the go; in motion.

ag-o-nis-tics (ag-o-nis'tiks), *n.* the science of athletic combats.

ag-o-nize (ag'o-nīz), *v.i.* to suffer anguish; make convulsive efforts: *v.t.* to torture.

ag-o-ni-zing-ly (ag'o-nī-zing-li), *adv.* with anguish or struggles.

ag-o-ny (ag'o-ni), *n.* [*pl.* agonies (-niz)], extreme pain; anguish.

ag-o-ra-pho-bi-a (ag-o-ră-fō'bi-ă), *n.* morbid fear of crossing open spaces, such as city parks, etc.

a-gou-ti (ă-gōō'ti), *n.* a rodent found in the West Indies and South America. Also **aguti.**

a-gra-ri-an (ă-grā'ri-ăn), *adj.* relating to land, or to land-tenure; growing wild in the fields: *n.* one who is in favor of a redistribution of land.

a-gra-ri-an-ism (a-grā'ri-ăn-ism), *n.* the principle of a uniform division of land; agitation with respect to land-tenure.

a-gree (ă-grē'), *v.i.* to harmonize physically, mentally, or morally; to accord.

a-gree-a-bil-i-ty (ă-grē-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* agreeableness.

a-gree-a-ble (ă-grē'ă-bl), *adj.* pleasing to the mind or senses.

Syn. pleasant, pleasing, charming. *Ant.* (see disagreeable).

a-gree-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* suitably; pleasantly.

a-gree-ment (ă-grē'ment), *n.* harmony of opinions or feelings; concord of one word with another in gender, number, case, or person; a compact; a contract; mutual understanding.

ag-ri-cul-tur-al (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to tillage.

ag-ri-cul-ture (ag'ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the science and art of cultivating fields by the plow, &c.; tillage; farming.

ag-ri-cul-tur-ist (ag-ri-kul'tūr-ist), *n.* one engaged in tillage; a farmer.

a-grin (ă-grin'), *adj.* & *adv.* in the act or state of grinning.

a-gron-o-my (a-gron'o-mi), *n.* that science which deals with the scientific management of land or crop production.

a-ground (ă-ground'), *adj.* & *adv.* on the ground; the situation of a ship whose bottom touches the ground; stranded.

a-gue (ā'gū), *n.* an intermittent fever; the cold fit of the intermittent fever.

a-gue-cake (-kāk), *n.* an enlargement of the spleen.

ah (ä), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of sudden emotion.

a-ha (ä-hä'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of satisfaction or irony.

a-head (ă-hed'), *adv.* in the front; forward.

a-heap (ă-hēp'), *adv.* in a heap.

a-hem (ă-hem') *interj.* an exclamation to call attention.

a-hoy (ă-hoi'), *interj.* a term used in hailing a vessel.

a-hull (ă-hul'), *adv.* with sails furled and helm lashed alee: said of a ship in a storm.

a-i (ā'i), *n.* [*pl.* ais (ā'ēz)], the three-toed sloth of America.

aid (ād), *v.t.* to assist; support: *n.* help; assistance.

aide-de-camp (ād'de-kong), *n.* [*pl.* aides-de-camp], an officer who assists a general.

ai-gret (ā'gret), or **aigrette** (ā-gret'), *n.* the small white heron; a plume arranged in imitation of the feathers of the heron, worn on helmets, and as an article of women's head-attire; a feathery crown of seed.

ail (āl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to give or cause pain: *v.i.* to feel pain; be afflicted with pain.

ail-ment (āl'ment), *n.* a slight disorder of the body; sickness.

aim (ām), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to endeavor after; direct at something; seek: *n.* a purpose; an endeavor.
Syn. mark, object, purpose, design, aspiration.
Ant. (see aimlessness).

air (ār), *v.t.* to expose to the air; dry, thoroughly, as clothes; to exhibit ostentatiously: *n.* the fluid which we breathe; the atmosphere; external manner; appearance; bearing; a melody.

air-gas (-gas), *n.* an illuminating gas made from air charged with the vapor of petroleum, naphtha, &c.

air-gun (-gun), *n.* a gun discharged by the elastic force of condensed air.

air-i-ly (ār'i-li), *adv.* in an airy manner; gaily.

air-i-ness (ār'i-nes), *n.* the state of being airy; gaiety.

air-ing (ār'ing), *n.* a walk, ride, or drive in the open air; exposure to the air or fire.

air-line (-līn), *n.* a straight line. Also called a bee-line.

air-plant (-plant), *n.* a plant which derives its nourishment from the air.

air-pump (-pump), *n.* a machine for exhausting the air from a receiver; the pump used to exhaust the water and gases from the condenser of a steam engine.

air-ship (ār'ship), *n.* a balloon with motor and steering apparatus.

air-y (ār'i), *adj.* exposed to or composed of air; breezy; unsubstantial; gay.

aisle (īl), *n.* the wing of a church.

a-jar (ā-jär'), *adj.* & *adv.* slightly turned or opened, as a door; out of harmony.

a-jog (ā-jog'), *adv.* on the jog; jogging.

a-kim-bo (ā-kim'bō), *adv.* with the hands on the hips and the elbows turned outwards.

a-kin (ā-kin'), *adj.* & *adv.* of kin; related by blood; allied by nature.

a-la (ā'lā), *n.* a wing; resembling a wing; the armpit.

al-a-bas-ter (al'ā-bas-tēr), *n.* a white marble-like mineral; a box made of alabaster, in which the ancients held ointments: *adj.* made of, or transparent like, alabaster.

a-lack (ā-lak'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of blame, sorrow, or surprise.

a-lac-ri-ty (ā-lak'ri-ti), *n.* eager readiness; joyous activity; briskness.

a-la-li-a (ā-lā'li-ā), *n.* loss of speech by paralysis of the muscles.

al-a-lus (al'ā-lus), *n.* the hypothetical ape-man.

a-la-mode (ā-lā-mōd'), *adv.* in the fashion: *adj.* fashionable: *n.* a thin, light, glossy black silk.

a-lar (ā'lār), *adj.* pertaining to or having wings; wing-shaped.

a-larm (ā-lärm'), *v.t.* to arouse to a sense of danger; strike with apprehension of danger: *n.* a call to arms; a warning of danger; the apprehension of danger.

a-larm-ing (ā-lärm'ing), *adj.* exciting apprehension; ominous.

a-lar-um (a-lār'um), *n.* an alarm (poetic); an alarm clock (Eng.)

a-la-ry (ā'lā-ri), *adj.* of or pertaining to wings; wing-shaped.

a-las (ā-lās'), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of unhappiness.

a-late (ā'lāt) or **alated** (-ed), *adj.* having wings or wing-like side-appendages.

alb (alb), *n.* a white priestly vestment worn at the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church and in some Anglican churches.

al-ba-ta (al-bā'tā), *n.* an alloy imitating silver; German silver.

al-ba-tross (al'bā-tros), *n.* a sea-bird allied to the petrel, inhabiting the Pacific and Southern Oceans.

al-be-it (awl-bē'it), *conj.* although; even though; notwithstanding.

al-bes-cent (al-bes'ent), *adj.* whitish; growing white.

al-bi-no (al-bī'nō), *n.* a person with white skin and hair and pinkish eyes; a man, animal, or plant abnormally white in color.

al-bu-gin-e-ous (al-bū-jin'ē-us), *adj.* of the nature of white-of-egg; albuminous.

al-bum (al'bum), *n.* a blank book in which to insert autographs, photographs, stamps, &c.

al-bu-men (al-bū'men), *n.* the white of an egg; the nutritious farinaceous matter stored up with the embryo of an animal or plant.

al-bu-men-ize (al-bū'men-īz), *v.t.* in photography, to coat paper with an albuminous solution.

al-bu-min (al-bū'min), *n.* a variant of albumen.

al-bu-mi-noid (al-bū'mi-noid), *adj.* like albumen: *n.* a class of organic compounds which form the chief part of the organs and tissues of animals and plants; proteids.

al-bu-mi-nous (al-bū'mi-nus) or **albuminose** (-nōs), *adj.* like, or containing albumen.

al-bu-mi-nu-ri-a (al-bū'mi-nū-ri-ā), *n.* the presence of albumen in the kidneys and the urine.

al-bur-num (al-bēr'num), *n.* the white and softer part of wood between the bark and the heartwood; sap-wood.

al-cal-de (ål-kål'dā), *n.* a magistrate or justice in Spain or Portugal. [Sp.]

al-che-mist (al'ke-mist), *n.* one who studies or practices alchemy.

al-che-my (al'ke-mi), *n.* the chemistry of the Middle Ages; the professed art of transmuting the baser metals into gold.

al-co-hol (al'ko-hol), *n.* pure or rectified spirits of wine; the spirituous or intoxicating element in fermented liquors; a class of compounds of the same type as spirits of wine.

al-co-hol-ic (al-ko-hol'ik), *adj.* containing alcohol: *n.* *pl.* alcoholic liquors.

al-co-hol-ism (al'ko-hol-izm), *n.* a diseased condition produced by alcohol.

al-co-hol-i-za-tion (al-ko-hol-i-zā'shun), *n.* subjection to the influence of alcohol.

al-co-hol-ize (al'ko-hol-īz), *v.t.* to subject to the influence of alcohol; to rectify (spirits of wine).

Al-co-ran (al'kō-ran & al-kō-ran'), *n.* the Koran; the Mohammedan Bible.

al-cove (al-kōv') *n.* a recess in a room or a garden; a bower.

al-der (awl'dēr), *n.* a genus of plants growing in moist land and related to the birch.

al-der-man (awl'dēr-mân), *n.* [*pl.* aldermen (-men)], in English and Irish municipalities a magistrate next in dignity to the mayor; in the United States one with varied legislative and judicial functions.

ale (āl), *n.* a liquor made from an infusion of malt by fermentation.

a-lee (å-lē'), *adv.* & *adj.* on the lee or sheltered side of the ship; opposite to aweather.

a-lert (å-lērt'), *adj.* on the watch; active: *n.* an alarm; a sudden attack.

Syn. active, brisk, lively, nimble, prompt, ready, vigilant.

Ant. (see inactive).

a-lert-ness ('nes), *n.* the act or quality of being vigilant.

al-ex-an-drine (al-eks-an'drin), *n.* a kind of heroic verse of six iambic feet, or twelve syllables.

al-gæ (al'jē), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of cryptogamic plants, including seaweeds and kindred fresh-water plants.

al-ge-bra (al'jē-brā), *n.* the science of calculation by general symbols.

al-ge-bra-ic (al'jē-brā-ik) or **algebraical** (-ik-ål), *adj.* occurring in or dealing with algebra.

al-ge-bra-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by means of algebraic processes.

al-gine (al'jin), *n.* a substance obtained from seaweed and used in manufactures instead of horn.

Al-gon-quin (al-gon'kin), *n.* a member of a tribe of North American Indians.

a-li-as (ā'li-as), *adv.* otherwise [named]: *n.* [*pl.* aliases (-ez)], another name; an assumed name.

al-i-bi (al'i-bī or bē), *n.* the plea of having been elsewhere when the alleged act was committed.

a-li-en (ā'li-en), *adj.* belonging to another: *n.* a foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not naturalized.

a-li-en-age (ā'li-en-āj), *n.* the state or legal status of an alien.

a-li-en-ate (ā'li-en-āt), *v.t.* to estrange, as the affections; transfer to another, as property.

a-li-en-a-tion (ā-li-en-ā'shun), *n.* estrangement; transference; mental derangement.

a-li-en-ism (ā'li-en-izm), *n.* the position of being an alien; the study and treatment of mental diseases.

a-lien-ist (-ist), *n.* a doctor engaged in the study and treatment of mental diseases.

al-i-form (al'i-fôrm), *adj.* wing-shaped.

a-light (å-līt'), *v.i.* to dismount; to descend and settle: *adj.* lighted; lighted-up; in a flame.

a-lign (å-līn'), same as aline.

a-lign-ment (å-līn'ment), same as alinement.

a-like (å-līk'), *adj.* like one another: *adv.* in like manner.

al-i-ment (al'i-ment), *n.* food; the necessaries of life generally; an allowance for support by decree of court: *v.t.* to make provision for the maintenance of; make provision for the support of parents or children respectively.

al-i-men-tal (al-i-men'tal), *adj.* having the quality of, or supplying the materials for, nourishing.

al-i-men-ta-ry (al-i-men'tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to food: nutritious.

al-i-men-ta-ry ca-nal (kā-nal'), *n.* the great duct which conveys food to the stomach and carries off solid excreta.

al-i-men-ta-tion (al-i-men-tā'-shun), *n.* the act of giving nourishment; the function of the alimentary canal.

al-i-men-tive-ness (al-i-men'tiv-nes), *n.* the instinct for food.

al-i-mo-ny (al'i-mo-ni), *n.* means of living; an allowance made by decree of court to a wife out of her husband's estate on separation, or pending an action for the same.

a-line (å-līn'), *v.t.* to lay out or adjust by a line: *v.i.* to form or fall into a line.

a-line-ment (å-līn'ment), *n.* the act of laying out or adjusting by a line; the ground-plan of a railway or road.

al-i-ped (al'i-ped), *adj.* wing-footed, like the bat.

al-i-quant (al'i-kwânt), *adj.* being a part of a number which does not divide it without a remainder, as 8 is an aliquant part of 25.

al-i-quot (al'i-kwot), *adj.* being a part of a number or quantity which will divide it without a remainder, as 8 is an aliquot part of 24.

a-live (å-līv'), *adj.* having life; in a state of action; sprightly; sensitive; thronged.

al-ka-hest (al'kå-hest), *n.* the pretended universal solvent of the alchemists.

al-ka-les-cent (al-kå-les'sent), *adj.* tending to become akaline.

al-ka-li (al'ka-li & -lī), *n.* [*pl.* alkalis & -ies], one of a class of caustic bases, as soda, potash, having the common properties of being soluble in water and in alcohol, combining with fats to form soap, neutralizing acids and forming salts with them, and changing the tint of many vegetable coloring-matters.

al-ka-line (al'kă-lin & -līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, an alkali.

al-ka-loid (al'kă-loid), *n.* a body or substance containing alkaline properties; *pl.* nitrogenous compounds met with in plants in combination with organic acids: *adj.* resembling an alkali in its properties.

al-ka-net (al'kă-net), *n.* a plant the root of which yields the rich red dye of commerce.

all (awl), *adj.* the whole quantity of, as substance, duration, extent, amount, or degree; the whole number of, collectively, as individuals, particulars, or parts; every, as with kind; any, used after a preposition or verb: *pron.* the whole; the whole quantity or amount; total; aggregate: *n.* a whole; an entirety; one's entire possessions: *adv.* wholly; entirely; completely.

Al-lah (äl'lä), *n.* the Arabic name for the Supreme Being, in use among the Mohammedans.

all a-long (â'lông), *ad.phr.* throughout.

al-lay (al-lā'), *v.t.* to quiet or calm; assuage; appease; abate; mitigate; relieve; as pain or grief.

all but (but), *adv.phr.* everything but; almost.

al-le-ga-tion (al-e-gā'shun), *n.* the act of alleging; assertion; declaration; that which is asserted or alleged; that which is offered as a plea, an excuse, or justification; the statement of a party to a suit of that which he is prepared to prove.

al-lege (al-lej'), *v.t.* to produce or adduce as argument, plea, or excuse; affirm; declare; assert.

al-lege-a-ble (al-lej'ă-bl), *adj.* that may be alleged or affirmed.

al-le-giance (al-lē'jâns), *n.* the tie or obligation of a subject to his sovereign or government; fealty; fidelity to a cause or person.

al-le-gor-ic (al-e-gor'ik), or **allegorical** (al-e-gor'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or in the nature of allegory; figurative.

al-le-gor-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* figuratively; in an allegorical manner.

al-le-go-rize (al'e-go-rīz), *v.t.* to turn into allegory; to treat allegorically; to interpret in an allegorical sense: *v.i.* to make use of, or indulge in, allegory.

al-le-go-ry (al'e-go-ri), *n.* [*pl.* allegories (-riz)], a figurative manner of treating a subject by the use of other terms analogous in properties or circumstances; a figurative representation in which the meaning is conveyed symbolically.

al-le-vi-ate (al-lē'vi-āt), *v.t.* to lighten; lessen; make easier; mitigate.

al-le-vi-a-tion (al-lē-vi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of alleviating; that which lessens or lightens.

al-le-vi-a-tive (al-lē'vi-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to alleviate: *n.* that which alleviates.

al-le-vi-a-tor (al-lē'vi-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, alleviates.

al-ley (al'i), *n.* [*pl.* alleys (-iz)], a passage; a way (generally narrow); a lane.

all-fours (-fōrz), *n.* a game of cards which comprises four points or chances for scoring: *adv.* on hands and knees.

all-hail (hāl), *interj.* all health! a phrase of salutation.

All-hall-ows (hal'ōz), *n.pl.* All Saints' Day, celebrated on the first of November, in honor of all the saints.

al-li-a-ceous (al-i-ā'shus), *adj.* of the nature or property of garlic or the onion.

al-li-ance (al-lī'ăns), *n.* the state of being allied; relation or connection by birth or marriage; union between nations.

Syn. confederacy, fusion, league, partnership, union, coalition, compact.

Ant. (see separation).

al-li-ga-tion (al-i-gā'shun), *n.* a rule for ascertaining the value or price of a compound by determining the relative proportions and prices of the ingredients.

al-li-ga-tor (al'i-gā-tēr), *n.* the American crocodile.

al-lit-er-a-tion (al-lit-er-ā'shun), *n.* the repetition of the same initial letter in closely-succeeding words, or in words directly following each other, as "*a*pt *a*lliteration's *a*rtful *a*id."

al-lit-er-a-tive (al-lit'er-a-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, alliteration.

al-lo-cate (al'o-kāt), *v.t.* to assign or allot; distribute, as in equal or proportionate parts or shares.

al-lo-ca-tion (al-o-kā'shun), *n.* the act of allotting, allocating, or assigning; an allotment or assignment; an allowance made on an account.

al-lo-cu-tion (al-o-kū'shun), *n.* an address of a formal nature, as that delivered by the Pope to his clergy or to the Church generally.

al-lo-di-al (å-lō'di-ål), *adj.* freehold; not feudal: *n.* land thus held.

al-lo-di-um (å-lō'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* allodia (-å)], freehold estate.

al-lo-graph (al'o-graf), *n.* a signature by one person on behalf of another; opposed to autograph.

al-lo-mor-phism (al-o-môr'fizm), *n.* the property in certain substances of assuming a different form while remaining the same in constitution.

all one (wun), *adj.* & *n.* in effect the same; quite the same.

al-lo-path (al'o-path), *n.* one who favors or practices allopathy; an allopathist.

al-lo-path-ic (al-o-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to allopathy.

al-lo-path-ic-al-ly (-ål-li), *adv.* in an allopathic manner.

al-lop-a-thy (al-op'å-thi), *n.* a method of treating disease by inducing an action opposite to the disease it is sought to cure; opposed to homœopathy.

al-lo-qui-al-ism (å-lō'kwi-ål-izm), *n.* a phrase or manner of speech used in addressing.

al-lot (ål-lot), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* allotted, *p.pr.* allotting], to distribute or divide, as by lot; apportion, as shares; assign or grant for a specific purpose.

al-lot-ee (al-lot-tē'), *n.* one to whom an allotment or share is granted or assigned.

al-lot-ment (ål-lot'ment), *n.* the act of allotting; that which is allotted; a portion of land assigned or allotted.

al-lo-trop-ic (al-o-trop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, allotropy.

al-lot-ro-pism (å-lot'ro-pizm), *n.* diversity of molecular arrangement.

al-lot-ro-py (å-lot'ro-pi), *n.* the capability shown by certain chemical elements to assume different forms, each characterized by peculiar qualities, as the occurrence of carbon in the form of the diamond, charcoal, and plumbago respectively.

al-low (ål-lou'), *v.t.* to grant, yield; admit; deduct; permit; approve: *v.i.* to make concession or provision (followed by *for*).

al-low-a-ble (ål-lou'å-bl), *adj.* that may be allowed; permissible; lawful; praiseworthy; acceptable.

al-low-ance (ål-lou'åns), *n.* the act of allowing; admission; concession; a definite sum granted; sanction or approval; abatement or deduction: *v.t.* to put upon allowance; limit to a fixed expenditure or consumption of money or food.

al-loy (ål-loi'), *v.t.* to combine; to form a compound, by fusion, of two or more metals; reduce in standard or quality by mixture, as with a metal of baser value; debase: *n.* a compound or fusion of two or more metals; a mixture of two metals of differing nature and value; an admixture of evil with good.

all-round (round), *adj.* versatile; capable of doing anything; many-sided.

all-sorts (sôrts), *n.* remnants of various liquors blended together.

All Souls' Day (sôlz dā), *n.pl.* the day, celebrated second of November by the Roman Catholic Church, in honor of the departed.

all-spice (awl'spīs), *n.* the fruit or berry of the pimento: so named in allusion to its taste being supposed to combine the flavors of other spices.

all told (awl tōld), *adv.* all counted.

al-lude (ă-lūd'), *v.t.* to compare: *v.i.* refer or make an illusion indirectly (with *to*).

al-lure (ă-lūr'), *v.t.* to tempt by the offer of something good, real, or apparent; entice; attract.

al-lure-ment (ă-lūr'ment), *n.* the act of alluring, or that which allures.

al-lur-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* tempting; enticing.

al-lu-sion (ă-lū'zhun), *n.* a casual reference; a comparison or reference by symbol or metaphor.

al-lu-sive (ă-lū'siv), *adj.* having reference to something not definitely expressed.

al-lu-so-ry (ă-lū'so-ri), *adj.* allusive.

al-lu-vi-al (ă-lū'vi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to or composed of alluvium.

al-lu-vi-on (ă-lu'vi-on), *n.* land added to a shore or river-bank by the action of water.

al-lu-vi-um (ă-lū'vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* alluvia (-ă)], a deposit of mingled sand and clay (mud), or of alternating layers of sand and clay, of river origin.

al-ly (ă-lī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* allied, *p.pr.* allying], to unite by marriage, treaty, league, or confederacy; bind or connect by friendship or resemblance: *n.* [*pl.* allies (ă-līz')], one united, related, or associated by these means; a confederate.

al-ma-di-a (al-mă-dē'ă), *n.* an East India river-boat, shuttle-shaped, about 80 ft. in length, with a narrow beam; a small African bark-canoe.

al-ma-gra (al-mā'grà), *n.* a fine deep-red ochre used in India for staining the skin; used also as a paint and polish (Indian-red).

al-ma ma-ter (al'ma mā'tēr), *n.* the institution in which one has been educated. [L.].

al-ma-nac (awl'mă-nak), *n.* a year-book or calendar giving the order of the days of the week and month, astronomical data, tide-tables, ecclesiastical festivals and fasts, and other varied information.

al-migh-ti-ness (-nes), *n.* omnipotence; infinite or boundless power.

al-migh-ty (awl-mī'ti), *adj.* possessing all power; omnipotent.

Al-migh-ty (awl-mī'ti), *n.* the omnipotent God.

alm-ond (ä'mund & al'mund), *n.* the kernel of the fruit of the almond-tree; anything resembling the almond in shape.

al-mon-er (al'mun-ēr), *n.* one who dispenses or distributes alms or charity; an alms-purse; a pouch or purse which in early times was suspended from the girdle.

al-mon-ry (al'mun-ri), *n.* [*pl.* almonries (-riz)], the residence of the almoner; the place where alms are dispensed.

al-most (awl'mōst), *adv.* nearly; very nearly; well-nigh; all but.

alms (ämz), *n.sing.* [used sometimes as *n.pl.*], the act of relieving by charitable aid; that which is bestowed in or out of charity.

alms-house ('hous), *n.* a house endowed by private or public charity and appropriated to the use of the poor.

al-oe (al'ō), *n.* [*pl.* aloes (-ōz)], the common name for a number of succulent plants, natives of the warm climates of the Old World, and especially of the southern part of Africa.

al-oes (al'ōz), *n.* a cathartic drug, the inspissated juice of several species of aloe, and obtained from the leaves; the fragrant resin or wood of the agallochum.

a-loft (ă-lôft'), *adv.* on high; far above the earth; at the mast-head, or on the higher yards or rigging.

a-lone (å-lōn'), *adj & adv.* without or apart from another; single or singly; only; separately; by itself.

a-long (å-lông'), *prep. & adv.* by the length; lengthwise; in a line parallel with the length; onward.

a-long-shore-man (-shōr'mân), *n.* [*pl.*-men], a laborer employed at docks in loading and unloading vessels.

a-long-side ('sīd), *adv.* by the side; side by side.

a-loof (å-lōōf'), *adv.* at a moderate distance but within sight; purposely keeping apart.

a-loof-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of keeping away from.

al-o-pe-ci-a (al-o-pē'si-å), or **alopecy** (al'o-pe-si), *n.* baldness; loss of hair through skin disease.

a-loud (å-loud'), *adv.* with raised voice; loudly; with a great noise; audibly.

al-pac-a (al-pak'å), *n.* a mammal, closely allied to the llama, a native of the Andes of Chili and Peru; the fabric constructed from the long, soft, silky wool of the alpaca.

al-pen-glow (al'pen-glō), *n.* a peculiar purple glow on the snow on the Alps seen just before sunrise and after sunset.

al-pen-horn (-hôrn), *n.* a long and nearly straight horn used by the mountaineers of the Alps.

al-pen-stock (-stok), *n.* a stout staff, furnished with an iron spike, used by mountain-climbers.

al-pha (al'få), *n.* the first letter of the Greek alphabet, hence the first or beginning of anything.

al-pha-bet (al'få-bet), *n.* the letters of a language arranged in the customary order; the first rudiments of any branch of knowlege; *v.t.* to arrange or classify in alphabetical sequence; mark by the letters of the alphabet.

al-pha-bet-ic (al-få-bet'ik), or **alphabetical** ('i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to an alphabet; in the order of the alphabet.

al-pha-bet-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an alphabetical order or manner.

al-pha-bet-ize (al'få-bet-īz), *v.t.* to arrange in alphabetical order.

al-read-y (awl-red'i), *adj.* quite ready; fully prepared: *adv.* by, at, or before, a specified time.

al-so (awl'sō), *adv. & conj.* wholly so; in like manner; likewise; further, or in addition to.

al-tar (awl'târ), *n.* a raised place, structure, or elevation, whether of earth or stone, for the offering of sacrifices or burning of incense; the Communion-table; a place of worship.

alt-az-i-muth (alt-az'i-muth), *n.* an instrument employed to determine the altitudes and azimuths of the heavenly bodies.

al-ter (awl'tĕr), *v.t.* to effect some change in; modify or vary; change entirely or materially.

al-ter-a-bil-i-ty (awl-tĕr-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being alterable or liable to change.

al-ter-ant (awl'tĕr-ånt), *adj.* producing or effecting change: *n.* a substance used in dyeing to change or modify a color.

al-ter-a-tion (awl-tĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of altering or changing; the change or modification effected.

al-ter-a-tive (awl'tĕr-å-tiv), *adj.* producing change; having the power to alter: *n.* a medicine which restores the healthy functions of the body.

al-ter-cate (awl'tĕr-kāt), *v.i.* to contend in words; wrangle; dispute with anger or heat.

al-ter-ca-tion (awl-tĕr-kā'shun), *n.* the act of wrangling; warm contention in words; a dispute.

al-ter e-go (al'tĕr ē'gō), *n.* a second self; one's double: frequently applied to a person fully authorized to act for another.

al-ter-nant (al-tĕr'nånt), *adj.* composed of alternate layers.

al-ter-nate (al'tĕr-nāt), *v.t.* to perform by turns; cause to succeed by turns; exchange reciprocally: *v.i.* to take place by turns (followed by *with*): *adj.* (al-tĕr'nāt) by turns; following each other in reciprocal succession; succeeding each other by turns on opposite sides of a stem.

al-ter-nate an-gles (ang'glz), *n.pl.* the internal angles made by two lines with a third on opposite sides of it.

al-ter-na-tion (al-tĕr-nā'shun), *n.* the act of alternating, or state of being alternate; reciprocal succession; antiphonal singing or reading.

al-ter-na-tive (al-tĕr'nă-tiv), *adj.* giving the choice of two things: *n.* the option or choice of two possibilities, so that if one be rejected the other must be accepted.

Syn. choice, election, option, preference, resource, pick.

Ant. (see compulsion).

al-ter-na-tor (al'tĕr-nā-tĕr), *n.* an alternating current dynamo.

alt-horn (alt'hôrn), *n.* a musical instrument of the saxhorn class, frequently used in military bands.

al-though (awl-*thō'*), *conj.* granting that; though; even if; notwithstanding.

al-tim-e-ter (al-tim'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes trigonometrically.

al-tim-e-try (al-tim'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring altitudes by the use of the altimeter.

al-tis-o-nant (al-tis'o-nănt), *adj.* high-sounding; pompous in language.

al-ti-tude (al'ti-tūd), *n.* space extended upward; height; highest point or degree; the elevation of a celestial body above the horizon; the perpendicular distance from the base of a figure to the summit or to the side parallel to the base.

al-ti-tu-di-nal (al-ti-tū'di-năl), *adj.* of or pertaining to height.

al-to (al'tō), *adj.* high: *n.* the contralto; the tenor violin or viola.

al-to-geth-er (awl-to-ge*th'*er), *adv.* wholly; completely; without exception; conjunctly; entirely.

al-to-re-lie-vo (al'tō rē-lē'vō), or **al-to-ri-li-é-vo** (ăl'tō-rē-lē-ā'vō), *n.* (*pl.* alto-reliévos (-vōz)], high relief; figures or other objects that stand out boldly from the background, and having more than half their thickness projecting. [It.].

al-trop-a-thy (al-trop'ă-thi), *n.* sympathy for others.

al-tru-ism (al'trōō-izm), *n.* the principles inculcated by Comte, and involving the sacrifice of self in the interests of others: opposed to egoism.

al-tru-ist (al'trōō-ist), *n.* one who advocates or practices altruism.

al-tru-is-tic (al-trōō-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to altruism; mindful of the wants and interests of others.

al-tru-is-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an altruistic manner.

al-um (al'um), *n.* a double sulphate formed of aluminum and some other element, usually an alkali metal.

alum-root (-rōōt), *n.* a popular name given to certain roots of an astringent nature belonging to the saxifrages.

a-lu-mi-na (ă-lōō'mi-nă), *n.* the single oxide of aluminum, the most abundant of the earths; a notable constituent of common clay. Alumina is largely used in dyeing and calico-printing as a mordant.

a-lu-mi-nite (ă-lōō'mi-nīt), *n.* the hydrous sulphate of aluminum.

a-lu-mi-nous (ă-lōō'mi-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, alum or alumina.

a-lu-mi-num (ă-lōō'mi-num), or **a-lu-mi-ni-um** (al-ōō-min'i-um), *n.* a bluish-white, light, sonorous, ductile, malleable metal.

a-lum-na (ă-lum'nă), *n.* [*pl.* alumnæ (-nē)], a female graduate or pupil of a university or college.

a-lum-nus (ă-lum'nus), *n.* [*pl.* alumni (-nī)], a pupil, more particularly the graduate of a university; one educated at a school, college, or university.

al-ve-o-la-ted (al-vē'o-lā-ted), *adj.* with deep pits or cells resembling the honeycomb.

al-ve-o-lus (-ō'lus), *n.* a small cavity or cell, like that of the honey-comb.

al-ways (awl'wāz), *adv.* constantly; ever; regularly at intervals; continually.

am (am), *1st pers. sing. indic. mood* of the verb to be. See be.

a-main (ă-mān'), *adv.* with force or violence; suddenly; at once.

a-mal-gam (ă-mal'găm), *n.* any metallic mixture or alloy of which mercury is the chief constituent; a mixture or compound of different things.

a-mal-ga-mate (ă-mal'gă-māt), *v.t.* to alloy mercury with another metal; mix to form a compound; *v.i.* to blend, combine, as one race with another.

a-mal-ga-ma-tion (ă-mal-gă-mā'shun), *n.* the act or process of compounding mercury with another metal; the separation of precious metals from the mother-rock by means of quicksilver; the blending or mixing of different elements or things; the union or consolidation of two or more companies or businesses into one concern.

a-mal-ga-ma-tor (ă-mal'gă-mā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, amalgamates; a machine for purifying ore containing precious metals by amalgamation with mercury; one who takes an active part in combining two or more businesses.

a-man-u-en-sis (a-man-ū-en'sis), *n.* [*pl.* amanuenses (-sēz)]; one who is employed to write at the dictation or direction of another; a secretary.

am-a-ranth (am'ă-ranth), *n.* an imaginary flower said by poets to be unfading; a plant of the genus amarantus; a color-mixture in which magenta is the chief ingredient.

am-a-ran-thine (am-ă-ran'thin), *adj.* pertaining to the amaranth; never-fading, like amaranth; purplish.

a-mass (ă-mās'), *v.t.* to collect into a heap; gather together in great quantity or amount.

Syn. accumulate, collect, gather, hoard, aggregate, store up.

Ant. (see disperse).

a-mass-ment (ă-mās'ment), *n.* the act of amassing; a heap or accumulation; a great quantity or number brought together.

am-a-teur (am'ă-tūr & am-ă-tĕr'), *n.* one who cultivates an art or pursues a study from love or attachment, and without reference to gain or emolument: *adj.* applied to the work or productions of an amateur as opposed to professional.

am-a-tive (am'ă-tiv), *adj.* amorous; full of love.

am-a-tive-ness (am'ă-tiv-nes), *n.* the tendency to love; the desire for sexual intercourse.

am-a-tor-i-al (am-ă-tōr'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to love; amatory; pertaining to the oblique muscles of the eye used in ogling.

am-a-tor-i-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an amatorial manner.

am-a-to-ry (am'ă-to-ri), *adj.* relating to or expressive of love.

am-au-ro-sis (am-aw-rō'sis), *n.* loss or decay of sight due to partial, periodic, or complete paralysis of the optic nerve.

am-au-rot-ic (am-aw-rot'ik), *adj.* relating to, or affected with, amaurosis.

a-maze (ă-māz'), *v.t.* to confound or stun with fear, surprise, or wonder; astonish: *n.* astonishment; confusion; perplexity.

a-maze-ment (ă-māz'ment), *n.* the state of being amazed; astonishment; perplexity arising from sudden surprise.

Syn. awe, wonder, surprise, confusion, admiration, bewilderment.

Ant. (see composure).

am-bass-a-dor (am-bas'ă-dēr), *n.* an accredited representative of a sovereign or state at the court of another; a diplomatic

agent of high rank; a representative or agent of another charged with a special mission.

am-bass-a-dor-ex-tra-or-din-a-ry (-eks-trâ-ôr'din-â-ri), *n.* an ambassador sent on a special mission.

am-bass-a-dor-plen-i-po-ten-ti-a-ry (-plen-i-po-ten'shi-â-ri), *n.* an ambassador sent with full powers to make a treaty.

am-bass-a-dor-i-al (am-bas-â-dōr'i-âl), *adj.* belonging to an ambassador, or to his office.

am-bass-a-dress (am-bas'â-dres), *n.* the wife of an ambassador; a female ambassador.

am-ber (am'bẽr), *n.* a yellowish fossil resin found on the shores of the Baltic: *adj.* made of amber; amber-colored.

am-ber-gris (am'bẽr-grēs), *n.* a morbid secretion from the intestines of the sperm-whale, usually found floating in tropical seas: used in perfumery.

am-bi-dex-ter (am-bi-deks'tẽr), *adj.* using both hands equally: *n.* a man of unusual dexterity.

am-bi-dex-trous (am-bi-deks'-trus), *adj.* able to use both hands alike; unusually clever.

am-bi-ent (am'bi-ent), *adj.* surrounding; investing.

am-bi-gu-i-ty (am-bi-gū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ambiguities (-tiz)], double or dubious signification; vagueness.

am-big-u-ous (am-big'ū-us), *adj.* doubtful; equivocal.

am-bit (am'bit), *n.* a circuit or compass; the line or sum of the lines by which a figure is bounded; the perimeter.

am-bi-tion (am-bish'un), *n.* a seeking for preferment; a consuming desire to achieve some object or purpose, as to gain distinction, influence, &c.

am-bi-tious (am-bish'us), *adj.* having ambition; aspiring.

am-ble (am'bl), *v.i.* to move with a peculiar pace, as a horse, by lifting the two feet on one side together: *n.* an easy pace.

am-bly-o-pi-a (am'bli-ō-pi-â), or **amblyopy** (-pi), *n.* dimness of vision.

am-boy-na-wood (am-boi'nâ-wood), *n.* a beautifully mottled and curled wood used in cabinet-work.

am-bro-sia (am-brō'zia), *n.* anything exquisitely pleasing to taste or smell; a genus of weeds allied to wormwood.

am-bro-sial (am-brō'zial), *adj.* divinely delicious; fragrant.

am-bro-sial-ly (-li), *adv.* with ambrosial fragrance.

am-bro-type (am'bro-tīp), *n.* a photographic process by which the light parts of a photograph are produced in silver, the dark parts showing as a background through the clear glass.

am-bu-lance (am'bū-lâns), *n.* a field hospital; an ambulance cart or wagon for the conveyance of the sick and wounded.

am-bu-lant (am'bū-lânt), *adj.* walking; moving about.

am-bu-la-tion (am-bū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of walking about.

am-bu-la-tor (am'bū-lā-tẽr), *n.* a walker; a pedometer.

am-bu-la-to-ry (am'bu-lā-to-ri), *adj.* of or pertaining to walking; movable; temporary: *n.* a place for walking in; a covered way.

am-bus-cade (am-bus-kād'), *n.* a strategic disposition of troops in ambush.

am-bush (am'boosh), *n.* a lying in wait to attack by surprise: *v.t.* to place in ambush to surprise an enemy; waylay: *v.i.* to lie in wait for the purpose of attacking by surprise.

a-meer (â-mẽr'), *n.* a prince; governor; the Mohammedan ruler of Afghanistan. Also written amir, emir.

a-mel-ior-a-ble (ā-mēl'yur-a-bl), *adj.* capable of improvement.

a-mel-ior-ate (ā-mēl'yur-āt), *v.t.* to make better: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.

a-mel-ior-a-tion (ā-mēl-yur-ā'-shun), *n.* the making or growing better; improvement.

a-mel-ior-a-tive (ā-mēl'yur-ā-tiv), *adj.* producing amendment; improving.

a-mel-ior-a-tor (ā-mēl'yur-ā-tēr), *n.* one who amends.

a-men (ā-men' & ä'men'), *adv.* verily: *interj.* so be it.

a-me-na-bil-i-ty (ā-mē-nā-bil'i-ti) or **amenable-ness** (ā-mē'nā-bl-nes), *n.* liability to answer (to a charge, &c.); tractableness; responsibility.

a-me-na-ble (ā-mē'nā-bl), *adj.* easy to lead; submissive; liable.

a-mend (ā-mend'), *v.t.* to free from fault; improve; correct.
Syn. better, mend.
Ant. (see impair).

a-men-da-tor-y (ā-men'dā-tōr-i), *adj.* tending to amend.

a-mende-hon-or-a-ble (ā-mangd-on'or-ā-bl), *n.* a public apology and reparation; a punishment formerly inflicted in France on traitors and the sacrilegious.

a-mend-ment (ā-mend'ment), *n.* the removal of faults; the alteration of a legislative bill; an addition to the United States Constitution and State Constitutions.

a-mends (ā-mendz'), *n.pl.* compensation for loss or injury; reparation.

a-men-i-ty (ā-men'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* amenities (-tiz)], pleasantness, as of climate or demeanor; geniality.

a-men-or-rhœ-a (ā-men-ōr-rē'ā), *n.* entire or partial suppression of the menses.

a-men-ti-a (ā-men'shi-ā), *n.* want of reason; mental imbecility.

a-merce (ā-mērs'), *v.t.* to punish by an arbitrary fine.

a-merce-a-ble (ā-mērs'ā-bl), *adj.* liable to be amerced.

a-merce-ment (ā-mērs'ment), *n.* an arbitrary fine left to the discretion of a court.

A-mer-i-can (ā-mer'i-kān), *adj.* belonging to, or characteristic of, America.

A-mer-i-can-ism (ā-mer'i-kān-izm), *n.* a form of expression peculiar to the United States; a custom peculiar to the United States or America; attachment to the United States.

A-mer-i-can-ize (ā-mer'i-kān-īz), *v.t.* to render American; assimilate to the political institutions of the United States.

am-e-thyst (am'e-thist), *n.* a violet-purple variety of quartz or rock-crystal.

am-e-thys-tine (am-e-this'tin), *adj.* containing, composed of, or colored, like amethyst.

a-mi-a-bil-i-ty (ā-mi-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* amiableness; excellence of disposition; lovableness.

a-mi-a-ble (ā'mi-ā-bl), *adj.* friendly; worthy of love; lovable.

am-i-ca-ble (am'i-kā-bl), *adj.* friendly; peaceable.

a-mid (ā-mid'), or **amidst** ('st), *prep.* in the middle of; among.

a-mid-ships (ā-mid'ships), *adv.* in the middle of a ship.

amir. See ameer.

a-miss (ā-mis'), *adj.* wrong; faulty: *adv.* wrongly; that misses the mark.

am-i-ty (am'i-ti), *n.* friendly relations; friendship.

am-mo-ni-a (ā-mō'ni-ā), *n.* a transparent, pungent volatile gas, used in medicine and the arts; spirits of hartshorn.

am-mo-ni-ac (ā-mō'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to ammonia: *n.* sal ammoniac; chloride of ammonium.

am-mon-ite (am'on-it), *n.* a fossil shell, twisted like a ram's horn; snake-stone.

am-mu-ni-tion (am-ū-nish'un), *n.* powder, balls, &c., used in charging firearms of all kinds; military stores: *adj.* supplied to troops as equipment, &c.

am-ne-si-a (am-nē'si-ă), *n.* loss of memory.

am-nes-ty (am'nes-ti), *n.* an act of oblivion for political offenses; a general pardon: *v.t.*, *p.t.* & *p.p.* amnestied: *p.pr.* amnestying, to grant pardon to.

am-ni-on (am'ni-on), *n.* the thin innermost membrane surrounding the fœtus of mammals, birds, and reptiles.

a-mœ-ba (ă-mē'bă), *n.* [*pl* amœbas ('băz) & -bæ ('bē)], a genus of miscroscopic organisms, consisting of a mass of protoplasm which moves about in fresh-water ponds by means of finger-like processes with which it grasps its food.

a-mong (ă-mung'), or **amongst** ('st), *prep.* & *adv.* mixed with; surrounded by; amidst.

am-or-ous (am'or-us), *adj.* fond of the opposite sex; loving.

a-mor-phism (ă-môr'fizm), *n.* want of regular form; without crystalline structure.

a-mor-phous (ă-môr'fus), *adj.* formless; irregularly shaped; uncrystallized; unorganized.

a-mort (ă-môrt'), *adj.* and *adv.* without life or animation; depressed; spiritless; as if dead.

a-mor-ti-za-tion (ă-môr-ti-zā'-shun), *n.* the act of conveying lands and tenements to a corporation having perpetual succession; the extinction of a debt through a sinking fund.

a-mor-tize (ă-môr'tiz), *v.t.* to sell and convey to a corporation having perpetual succession; to extinguish a debt by means of a sinking fund; to kill; destroy.

a-mount (ă-mount'), *v.i.* to mount up to; be equivalent or equal to: *n.* the totality; sum.

a-mour (ă-mōōr'), *n.* a love-intrigue.

am-pere (am-pār'), *n.* the unit of measurement of the strength of an electrical current.

am-per-sand (am'per-sand), *n.* the character &.

Am-phib-i-a (am-fib'i-ă), *n.pl.* the fourth division of vertebrates, intermediate between fishes and reptiles, which in their early state breathe by gills.

am-phib-i-ous (am-fib'i-us), *adj.* having the power of living both on land and in water.

am-phi-brach (am'fi-brak), *n.* a foot of three syllables, the middle long, the first and last short.

am-phi-ox-us (am-fi-oks'us), *n.* the name of the lancelet, a fish with a body tapering at both ends, the lowest in organization of the vertebrates.

am-phi-the-a-ter, -re (am-fi-thē'-ă-tēr), *n.* a double theater; a theater with seats all round the arena; a circus.

am-phor-a (am'for-ă), *n.* [*pl.* amphoræ (-rē)], a two-handled vessel of oblong shape, used by the ancients for holding wine, &c.; a Greek and Roman liquid measure, the former = 9 gals., the latter = 6 gals.

am-ple (am'pl), *adj.* full; large; abundant.

am-pli-a-tive (am'pli-a-tiv), *adj.* enlarging; synthetic.

am-pli-fi-ca-tion (am-pli-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of amplifying or expanding; enlargement.

am-pli-fy (am'pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* amplified: *p.pr.* amplifying], to make large: *v.i.* to speak or write diffusely.

Syn. augment, develop, dilate, expand, extend, widen, enlarge.

Ant. (see abbreviate).

am-pli-tude (am'pli-tūd), *n.* the angular distance of a celestial body at rising or setting from the eastern or western points of the horizon; an angle on which the value of some mathematical function depends; the distance which a particle moves in performing a complete vibration.

am-ply (am'pli), *adv.* in an ample manner; liberally.

am-pul-la (am-pul'lå), *n.* [*pl.* ampullæ (-lē)], an ancient vessel which contained unguents for the bath; a drinking vessel; a vessel for consecrated oil or chrism used in Church rites, and at the coronation of sovereigns.

am-pu-tate (am'pū-tāt), *v.t.* to lop off in pruning; to cut off a limb; dismember.

am-pu-ta-tion (am-pū-tā'shun), *n.* a cutting off; the operation of cutting off a limb.

amt (amt), *n.* the largest territorial administrative division of Norway and Denmark.

amt-man (-mån), *n.* [*pl.* -men], the principal executive official of an amt.

a-muck (å-muk'), *adj.* or *adv.* (used only in the phrase, to run amuck), running about armed, in a state of frenzy, attacking all that come in the way, or committing indiscriminate slaughter.

am-u-let (am'ū-let), *n.* a charm worn to protect against evil; a talisman.

a-muse (å-mūz'), *v.t.* to occupy the attention pleasantly; beguile; entertain; divert.

a-muse-ment (å-mūz'ment), *n.* that which amuses; a pastime.

a-mu-sive (å-mū'ziv), *adj.* in an amusing manner, diverting.

a-myg-da-lin (å-mig'då-lin), *n.* a white crystalline substance obtained from the kernels of almonds.

am-yl (am'il), *n.* the hypothetical alcohol radical of many chemical compounds.

am-y-la-ceous (am-i-lā'shus), *adj.* starchy.

am-y-lene (am'i-lēn), *n.* a hydrocarbon obtained by the removal of water from amyl alcohol.

a-myl-ic (å-mil'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to amyl.

an (an), *indef. art.* any; each. [An is properly an *adj.*, and is used before nouns of the singular number only; also before a word having an initial vowel and silent h (See H). An has a distributive force in such expressions as "once an hour"; "a dime an ounce."]

a-na (å'nå), *n.* [*pl.* anas ('nåz)], a collection of notable sayings, literary gossip, anecdotes, &c.

an-ab-o-lism (an-ab'o lizm), *n.* the series of changes by which food material is built up into living matter; the opposite of metabolism.

an-ach-ron-ism (an-ak'ron-izm), *n.* an error in the order of time, hence any error in the misplacement of persons or events in point of time.

an-ach-ron-is-tic (an-ak-ron-is'-tik), *adj.* out of date.

an-a-con-da (an-å-kon'då), *n.* the specific name of a large South American boa, and loosely applied to any large snake which crushes its prey.

a-nad-ro-mous (å-nad'ro-mus), *adj.* ascending from the sea to fresh-water rivers to deposit spawn, as the salmon, &c.; tending upwards: said of ferns.

a-næ-mi-a, anemia (å-nē'mi-å), *n.* deficiency or low condition of the blood.

an-æs-the-si-a. See anesthesia.

an-æs-thet-ic. See anesthetic.

an-a-glyph (an'å-glif), *n.* a work of art carved in relief, as distinguished from intaglio.

an-a-glyph-ic (an'å-glif'ik), or **anaglyptic** (-glip'-tik), *adj.* relating to anaglyphs, or the art of decoration in relief.

an-ag-ly-phy (an-ag'li-fi), *n.* the art of producing sculpture, or ornamentation, in relief.

an-a-gram (an'å-gram), *n.* a word or a sentence constructed out of another by the transposition of the letters contained in the second; a word obtained by reading the letters of another word backwards.

an-a-gram-mat-ic (an-å-gram-mat'ik) or **anagrammatical** (-ik-ål), *adj.* relating to, or forming an anagram.

an-a-gram-mat-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in the style of an anagram.

an-a-gram-ma-tize (an-â-gram'-mâ-tīz), *v.t.* to make into an anagram: *v.i.* to construct anagrams.

a-nal (ā'nâl), *adj.* relating to the anus; situated near to the anal orifice.

an-a-lect (an'â-lekt), *n.* [*pl.* analects (-lekts) & analecta (-tâ)], a passage or extract from a published work: *pl.* a collection of such extracts from different authors.

an-a-lec-tic (an-â-lek'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, selections from other works.

an-al-ge-si-a (an-âl-jē'si-â), *n.* the insensibility to pain in any part of the body. Called also analgia.

an-al-ges-ic (an-âl-jēs'ik), *adj.* that allays pain: *n.* an anodyne.

an-al-get-ic (an-âl-jet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to analgesia; painless.

an-a-log-i-cal (an-â-loj'i-kâl), *adj.* bearing reference; having relation or resemblance.

an-a-log-i-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* by way of analogy.

a-nal-o-gism (â-nal'o-jism), *n.* a reasoning from the cause to the effect; study and examination of matters and things by reference to their analogies.

a-nal-o-gist (â-nal'o-jist), *n.* one who reasons from the standpoint of analogy.

a-nal-o-gize (â-nal'o-jīz), *v.t.* to reason or expound by reference to analogy: *v.i.* to treat or investigate by use of analogy.

a-nal-o-gous (â-nal'o-gus), *adj.* possessing points of analogy; linked by resemblance; similar.

an-a-logue (an'â-log), *n.* an object which bears analogy to something else; a part which corresponds with another in structure, function, or other relations.

a-nal-o-gy (â-nal'o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* analogies (-jiz)], agreement, resemblance, or correspondence in relations between different objects; the inference as to general agreement which is derived from similarity in certain essential particulars; equality of mathematical ratios; conformity of its parts to the general rules and structures of a language.

Syn. affinity, likeness, resemblance, similarity, relation, proportion, comparison.

Ant. (see unlikeness).

a-nal-y-sis (â-nal'i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* analyses (-sēz)], the resolution of a compound into its constituent parts; the method of determining the nature of a compound by resolution into its constituent parts; the resolving of problems by reducing the conditions that are in them to equations; a synopsis.

an-a-lyst (an'â-list), *n.* one who is skilled in analysis; one skilled in the resolution of chemical compounds.

an-a-lyt-ic (an-â-lit'ik), or **analytical** (-ik-al), *adj.* relating to, or characterized by, the method of analysis.

an-a-lyt-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in the manner or by means of analysis.

an-a-lyt-ics (an-â-lit'iks), *n. pl.* the science of analysis.

an-a-ly-za-ble (an'â-lī-zâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being resolved by, or that may be subjected to, analysis.

an-a-lyze (an'â-līz), *v.t.* to separate or resolve; determine the nature of a compound by resolution of its constituent parts.

an-a-pest, anapæst (an'â-pest), *n.* a foot comprising two short syllables and one long syllable.

an-a-phy-lax-is (ân-a-fi-laks'is), *n.* the quality which certain poisons have of increasing instead of diminishing the sensitiveness of an organism to their action.

an-a-plas-ty (an-â-plas'ti), *n.* the repairing of wounds by the transplantation of adjacent healthy tissue.

an-ar-chic (an-är'kik), or **anarchical** (-âl), *adj.* of or pertaining to anarchy.

an-ar-chism (an'ăr-kizm), *n.* lawlessness; confusion; anarchy; the doctrines of the anarchists.

an-ar-chist (an'ăr-kist), *n.* one who supports or promotes a scheme for anarchy, or upholds anarchy as a social theory.

an-ar-chy (an'ăr-ki), *n.* non-existence of governmental rule; a lawless condition of society; the theory of individual liberty.

an-ar-throus (an-ăr'thrus), *adj.* without the article; destitute of joints; without articulated limbs.

a-nas-tro-phe, **anastrophy** (ă-nas'tro-fē), *n.* an inversion of the sequence of words, as "echoed the hills," for "the hills echoed."

a-nath-e-ma (ă-nath'e-mă), *n.* [*pl.* anathemas (-măz)], the curse accompanying excommunication; an imprecation or curse; the thing or person held to be accursed.

a-nath-e-ma-tize (ă-nath'e-mă-tiz), *v.t.* to pronounce a decree of excommunication against: *v.i.* to curse.

an-a-tom-ic-al (an-ă-tom'ik-ăl), *adj.* relating to, or according to, the laws of anatomy.

an-a-tom-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an anatomical manner.

a-nat-o-mism (ă-nat'o-mizm), *n.* anatomical analysis or structure; anatomy as the basis of life of organized bodies; the explanation of vital phenomena by anatomical structure; the application of the principles of anatomy, as in art.

a-nat-o-mist (ă-nat'o-mist), *n.* one possessing a knowledge of anatomy derived from dissection.

a-nat-o-mize (a-nat'o-mīz), *v.t.* to separate by dissection and exhibit the relative position and structure of the parts of an animal or plant.

a-nat-o-my (ă-nat'o-mi), *n.* [*pl.* anatomies (-miz)], separation by dissection of the various parts of a body, with a view to the examination and determination of their structure and relations; the art or science of dissection; a descriptive account of the parts of an organic body; a withered or emaciated person.

an-a-trip-sis (an-ă-trip'sis), *n.* the use of rubbing in disease; massage.

an-ces-tor (an'ses-tẽr), *n.* a forefather or progenitor, on the side of father or mother, from whom one is descended in direct line; one who held previous possession.

an-ces-tral (an-ses'trăl), *adj.* belonging to, or connected with, one's ancestors; derived from one's progenitors; lineal.

an-ces-tress (an'ses-tres), *n.* a female ancestor.

an-ces-try (an'ses-tri), *n.* the line of one's descent traced from a period more or less remote; the personages comprising such lineage; lineage.

an-chor (ang'kẽr), *n.* an iron implement of varying form, but generally having two curved and pointed arms terminating one end of a shank, to the other extremity of which is affixed a cable, used to secure a floating vessel to the bottom; that on which dependence is placed for security or stability; a metallic clamp securing a tie-rod connecting opposite walls: *v.t.* to affix by an anchor; grapple; hold fast.

an-chor-ice (ang'kẽr-īs), *n.* ground-ice.

an-chor-age (ang'kẽr-ej), *n.* a suitable or customary place for the anchoring of vessels; the hold attained by an anchor; harbor-dues for anchorage in a port.

an-chor-et (ang'kor-et) or **anchorite** (-īt), *n.* one who voluntarily secludes himself from society and lives a solitary life devoted to religious or philosophic meditation; a recluse; a hermit.

an-cho-vy (an-chō'vi), *n.* [*pl.* anchovies (-viz)], a diminutive fish abounding in the Mediterranean, and especially esteemed for its peculiar flavor, used for pickling and as a sauce.

an-cient (ān'shent), *adj.* of or pertaining to the early history of the world; of past times or remote ages; of great age or antiquity:

n. one who lived in ancient times; *pl.* the people of classic times; the Jewish elders; a standard bearer.

an-cil-lar-y (an'sil-ăr-i), *adj.* attendant upon; accessory; subservient.

an-cip-i-tal (an-sip'i-tăl), *adj.* two-edged and sharp.

an-con (ang'kon), *n.* [*pl.* ancones (ēz)], the upper extremity of the forearm or ulna; the elbow; a bracket or projection for the support of a cornice.

an-co-ral (an-kō'ral), *adv.* like or pertaining to an anchor.

and (and), *conj.* the copulative joining words and sentences. And is sometimes used emphatically by way of contrast, as "there are orators and orators," *i.e.* two very different kinds.

an-de-site (an'de-sīt), *n.* a silicate of alumina, soda, and lime.

and-i-rons (and'ī-ērnz), *n.pl.* metal standards used for open fires, to support the logs; fire-dogs.

an-dro-ceph-a-lus (an-dro-sef'ă-lus), *adj.* having a human head, as a sphinx, &c.

an-drog-y-nous (an-droj'i-nous), *adj.* combining both sexes, or bearing both male and female organs; hermaphroditical.

an-dro-sphinx (an'dro-sfingks), *n.* a sphinx with the body of a lion and the head of a man.

an-ec-do-tal (an'ek-dō-tăl), *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, anecdotes.

an-ec-dote (an'ek-dōt), *n.* a brief narrative of an entertaining character; a terse and pithy account of some detached incident, chiefly personal or biographical.

an-ec-dot-ic (an-ek-dot'ik), or **anecdotical** ('ik-ăl), *adj.* relating to anecdotes.

an-ec-dot-ic-al-ly (-ĭ), *adv.* by anecdotes.

an-e-lec-tric (an-e-lek'trik), *adj.* without the properties of electricity; non-electric: *n.* a conductor in contradistinction to an insulator.

an-e-lec-trode (an-e-lek'trōd), *n.* the positive pole of a galvanic battery.

a-ne-mi-a. See anæmia.

a-nem-o-graph (ă-nem'o-graf), *n.* an instrument for registering the force or direction of the wind.

an-e-mom-e-ter (an-e-mom'e-tēr), *n.* a wind-gauge; an instrument which indicates the pressure of the wind.

a-nem-o-ne (ă-nem'o-nē), *n.* [*pl.* anemones (-nēz)], the wind-flower or wood-anemone; the sea-anemone, a marine zoöphyte.

a-nem-o-scope (ă-nem'o-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for exhibiting the direction of the wind.

an-e-roid (an'e-roid), *adj.* having no liquid, as quicksilver: *n.* a barometer shaped like a watch, the action depending on the varying pressure of the atmosphere on the top of an elastic metal box.

an-es-the-si-a, anæsthesia (an-es-thē'si-ă), *n.* a condition of insensibility to pain, caused by anæsthetics.

an-es-thet-ic, anæsthetic (an-es-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to loss of the sense of feeling: *n.* a drug which produces insensibility.

an-æs-the-tize (an-es'the-tīz), *v.* to bring under the influence of an anæsthetic; render insensible to pain.

an-eu-rism (an'ū-rizm), *n.* a local swelling or dilation of an artery at a point where the coat is thinned or weakened by disease.

a-new (ă-nū'), *adv.* afresh; over again; in a new manner or style.

an-gel (ān'jel), *n.* a messenger of God; one of an order of spiritual attendants supposed to form a connection between heaven and earth, as from God to mankind; a spirit of evil, as a fallen angel; the presbyter in the Early Christian Church residing in some particular city (Rev. ii. 8); an English gold coin, value about 10s., struck in the reign of Edward IV., and impressed

with the figure of the archangel Michael.

an-gel-fish (-fish), *n.* a species of shark with large pectoral fins, which give to it a winged appearance.

an-gel-ic (an-jel'ik) or **angelical** ('ik-ăl), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an angel in nature or function.

an-ge-lus (an'je-lus), *n.* a devotional exercise in commemoration of the Incarnation, during which the Ave Maria is twice repeated: said morning, noon, and night; the bell which is rung to announce the time of such devotions.

an-ger (an'gĕr), *n.* excessive emotion or passion aroused by a sense of injury or wrong; wrath: *v.t.* to provoke to resentment; excite to wrath; enrage.

Syn. fury, choler, ire, passion, offense, temper, indignation.

Ant. (see forbearance, love).

an-gi-na (an-jī'nă & an'ji-nă), *n.* an inflamed condition of the throat, as in quinsy, &c.

an-gi-na pec-to-ris (pek'to-ris), *n.* a muscular spasm of the chest, very often accompanied by an affection of the heart, and frequently fatal.

an-gi-ol-o-gy (an-ji-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of anatomy which treats of the blood-vessels and lymphatics.

an-gle (an'gl), *n.* the inclosed space near the point where two lines meet; a sharp or projecting corner; the inclination of two lines which meet at a point (the vertex).

an-gle (an'gl), *v.i.* to fish with a hook and line: *v.t.* to fish for prey.

an-gler (an'glĕr), *n.* one who fishes with rod and line; a piscator; the name of a fish furnished with filamentary appendages, which by their movement attract smaller fish on which it feeds. Also called fishing-frog and sea-devil.

an-gle-worm (-wurm), *n.* a worm used as bait in angling.

an-gli-can (an'gli-kăn), *adj.* pertaining to England as a nation; pertaining to the Church of England and churches in other countries in accord with it, and (popularly) to the High or Ritualistic section of the Anglican Church: *n.* a member of the Anglican Church; a Ritualist.

an-gli-can-ism (an'gli-kăn-izm), *n.* the principles and ritual of the Anglican Church.

an-gli-ce (an'gli-sē), *adv.* according to the English language or manner [Latin].

an-gli-cise (an'gli-sīz), *v.t.* to make conformable to English idiom; accord with English manners and customs.

an-gli-cism (an'gli-sizm), *n.* an English idiom or phrase; a mannerism peculiar to England.

an-gling (an'gling), *n.* the piscatorial art; the act of fishing with rod and line.

An-glo-A-mer-i-can (an'glō-ă-mer'i-kăn), *adj.* pertaining to England and the United States conjointly, as to commerce or population: *n.* an American citizen of English descent.

An-glo-ma-nia (an-glō-mān'i-ă), *n.* a predilection carried to excess for everything that is English, in the sense of being peculiar to England.

An-glo-pho-bi-a (-fō'bi-ă), *n.* an intense aversion for or fear of everything English.

An-glo-Sax-on (-saks'un), *adj.* pertaining to the Saxon settlers in England prior to the Conquest, or to their language: *n.* one of the Saxon settlers in England as distinguished from those on the Continent: *pl.* the English race.

an-go-ra (ăn-gō'rā), *n.* cloth made from Angora-wool.

an-go-ra-cat (-kat), *n.* a cat of the domestic kind with long handsome hair.

an-go-ra-wool (-wool), *n.* the coat of the Angora goat, much esteemed for its long silky hair.

an-gos-tu-ra-bark (an-gos-tū'-ră-bärk), *n.* a bitter aromatic bark used for medicinal purposes.

an-gry (an'gri), *adj.* inflamed with anger; provoked; feeling resentment; wrathful; showing anger; fierce; inflamed.

an-gri-ly ('gri-li), *adv.* in an angry manner.

an-gri-ness (-ness), *n.* the state of being angry.

an-guish (an'gwish), *n.* intense pain or grief; acute suffering, bodily or mental.

an-gu-lar (an'gū-lăr), *adj.* possessing an angle or angles; sharp, bent, or cornered; pointed, or full of points.

an-gu-lar-i-ty (an-gū-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* angularities (-tiz)], the quality of being angular in any sense.

an-gu-late (ăn'gū-lāt), *adj.* constructed of angles; having the form of an angle.

an-gus-tate (an-gus'tāt), *adj.* narrow at the base and expanded at the top.

an-hy-dride (an-hī'drīd), *n.* an oxygen compound formed by substituting an acid radical for the whole of the hydrogen in one or two molecules of water.

an-hy-drite (an-hī'drīt), *n.* anhydrous sulphate of lime.

an-hy-drous (an-hī'drus), *adj.* without water; applied to minerals in which the water of crystallization is not present.

an-il (an'il), *n.* an indigo plant of the West Indies; the indigo dye.

an-ile (an'il & 'īl), *adj.* resembling an old woman; aged; old-womanish.

an-i-line (an'i-lin), *n.* a base used in the formation of many rich dyes obtained from coal-tar, but more extensively from benzole: *adj.* of or pertaining to aniline.

an-il-ism (an'il-izm), *n.* aniline poisoning, caused by the inhalation of aniline vapors.

a-nil-i-ty (ă-nil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being anile; a condition of dotage.

an-i-mad-ver-sion (an-i-mad-vēr'shun), *n.* censure; criticism; stricture; attention; observation.

an-i-mad-ver-sive (an-i-mad-vēr's'v), *adj.* possessing the faculty of observation.

an-i-mad-vert (an-i-mad-vērt'), *v.i.* to give attention; pass comment or stricture upon; criticise.

an-i-mal (an'i-măl), *n.* an organized living body, sentient, mobile, and locomotive; an inferior being; a brute: *adj.* of or belonging to animals.

Syn. beast, brute, fauna, living creature, sentient being, living organism.

Ant. (see vegetable, spirit).

an-i-mal-mag-net-ism (an'i-măl-mag'net-izm), *n.* another name for mesmerism.

an-i-mal-cu-lar (an-i-mal'kū-lăr) or **animalculine** (-līn), *adj.* of or relating to animalcules.

an-i-mal-cule (an-i-mal'kūl), *n.* one of a class of minute or microscopic organisms abounding in water and infusions; an infusorian.

an-i-mal-cu-lum (an-i-mal'kū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* animalcula (-lă)], a minute organism; an animalcule.

an-i-ma-li-a (an'i-mā-li-ă), *n.pl.* the animal kingdom.

an-i-mal-ism (an'i-măl-izm), *n.* the state of being animal, or actuated by animal instincts or appetites; the theory which regards mankind as merely animal; sensuality.

an-i-mal-is-tic (an-i-măl-is'tik), *adj.* characterized by animal or sensual instincts.

an-i-mal-i-ty (an-i-mal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being an animal, or possessing animal characteristics.

an-i-mal-i-za-tion (an-i-măl-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of conversion into animal substance; the process of becoming bestial.

an-i-mal-ize (an'i-măl-īz), *v.t.* to make animal; impart animal life, form, and attributes; sensualize or bestialize; convert into animal substance by assimilation.

an-i-mate (an'i-māt), *v.t.* to impart life to; to inspire with energy or action; enliven: *adj.* endowed with animal life; full of spirit and vigor.

an-i-ma-ting-ly (an'i-mā-ting-li), *adv.* so as to enliven or excite feeling.

an-i-ma-tion (an-i-mā'shun), *n.* the act of giving life or spirit; the state of being animated; vivacity.

an-i-ma-tive (an'i-mā-tiv), *adj.* that has power to impart life or spirit.

an-i-mism (an'i-mizm), *n.* the theory of the existence of an immaterial principle or force inseparable from matter to which all life and action are attributable.

an-i-mos-i-ty (an-i-mos'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* animosities (-tiz)], hostility; hatred.

an-i-mus (an'i-mus), *n.* animating spirit, or purpose; intention; hostility.

an-i-on (an'i-on), *n.* the element in a body decomposed by voltaic action, which is evolved at the positive pole or anode.

an-ise (an'is), *n.* the common name for a plant (indigenous in Egypt) yielding the aniseed of commerce.

an-kle (ang'kl), *n.* the joint or articulation connecting the foot with the leg.

an-klet (ang'klet), *n.* a diminutive ankle; an ornament or support for the ankle; a fetter or shackle.

an-ky-lose (ang'ki-lōs), *v.t.* to consolidate or join by bony growth; stiffen as a joint: *v.i.* to grow together; become stiff.

an-ky-lo-sis (ang'ki-lō-sis), *n.* the joining of parts formerly or normally separate or movable by means of bony growth.

an-ky-lot-ic (ang-ki-lot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of ankylosis.

an-na (an'a), *n.* an East Indian coin worth about two cents.

an-nal-ist (an'âl-ist), *n.* a compiler of annals.

an-nals (an'âlz), *n.pl.* a description, history, or chronicle issued from time to time, and comprising the events of each year in order of sequence; chronicles.

an-neal (an-nēl'), *v.t.* to heat or fix by heat; temper and render malleable; bake or fuse.

an-neal-ing (an-nēl'ing), *n.* the process of tempering, baking, fusing, or fixing.

an-nex (an-neks'), *v.t.* to add or affix at the end; subjoin or connect; purloin: *n.* (an-neks' & an'neks), that which is added; an addition.

an-nex-a-tion (an-eks-ā'shun), *n.* the act of annexing; that which is annexed.

an-nex-a-tion-ist (an-eks-ā'shun-ist), *n.* an advocate for, or promoter of, annexation.

an-ni-hi-la-ble (an-nī'hi-lâ-bl), *adj.* capable of annihilation.

an-ni-hi-late (an-nī'hi-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to nothing; wipe out of existence; destroy.

an-ni-hi-la-tion (an-nī-hi-lā'shun), *n.* the act of annihilating; non-existence.

an-ni-hi-la-tion-ist (an-nī-hi-lā'shun-ist), *n.* one that believes that eternal punishment consists in annihilation.

an-ni-ver-sa-ry (an-i-vēr'sâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* anniversaries (-riz)], the recurrence in each year of the date of an event; the annual commemoration of an event: *adj.* recurring once in every twelve months; yearly.

an-no-tate (an'o-tāt), *v.t.* to mark or note by way of explanation or criticism, as a book.

an-no-ta-tion (an-o-tā'shun), *n.* the act of noting or commenting upon; a note, remark, or criticism made in a book.

an-no-ta-tor (an'o-tā-tēr), *n.* one who annotates or writes remarks by way of comment or criticism upon the works of authors.

an-nounce (an-nouns'), *v.t.* to proclaim or make known, formally, or in a public manner; pronounce by judicial sentence; proclaim.

an-nounce-ment (an-nouns'-ment), *n.* the act of announcing; that which is announced; a proclamation.

an-noy (an-noi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to vex or trouble by repeated acts; harass or discompose by petty injury or opposition: *v.i.* to be troubled, vexed: *n.* the feeling of discomfort caused by an injury or vexation.

an-noy-ance (an-noi'ăns), *n.* the act of annoying or causing vexation; the state of being annoyed; the thing or act which annoys.

an-noy-ing-ly (an-noi'ing-li), *adv.* in a vexatious manner.

an-nu-al (an'ū-ăl), *adj.* once in twelve months; yearly; of or belonging to a year; published once a year; completed in a year; lasting or living only for a year or season, as an annual plant: *n.* an anniversary mass said for a deceased person; the fee paid for such a mass.

an-nu-al-ly (-li), *adv.* yearly; happening, returning or completed year by year.

an-nu-i-tant (an-nū'i-tănt), *n.* one who is in receipt of, or is entitled to receive, an annuity.

an-nu-i-ty (an-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* annuities (-tiz)], the payment of a sum of money by periodical or yearly installments.

an-nul (an-nul'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* annulled, *p.pr.* annulling], to make void, abolish, or obliterate, as a law, decree, or compact.

an-nu-lar (an'ū-lăr), *adj.* ring-like; in the form of a ring or annulus: *n.* the ring of light surrounding the moon's body in an annular eclipse of the sun.

an-nu-late (an'ū-lāt), *adj.* ringed; having ring-like bands or circles.

an-nu-la-tion (an-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a ring-like formation.

an-nu-let (an'ū-let), *n.* a little ring; a small fillet encircling a column.

an-nul-ment (an-nul'ment), *n.* the act of reducing to nothing; abolition; invalidation.

an-nu-lo-sa (an-ū-lō'să), *n.* the annulose animals, as crustaceans, insects, worms.

an-nu-lose (an'ū-lōs), *adj.* composed of a succession of rings.

an-nun-ci-ate (an-nun'shi-āt), *v.t.* to make known officially or publicly; announce.

an-nun-ci-a-tion (an-nun-shi-ā'-shun), *n.* the act of announcing.

An-nun-ci-a-tion (an-nun-shi-ā'-shun), *n.* the Church festival (Lady-day, Mar. 25) commemorating the intimation of the Incarnation made by the angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary (Luke i. 28-38).

an-nun-ci-a-tor (an-nun'shi-ā-tēr), *n.* a signaling apparatus; an indicator used in hotels, and connected with the bells and telephones, to show in which room attendance is required.

an-ode (an'ōd), *n.* the path of the electric current from the positive to the negative pole; the positive pole.

an-o-dyne (an'ō-dīn), *adj.* assuaging pain: *n.* a drug which relieves pain.

a-noint (ă-noint'), *v.t.* to pour oil upon, in a religious ceremony; consecrate.

a-nom-a-lis-tic (ă-nom-ă-lis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the anomaly or angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

a-nom-a-lous (ă-nom'ă-lus), *adj.* deviating from the common order; abnormal.

a-nom-a-ly (ă-nom'ă-li), *n.* deviation from the natural order; the angular distance of a planet from its perihelion.

a-non (ă-non'), *adv.* soon; straightway; again.

an-o-nym (an'o-nim), *n.* a person who remains nameless; a pseudonym.

an-o-nym-i-ty (an-o-nim'i-ty), *n.* the state of being anonymous.

a-non-y-mous (ă-non'i-mus), *adj.* bearing no author's name; nameless.

a-noth-er (ă-nuth'ĕr), *adj.* & *pron.* one more; not the same; any or some one else.

an-sa (an'sa), *n.* a handle, as of a pitcher, vase, etc.

an-ser-ine (an'sĕr-īn), *adj.* relating to or resembling a goose; stupid as a goose.

an-swer (an'sĕr), *v.t.* to swear in opposition to; to reply to a charge: *n.* a counterstatement; a response; a reply to a charge; a solution, as of a mathematical problem.

an-swer-a-ble (an'sĕr-ă-bl); *adj.* liable to give answer; responsible.

ant (ănt), *n.* a small social insect of the hymenopterous order.

ant-bear ('bār), *n.* the Cape ant-eater of South Africa.

ant-ea-ter ('ē-tĕr), *n.* the name applied to a group of quadrupeds which feed upon ants.

ant-li-on ('li-un), *n.* an insect whose larva constructs a pitfall for ants and other insects.

ant-ac-id (ant-as'id), *adj.* counteracting acidity: *n.* a medicine which counteracts the formation of acids in the system.

an-tag-o-nism (an-tag'o-nizm), *n.* the active opposition of two opponents or opposing forces; hostility.

an-tag-o-nist (an-tag'o-nist), *n.* a competitor in any sphere of action; an opponent.

an-tag-o-nis-tic (an-tag-o-nis'tik), *adj.* acting in opposition; opposed.

an-tag-o-nis-tic-al-ly (-al-li), *adv.* in rivalry or opposition.

an-tag-o-nize (-nīz), *v.t.* to oppose; hinder; counteract; contend against; compete with: *v.i.* to act in opposition; neutralize.

an-tal-gic (an-tal'jik), *adj.* alleviating pain: *n.* an anodyne.

ant-ar-chism (ant'ăr-kizm), *n.* opposition to all government.

ant-arc-tic (ant-ärk'tik), *adj.* opposite to arctic; pertaining to the south-polar regions; southern.

an-te-bel-lum (an-te-bel'um), *adj.* before the war, specifically the American civil war.

an-te-cede (an-te-sēd'), *v.t.* to precede or go before in time or space.

an-te-ce-dence (an-te-sē'dens,) or **antecedency** ('den-si), *n.* precedence; the act or state of going before; priority.

an-te-ce-dent (an-te-sē'dent), *adj.* preceding: *n.* the substantive or noun to which a relative or other pronoun refers; the part of a conditional proposition upon which the other depends: *pl.* the previous events of a person's life.

an-te-ce-dent-ly (-li), *adv.* at a time preceding.

an-te-ces-sor (an-te-ses'ĕr), *n.* one who goes before (in office).

an-te-cham-ber (an'te-chām-bĕr), *n.* an apartment next the principal room, where persons wait for audience; an outer room.

an-te-date (an'te-dāt), *v.t.* to carry back to an earlier period; anticipate: *n.* a date earlier than the actual date.

an-te-di-lu-vi-an (an-te-di-lū'vi-ăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the world before the Flood; belonging to very ancient times; antiquated: *n.* one who lived before the Flood.

an-te-lope (an'te-lōp), *n.* the name given to numerous species of deer-like ruminants, intermediate between the deer and the goat, with cylindrical ringed horns.

an-te-me-rid-i-an (an-te-mē-rid'i-ăn), *adj.* preceding noon.

ant-e-met-ic (ant-e-met'ik), *adj.* allaying vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing this property.

an-te-mun-dane (an-te-mun'dān), *adj.* before the creation of the world.

an-te-na-tal (an-te-nā-tăl), *adj.* before birth.

an-ten-na (an-ten'å), *n.* [*pl.* antennæ ('ē)], the jointed horns or feelers upon the heads of insects, etc.; a framework of wires supported in the air for sending and receiving the electric waves of wireless telegraphy.

an-te-nup-tial (an-te-nup'shål), *adj.* before marriage.

an-te-pas-chal (an-te-pas'kål), *adj.* before Easter; preceding the Jewish Passover.

an-te-pe-nult (an-te-pē-nult') or **antepenultima** (an-tē-pē-nul'ti-må), *n.* the last syllable but two of a word.

an-te-pe-nul-ti-mate (an-te-pē-nul'ti-māt), *adj.* pertaining to the last but two: *n.* that which is last but two.

an-te-pran-di-al (an-te-pran'di-ål), *adj.* before dinner.

an-ter-i-or (an-tēr'i-ēr), *adj.* more to the front; former; before in time; antecedent.

an-te-room (an'tē-rōōm), *n.* a room before, or forming an entrance to, another; an ante-chamber.

ant-he-li-on (ant-hē'- or an-thē'-li-on), *n.* [*pl.* anthelia (-å)], a halo or a colored ring or rings, opposite the sun, formed around the shadow of the head of the observer, as projected on a cloud or moist surface.

an-them (an'them), *n.* a composition from the Scriptures or liturgy set to sacred music.

an-ther (an'thēr), *n.* the summit of the stamen of a flower containing the pollen or fertilizing dust.

an-ther-oid (an'thēr-oid), *adj.* having the form of an anther.

an-tho-car-pous (an-tho-kär'-pus), *adj.* having a fruit formed from the ovaries of several flowers, as the pineapple.

an-thog-ra-phy (an-thog'rå-fi), *n.* the scientific description of flowers.

an-tho-log-i-cal (an-tho-loj'i-kål), *adj.* pertaining to an anthology; consisting of beautiful extracts, more especially of those from the poets.

an-thol-o-gist (an-thol'o-jist), *n.* one who compiles an anthology.

an-thol-o-gy (an-thol'o-ji), *n.* a collection of choice poems, epigrams, and fugitive pieces by various authors; a hymnal.

an-thra-cene (an'thrå-sēn), *n.* a complex hydrocarbon obtained from coal-tar; paranaphthalin.

an-thra-cite (an'thrå-sīt), *n.* a non-bituminous coal which burns without smoke; blind-coal; glance-coal; stone-coal; hard-coal.

an-thra-cit-ic (an-thrå-sit'ik), *adj.* resembling, or of the nature of, anthracite.

an-thrax (an'thraks), *n.* [*pl.* anthraces (-sēz)], a carbuncle, or malignant boil; the splenic fever of sheep and cattle, caused by the presence of a bacillus in the blood and tissues; the carbuncular disease caused in man by inoculation from affected sheep and cattle.

an-thro-pog-ra-phy (an-thro-pog'rå-fi), *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the actual geographical distribution of the human race, and the local variations of its different divisions.

an-thro-poid (an'thro-poid), *adj.* resembling man: *n.* one of the higher apes resembling man.

An-thro-poi-de-a (an-thro-poi'-dē-å), *n.pl.* a sub-order of primate mammals, including man, the apes, and monkeys.

an-thro-po-log-i-cal (an-thro-po-loj'i-kål), *adj.* relating to an anthropology.

an-thro-pol-o-gist (an-thro-pol'-o-jist), *n.* a student of anthropology.

an-thro-pol-o-gy (an'thro-pol'o-ji), *n.* the science of man, considered zoologically or ethnographically.

an-thro-po-met-ric (an-thro-po-met'rik), *adj.* relating to the measurement or proportions of the human body.

an-thro-po-met-ric-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an anthropological manner, or by means of anthropometry.

an-thro-pom-e-try (an-thro-pom'e-tri), *n.* the measurement of the human body; the department of anthropology relating to such measurement of persons at various ages, and in different tribes, races, occupations, &c.

an-thro-po-mor-phic (an-thro-po-môr'fik), *adj.* characterized by anthropomorphism; resembling man.

an-thro-po-mor-phism (an-thro-po-môr'fizm), *n.* the ascription of a human form and attributes to the Deity, or to supernatural beings.

an-thro-poph-a-gi (an-thro-pof'ă-ji), *n. pl.* maneaters; cannibals.

an-thro-poph-a-gous (an-thro-pof'ă-gus), *adj.* feeding on human flesh.

an-tic (an'tik), *adj.* grotesque: *n.* a clown; a trick; a grotesque gesture.

An-ti-christ (an'ti-krīst), *n.* an opponent of Christ, especially the great personal opponent expected by many to appear before the end of the world [I John ii, 22].

anti-chris-tian (an-ti-kris'chăn), *n.* one who is an opponent of the Christian religion: *adj.* pertaining to Antichrist; opposed to the Christian religion.

an-tic-i-pant (an-tis'i-pănt), *adj.* that which operates beforehand: *n.* one who looks forward.

an-tic-i-pate (an-tis'i-pāt), *v.t.* to take beforehand; use in advance; look for as certain; deal with beforehand: *v.i.* to treat of something before the proper time.

Syn. apprehend, expect, hope, forecast, foretaste.

Ant. (see distrust).

an-tic-i-pa-tion (an-tis-i-pā'shun), *n.* the act of taking beforehand; expectation; hope; preconception.

an-tic-i-pa-tive (an-tis'i-pa-tiv), or **anticipatory** (-to-ri), *adj.* taking beforehand; anticipating.

an-ti-cli-max (an'ti-klī-maks), *n.* a ludicrous descent in thought and expression; bathos.

an-ti-cy-clone (an'ti-sī-klōn), *n.* a meteorological condition in which the ordinary features of a cyclone are reversed, *i.e.*, the winds, which are light, flow from instead of towards the center.

an-ti-cy-clon-ic (an-ti-sī-klon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an anticyclone.

an-ti-do-tal (an'ti-dō-tal), *adj.* of the nature or quality of an antidote.

an-ti-do-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* in the manner of an antidote.

an-ti-dote (an'ti-dōt), *n.* a substance which acts medicinally as a counteractive to the effects of poison or disease; that which annuls or tends to prevent the evil effects of anything else; a remedy.

an-ti-fat (an'ti-fat), *adj.* available for preventing or reducing fatness: *n.* a remedy against fatness.

an-ti-feb-rile (an-ti-feb'ril), *adj.* capable of allaying fever: *n.* a fever medicine or antipyretic.

an-ti-feb-rine (an-ti-feb'rin), *n.* acetanilide, used in medicine as an antipyretic.

an-ti-mask (an'ti-măsk), *n.* a species of drollery introduced as interlude between acts of more serious nature. Written also antimasque.

an-ti-ma-son-ic (an-ti-ma-son'ik), *adj.* opposed to the principles of freemasonry.

an-ti-mo-nar-chi-cal (an-ti-mo-när'ki-kăl), *adj.* opposed to monarchy.

an-ti-mo-ni-al (an-ti-mō'ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to antimony; composed of, or possessing the qualities of, antimony.

an-ti-mo-ni-ate (an-ti-mō'ni-āt), *n.* a salt of antimonic acid.

an-ti-mon-ic (an-ti-mon'ik), or **antimonious** (an-ti-mō'ni-us), *adj.* relating to, composed of, or obtained from antimony.

an-ti-mo-nite (an'ti-mō-nīt), *n.* native sulphide of antimony.

an-ti-mo-ny (an'ti-mō-ni), *n.* a white lustrous metal, entering largely into medicinal preparations and various important alloys, such as pewter and Britannia-metal.

an-ti-no-mi-an-ism (an-ti-nō'mi-ăn-izm), *n.* the tenets of the Antinomian sect.

an-tin-o-my (an-tin'o-mi), *n.* [*pl.* antinomies (-miz)], the opposition of one law or part of a law to another.

an-ti-par-al-lel (an-ti-par'ă-lel), *adj.* running parallel, but in an opposite direction: *n.* one of two or more lines making equal angles with two other lines, but in contrary order.

an-ti-pa-thet-ic (an-ti-pă-thet'-ik), or **antipathetical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* possessing a natural antipathy or aversion [with *to*].

an-ti-path-ic (an-ti-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to antipathy; adverse; opposite.

an-tip-a-thy (an-tip'ă-thi), *n.* [*pl.* antipathies (-thiz)], natural aversion; an instinctive dislike; the object of aversion (followed in composition by *to*, against, between, and for).

Syn. aversion, dislike, distaste, hatred, hostility, repulsion, repugnance, antagonism.

Ant. (see attraction).

an-ti-pe-ri-od-ic (an-ti-pē-ri-od'-ik), *adj.* preventive of return in periodic or intermittent diseases: *n.* a medicine for periodic diseases.

an-ti-phlo-gis-tic (an-ti-flō-jis'-tik), *adj.* efficacious in counteracting fever or inflammation: *n.* any remedy which serves to check inflammatory symptoms.

an-ti-phon (an'ti-fon), or **antiphone** (-fōn), *n.* a chant or hymn rendered alternately by two choirs, as in English cathedral services.

an-tiph-o-nal (an-tif'o-năl), *adj.* characterized by antiphony or responsive singing: *n.* a collection of antiphons.

an-tiph-o-nar-y (an-tif'o-nări), *n.* [*pl.* antiphonaries (-iz)], a book of responses used in the services: *adj.* antiphonal, or responsive.

an-ti-pho-net-ic (an-ti-fo-pet'-ik), *adj.* similar in sound; applied to words which rhyme.

an-tiph-o-ny (an-tif'o-ni), *n.* [*pl.* antiphonies (-niz)], the alternate or responsive rendering of psalms or chants by a dual choir; a musical setting of sacred verses arranged for alternate singing.

an-tiph-ra-sis (an-tif'ra-sis), *n.* the employment of a word, or words, in a sense contrary to its, or their, true meaning.

an-tip-o-dal (an-tip'o-dăl), *adj.* pertaining to the antipodes; opposite or extreme.

an-ti-pode (an'ti-pōd), *n.* one who resides on the opposite side of the earth; that which is directly opposite to another.

an-tip-o-de-an (an-tip-o-dē'ăn), *adj.* belonging to the antipodes: *n.* one who resides on the opposite side of the earth.

an-tip-o-des (an-tip'o-dēz), *n.pl.* those who, residing at opposite sides of the globe, have their feet directly opposed; the two portions of the earth's surface which are exactly opposite to each other; the direct opposite of a person or thing.

an-ti-py-ret-ic (an-ti-pī-ret'ik) *adj.* preventive of, or remedial to, fever: *n.* a remedy of such nature.

an-ti-py-rin (an-ti-pī'rin), *n.* a drug, obtained from coal-tar, employed for the relief of neuralgia, nervous headaches, and reduction of heat in fevers.

an-ti-quar-i-an (an-ti-kwār'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to antiquaries or to antiquity: *n.* an antiquary.

an-ti-quar-i-an-ism (an-ti-kwār'i-ân-izm), *n.* the attachment to what is old or antiquated which characterizes the antiquary; the study or collecting of antiquities.

an-ti-quar-y (an'ti-kwār-i), *n.* one who is attached to ancient things and is learned in their history; one who collects antiquities for the purpose of study.

an-ti-qua-ted (an'ti-kwā-ted), *p.adj.* grown old; old-fashioned; obsolete; ancient.

an-tique (an-tēk'), *adj.* of or belonging to a former age; ancient: *n.* something of great age; a relic of antiquity.

Syn. ancient, quaint, old-fashioned, antiquated.

Ant. (see modern, new).

an-tique-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being ancient, or having the appearance of antiquity.

an-tiq-ui-ty (an-tik'wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* antiquities (-tiz)], great age; ancientness; early ages; the people or races of ancient times; that which belonged to, or survives from, ancient times; a relic.

an-ti-scor-bu-tic (an-ti-skôr-bu'-tik), *adj.* & *n.* counteractant or remedial to scurvy.

an-ti-Sem-ite (an-ti-sem'īt), *n.* one who favors the social and political persecution of Jews.

an-ti-Sem-it-ic (an-ti-sem-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, anti-Semitism.

an-ti-Sem-it-ism (an-ti-sem'it-izm), *n.* antagonism to the Jewish race.

an-ti-sep-sis (an-ti-sep'sis), *n.* the exclusion of bacteria from wounds, &c., by the use of antiseptics.

an-ti-sep-tic (an-ti-sep'tik), *adj.* destructive to the germs of disease or putrefaction: *n.* a substance that acts as a preventive to putrefaction.

an-ti-sla-ver-y ('an-ti-slā'ver-i), *adj.* opposed to slavery: *n.* opposition to slavery.

an-ti-spas-mod-ic (an-ti-spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* counteractive to, or curative of, spasms: *n.* a medicine having such an effect.

an-ti-sple-net-ic (an-ti-sple-net'-ik), *adj.* of use remedially in diseases of the spleen: *n.* a medicine for spleen diseases.

an-tis-tro-phe (an-tis'tro-fē), *n.* in the ancient Greek chorus, the alternating part immediately following the strophe and sung in moving to the right, the strophe having been sung when moving to the left.

an-tith-e-sis (an-tith'e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* antitheses (-sēz)], opposition; contrast; expression by contrast or opposition of words or sentiments.

an-ti-thet-ic (an-ti-thet'ik), or **an-ti-thet-ic-al** (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing antithesis.

an-ti-thet-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in the manner or by means of antithesis.

an-ti-tox-in (an-ti-toks'in), *n.* a serum used hypodermically as a preventive of, or cure for, diphtheria, or other microbic disease.

an-ti-trade ('an'ti-trād), *n.* a tropical wind blowing steadily in an opposite direction to the trade wind.

an-ti-type (an'ti-tīp), *n.* that which preceded the type, and of which the type is the prefigurement or representation.

an-ti-typ-i-cal (an-ti-tip'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an antitype.

an-ti-typ-i-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* by way of antitype.

an-ti-zy-mot-ic (an-ti-zī-mot'ik), *adj.* preventing fermentation: *n.* the agent so used.

ant-ler (ant'lēr), *n.* the individual branches of a stag's horns; the horn in its complete condition.

an-to-nym (an'to-nim), *n.* a word opposed to another in meaning.

an-trum (an'trum), *n.* a sinus or cavity in a body.

a-nus (ā'nus), *n.* the terminal portion of the rectum; the excremental orifice.

an-vil (an'vil), *n.* an iron block used for the hammering and shaping of metals.

anx-i-e-ty (ang-zī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* anxieties (-tiz)], a condition of mental uneasiness arising from fear or solicitude.

Syn. concern, care, dread, fear, worry, trouble.

Ant. (see ease, calmness).

anx-ious (ang'shus), *adj.* deeply concerned; very solicitous; apprehensive.

an-y (en'i), *adj. & pron.* one, indeterminately, unlimited; some, an indefinite number, quantity, or degree: *adj.* one indefinitely; (*pl.*) some: *pron.* one; anyone; (*pl.*) some: *adv.* to any extent; at all; in any degree (used with comparatives, as any better).

an-y-bod-y (-bod-i), *n.* any person; some one of importance.

an-y-how (-hou), *adv.* in any way or manner; in any case; at any rate.

an-y-thing (-thing), *n.* any object as distinguished from a person; aught; with *as* or *like*, as "It rains like anything."

an-y-way (-wā), *adv.* in any manner.

an-y-where (-hwār), *adv.* in any place.

an-y-whith-er (-hwi*th*'ēr), *adv.* to or towards any place.

an-y-wise (-wīz), *adv.* in any way or manner; anyhow.

a-or-ta (ā-ôr'tă), *n.* [*pl.* aortæ (-tē)], the chief artery or main trunk of the arterial system, opening from the left ventricle of the heart and supplying all parts of the body, excepting the lungs, with arterialized blood.

a-or-tic (ā-ôr'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the aorta.

a-or-ti-tis (ā-ôr-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the aorta.

a-ou-dad (ä'ū-dad), *n.* a sheep-like animal of North Africa, somewhat resembling the chamois.

a-pace (ă-pās'), *adv.* quickly; at a quick pace; speedily.

a-part (ă-pärt'), *adv.* separately; aside; asunder.

a-part-ment (ă-pärt'ment), *n.* a room or part of a divided building: *pl.* a set or suite or two or more rooms of a house set apart as lodgings.

ap-a-thet-ic (ap-ă-thet'ik), or **ap-a-thet-ic-al** (-ăl), *adj.* devoid of, or insensible to, feeling or emotion.

ap-a-thet-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an apathetical manner.

ap-a-thy (ap'ă-thi), *n.* [*pl.* apathies (-thiz)], lack of feeling; want of passion or emotion; indifference.

Syn. composure, indifference, lethargy, unconcern, sluggishness.

Ant. (see agitation, anxiety).

ap-a-tite (ap'ă-tīt), *n.* a crystalline phosphate of lime.

ape (āp), *n.* a tailless monkey resembling man in structure and organs, semi-erect, with very long arms; a silly mimic; a fool. The family of the apes includes the gorilla, chimpanzee, orang-outang, &c.: *v.t.* to imitate servilely; mimic, as an ape.

a-peak (ă-pēk'), *adv.* nearly vertical in position.

a-per-i-ent (ă-pēr'i-ent), *adj.* gently laxative; opening the bowels: *n.* a mild laxative medicine.

a-pe-ri-od-ic (a-pē-ri-od'ik), *adj.* without periodicity.

ap-er-ture (ap'ĕr-tūr), *n.* an opening; a perforation or passage; the space between two intersecting right lines; the diameter of the exposed part of the object-glass of a telescope or other optical instrument.

a-pet-a-lous (ă-pet'ă-lus), *adj.* without petals or corolla.

a-pex (ā'peks), *n.* [*pl.* apices (ap'i-sēz), & apexes (ā'pek-sez)], the point, tip, or summit of anything.

a-pha-gi-a (ā-fā'ji-ā), *n.* inability to swallow.

a-pha-si-a (ā-fā'zi-ā), *n.* loss of the power of speech, or the appropriate use of words, due to disease or injury of the brain.

a-phe-li-on (ā-fē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* aphelia (-ā)], that point in the orbit of a planet or a comet which is farthest from the sun.

aph-id (af'id), *n.* a plant-louse belonging to the genus Aphis.

aph-i-des, *pl.* of Aphis.

a-phid-i-an (ā-fid'i-ān), *n.* an aphid: *adj.* pertaining to the genus Aphis.

A-phis (ā'fis), *n.* [*pl.* Aphides (af'i-dēz)], the genus of plant-suckers, to which the aphides belong; a member of the genus.

a-pho-ni-a (ā-fō'ni-ā), *n.* loss of the power of speech.

aph-o-rism (af'o-rizm), *n.* a concise and pithy statement of a rule or precept; a maxim.

Aph-ro-di-te (af-ro-dī'tē), *n.* the Greek goddess of love; Venus; a richly colored butterfly.

aph-thong (af'thông), *n.* a letter or letters not sounded in a word.

a-pi-a-ry (ā'pi-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* apiaries (-riz)], a place where bees are kept; a bee-house.

a-piece (ā-pēs'), *adv.* to or for each; each; severally.

Syn. separately, individually.

Ant. (see collectively, together).

ap-ish (āp'ish), *adj.* resembling an ape in manners; foppish; foolish.

a-plomb (ā-plông), *n.* self-possession; assurance [Fr.].

A-poc-a-lypse (ā-pok'ā-lips), *n.* the last book of the New Testament.

A-poc-a-lyp-tic (ā-pok-ā-lip'tik), or **A-poc-a-lyp-tic-al** ('tik-āl), *adj.* pertaining to or containing the Apocalypse.

a-poc-o-pe (ā-pok'e-pē), *n.* the cutting off or deletion of the last letter or syllable of a word.

a-poc-ry-pha (ā-pok'ri-fā), *n.pl.* used as a *sing.* with *pl.* apocryphas (-fāz), a writing, or something, of doubtful authorship; certain writings received by some Christians as an authentic part of the Holy Scriptures, but rejected by others, as Ecclesiasticus.

a-poc-ry-phal (ā-pok'ri-fāl), *adj.* of doubtful authority; uncanonical; of or pertaining to the apocrypha.

a-poc-ry-phal-ly (-li), *adv.* in an apocryphal manner; doubtfully.

ap-od (ap'od), *n.* an animal without feet.

a-pod-o-sis (ā-pod'o-sis), *n.* the latter portion, or consequent clause, of a conditional sentence.

ap-o-ge-an (ap-o-jē'ān), or **apogeic** ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the apogee.

ap-o-gee (ap'o-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of a planet which is most distant from the earth.

a-pol-o-get-ic (ā-pol-o-jet'ik), or **apologetical** ('i-kāl), *adj.* in the way of defense or apology.

a-pol-o-get-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an apologetic manner.

a-pol-o-get-ics (ā-pol-o-jet'iks), *n.* the defense and vindication of the principles and laws of the Christian belief.

a-pol-o-gist (ā-pol'o-jist), or **apologizer** (-ji-zẽr), *n.* one who apologizes; one who pleads in extenuation or defense of the actions or principles of another.

a-pol-o-gize (ā-pol'o-jīz), *v.i.* to make an apology or excuse; to express regret or make amends for anything said or done, on one's own behalf or that of another: *v.t.* to write a defense of; to defend.

ap-o-logue (ap'o-log), *n.* a moral fable; a fiction or allegory embodying a moral application, as Æsop's fables.

a-pol-o-gy (ā-pol'o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* apologies (-jiz)], a vindication or excuse; something spoken, written, or offered in defense or extenuation; an explanation by way of amends.

Syn. excuse, acknowledgment, defense, justification, plea.

Ant. (see censure).

ap-o-phthegm. See apothegm.

ap-o-plec-tic (ap-o-plek'tik), or **apoplectical** ('tik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, apoplexy; afflicted with apoplexy.

ap-o-plex-y (ap'o-plek-si), *n.* the sudden loss of consciousness and motive power, resulting from cerebral rupture.

a-port (ă-pōrt'), *adv.* on or towards the port or left side of a ship.

a-pos-ta-sy (ă-pos'tă-si), *n.* [*pl.* apostasies (-siz)], the forsaking or abandonment of what one has hitherto professed or adhered to, as faith, principles, or party.

a-pos-tate (ă-pos'tāt), *n.* one who has forsaken or apostatized his faith or party; one who renounces his profession after having been in holy orders: *adj.* false; traitorous; renegade.

ap-os-tat-i-cal (ap-os-tat'i-kăl), *adj.* rebellious, in the manner of apostasy; apostate.

a-pos-ta-tize (ă-pos'tă-tīz), *v.i.* to abandon one's faith, church, or party; change one's religion for another.

a pos-te-ri-o-ri (ā pos-tē-ri-ō'ri), reasoning founded on observation of facts, effects, or consequences, by means of which the causes are reached.

a-pos-tle (ă-pos'l), *n.* one charged with a high mission; one of the twelve persons specially selected by Christ to propagate His gospel (Luke vi. 13); one who performed apostolic functions, as St. Paul (I Cor. i. 1); the first missionary who plants the Christian faith in any region; one who labors with special success as a moral or social reformer.

A-pos-tles' Creed (krēd), *n.* the shortest of the three creeds, so named as containing a summary of apostolical doctrine.

a-pos-to-late (ă-pos'to-lāt), *n.* apostleship (now restricted to the dignity or office of the Pope).

ap-os-tol-ic (ap-os-tol'ik), or **apostolical** (-'i-kăl), *adj.* & *n.* of or pertaining to an apostle or apostles, and their age, doctrine, or practice; papal.

ap-os-tol-ic-al suc-ces-sion (suk-sesh'un), *n.* the regular and uninterrupted transmission of ministerial authority by bishops from the Apostles.

a-pos-tro-phe (ă-pos'tro-fē), *n.* a breaking off in a speech to address directly a person or persons who may or may not be present; the omission from a word of one or more letters, such omission being indicated by the sign (') ; the sign (') so employed in writing or printing.

ap-o-stroph-ic (ap-o-strof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an apostrophe.

a-pos-tro-phize (ă-pos'tro-fīz), *v.t.* to address by apostrophe; omit a letter or letters; mark an omission by the sign (') : *v.i.* to make an apostrophe or short digressive address in speaking.

a-poth-e-ca-ry (ă-poth'e-ka-ri), *n.* [*pl.* apothecaries (-riz)], one who prepares and dispenses medicines and drugs for profit; one who is licensed to prescribe; a pharmacist.

a-poth-e-ca-ries' weight (wāt), *n.* the weight used for dispensing drugs, and comprising the pound (12 oz.), the ounce (8 drachms), the drachm (3 scruples), the scruple (20 grs.), and the grain.

ap-o-thegm (ap'o-them), *n.* a pithy saying, embodying a wholesome truth or precept. Also spelt apophthegm.

ap-o-the-o-sis (ap-o-thē'o-sis), *n.* [*pl.* apotheoses (-sēz)], deification; the god-like personification bestowed upon deceased emperors under the Roman Empire; excessive honor paid to a distinguished person; canonization.

ap-o-the-o-size (ap-ō-thē'o-sīz), *v.t.* to exalt to the rank of a God; deify.

ap-pal, **ap-pall** (ap-pawl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* appalled, *p.pr.* appalling], to fright; depress or discourage by fear; dismay; terrify.

ap-pal-ling (ap-paw'ling), *p.adj.* inspiring horror or dismay.

ap-pa-nage (ap'ā-nāj), *n.* a dependent property; a necessary adjunct; land assigned to a prince.

ap-pa-ra-tus (ap-ā-rā'tus), *n. sing. & pl.* an outfit of tools, utensils, or instruments adapted to the accomplishment of any branch of work, or for the performance of an experiment or operation; a set of such appliances; a group or set of organs concerned in the performance of a single function.

ap-par-el (ā-par'el), *n.* clothing; vesture; garb, or dress; the equipment of a vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* appareled, *p.pr.* appareling], to clothe or adorn; furnish or fit out.

ap-par-ent (ap-pār'ent), *adj.* open to view; capable of being readily perceived or understood; evident; seeming, but not real.

Syn. likely, probable, seeming, presumable.

Ant. (see doubtful).

ap-pa-ri-tion (ap-ā-rish'un), *n.* a visible object; an appearance of something not real or tangible; a ghost or specter; the first appearance of a luminary after obscuration: opposed to occultation.

ap-peal (ap-pēl'), *v.t.* to transfer or refer to a superior court or judge; to refer to another person or tribunal; entreat, call for, or invoke aid, sympathy, or mercy: *n.* a call or invocation for aid or sympathy; the right of appeal; a summons to answer a charge; a call or reference to another; recourse; the removal of a cause from an inferior to a superior court, the latter having the power to revise the decision of the lower tribunal.

ap-pear (ap-pēr'), *v.i.* to be or become visible; come before; seem.

ap-pear-ance (ap-pēr'ans), *n.* the act of becoming visible; the object seen; a phenomenon; an apparition; semblance; outward show; the act of coming before the public; coming into court; look; bearing or aspect.

ap-peas-a-ble (ap-pēz'ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being appeased.

ap-pease (ap-pēz'), *v.t.* to allay; assuage; quiet; satisfy; pacify.

ap-pease-ment (ap-pēz'ment), *n.* the act of appeasing; the state of being appeased.

ap-peas-ive (ap-pēz'iv), *adj.* of a nature to appease; that tends to quiet or assuage.

ap-pel-lant (ap-pel'ant), *n.* one who appeals to a higher court; one who appeals to a judge, or to any tribunal.

ap-pel-late (ap-pel'āt), *adj.* pertaining to appeals; having cognizance of appeals: *n.* the person appealed against or called upon to appear.

ap-pel-la-tion (ap-e-lā'shun), *n.* the name, title, or designation by which a person or thing is called or known; the act of appealing.

ap-pel-la-tive (ap-pel'ā-tiv), *adj.* serving to distinguish, as a name or denomination of a group or class; common, as a noun: *n.* a common, as distinguished from a proper, name; the designation of a class.

ap-pel-la-to-ry (ap-pel'ā-to-ri), *adj.* containing an appeal.

ap-pel-lee (ap-e-lē') *n.* the person appealed against; the defendant in an appeal.

ap-pend (ap-pend'), *v.t.* to attach, hang, or suspend; subjoin or add to, as an accessory part; annex.

ap-pen-dage (ap-pen'dej), *n.* something appended or attached as a part of; something added as an adjunct.

Syn. accessory, adjunct, addition.

Ant. (see total).

ap-pen-dant (ap-pen'dānt), or **appendent** ('dent), *adj.* attached or annexed: *n.* that which is appended or added.

ap-pen-di-ci-tis (ap-pen-di-sī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the vermiform appendix of the cæcum.

ap-pen-dix (ap-pen'diks), *n.* [*pl.* appendixes ('dik-sez) & appendices ('di-sez)], that which is added as supplemental.

ap-per-tain (ap-ēr-tān'), *v. i.* to belong or pertain to, as by relation or custom.

ap-pe-tite (ap'e-tīt), *n.* the desire for gratification of some want, craving, or passion that is natural or acquired; the relish for food induced by keenness of stomach.

ap-pe-ti-zer (ap'e-tī-zēr), *n.* something that excites or whets the appetite.

ap-plaud (ap-plawd'), *v.t.* to praise; express approval or approbation by clapping of the hands or acclamation.

ap-plause (ap-plawz'), *n.* the expression of approval by clapping; approbation openly shown by acclamation.

ap-plau-sive (ap-plaw'siv), *adj.* applauding; manifesting approval.

ap-ple (ap'l), *n.* the round fleshy fruit of the apple-tree, and its numerous cultivated varieties; any fruit resembling an apple.

ap-pli-ance (ap-plī'ans), *n.* the act of applying; that which is used with, or as a part of, something else.

ap-pli-ca-bil-i-ty (ap-li-kâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being applicable.

ap-pli-ca-ble (ap'li-kâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, applied.

ap-pli-cant (ap'li-kant), *n.* one who applies, or prefers a request for something; a petitioner.

ap-pli-ca-tion (ap-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of applying, putting to, or on; the thing applied; the applying or reducing to practice; the practical demonstration of a principle; the act of requesting; request; mental assiduousness.

ap-pli-ca-tive (ap'li-ka-tiv), *adj.* capable of being applied.

ap-pli-ca-to-ry (ap'li-ka-to-ri), *adj.* fitness to be applied: *n.* that which applies.

ap-plied (ap-plīd'), *p.adj.* practical.

ap-pli-qué (ap-li-kā'), *n.* a method of ornamentation in dress or upholstery in which portions or figures cut from other patterns are fixed or applied to a groundwork or foundation of any material.

ap-ply (ap-plī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* applied, *p.pr.* applying], to place one to another; lay on; put into practice; devote to a particular purpose; refer or ascribe as fitting to a person or thing; address or direct; fix the mind upon: *v.i.* to suit; have connection with or reference to; make application to.

ap-point (ap-point'), *v.t.* to fix; settle; found; make fast; establish by decree; assign or ordain; fix the time and order of; furnish or equip: *v.i.* to decree; ordain; determine.

ap-poin-tee (ap-poin-tē'), *n.* one in whose favor an appointment is made.

ap-point-ment (ap-point'ment), *n.* the act of appointing; the assigning to an office or trust; the state of being appointed; the position or office assigned or held; a stipulation; an engagement; an arrangement to meet by mutual agreement; an ordinance or decree established by authority; furniture or equipment.

ap-por-tion (ap-pōr'shun), *v.t.* to assign by equal or proportionate division; distribute or set out in just proportions.

Syn. allot, assign, appoint, divide. *Ant.* (see collect).

ap-por-tion-ment (ap-pōr'shun-ment), *n.* the act of apportioning or dividing into just shares.

ap-po-site (ap'o-zit), *adj.* proper; fit; pertinent; well-adapted.

ap-po-si-tion (ap-o-zish'un), *n.* the act of adding: addition by application, or placing together; the placing of a second noun in the same case in juxtaposition to the first, which it characterizes or explains, as St. Mark, the Evangelist.

ap-po-si-tion-al (ap-o-zish'un-ăl), *adj.* belonging to apposition.

ap-prai-sal (ap-prā'zăl), *n.* the act of appraising, or putting a price upon with a view to sale.

ap-praise (ap-prāz'), *v.t.* to set a price upon; value; estimate the worth of, as by a licensed appraiser.

ap-praise-ment (ap-prāz'ment), *n.* the act of valuing; an authorized valuation.

ap-prai-ser (ap-prā'zẽr), *n.* one who appraises; a person licensed and sworn to estimate the value of goods or estate.

ap-pre-ci-a-ble (ap-prē'shi-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being appreciated, perceived, or estimated.

ap-pre-ci-ate (ap-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* to value; estimate the worth of; esteem highly; prize; be sensible of; raise in value.

ap-pre-ci-a-tion (ap-prē-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the just valuation, or proper estimate of worth or merit; a rise in value.

ap-pre-ci-a-tive (ap-prē'shi-a-tiv), *adj.* exhibiting appreciation.

ap-pre-ci-a-to-ry (ap-prē'shi-a-to-ri), *adj.* expressive of admiration.

ap-pre-hend (ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to take or lay hold of; seize; arrest; take a mental hold of; anticipate or expect: *v.i.* to incline to belief; form a conception.

ap-pre-hen-si-ble (ap-rē-hen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being apprehended or conceived.

ap-pre-hen-sion (ap-rē-hen'shun), *n.* the act of seizure or laying hold of; arrest; the mental act of conceiving; perception; anticipation of evil; fear or distrust of the future.

ap-pre-hen-sive (ap-rē-hen'siv), *adj.* capable of apprehending; quick to learn, or grasp; fearful of evil; anxious for the future.

ap-pren-tice (â-pren'tis), *n.* one bound or articled by indenture to serve a certain number of years to learn some trade or craft; a novice or tyro: *v.t.* to put under the care of a master for instruction in some trade or craft.

ap-pren-tice-ship (-ship), *n.* the term of service or state of an apprentice.

ap-prize (â-priz'), *v.t.* to give notice to; inform.

ap-proach (ap-prōch'), *v.i.* to draw or grow near; approximate: *v.t.* to resemble, come near to: *n.* the act of drawing near; access; passage.

ap-proach-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* open to approach; accessible.

ap-pro-bate (ap'ro-bāt), *v.t.* to express approval of; license or sanction.

ap-pro-ba-tion (ap-ro-bā'shun), *n.* the act of approving; commendation.

ap-pro-ba-tive (ap'ro-bā-tiv), *adj.* approving; expressing approbation.

ap-pro-ba-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* love of praise or fame; ambition.

ap-pro-ba-to-ry (ap'ro-bā-to-ri), *adj.* containing or expressing approbation.

ap-pro-pri-a-ble (ap-prō'pri-ā-bl), *adj.* capable of appropriation.

ap-pro-pri-ate (ap-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to take to one's self, in exclusion of others; claim or use, as by an exclusive right; set apart or assign to a particular use; annex a benefice to a religious corporation: *adj.* peculiar; fit; apt.

Syn. assume, ascribe, arrogate, usurp.

ap-pro-pri-a-tion (ap-prō-pri-ā'shun), *n.* the act of assigning to one's self, or to a particular use or person; application to a special use or purpose; the annexation of a benefice to a religious corporation.

ap-pro-pri-a-tive (ap-prō'pri-a-tiv), *adj.* appropriating; making or tending to appropriation.

ap-pro-pri-a-tor (ap-prō'pri-a-tẽr), *n.* one who appropriates; one who holds an appropriated benefice.

ap-prov-a-ble (ap-prōōv'a-bl), *adj.* deserving of or meriting approval.

ap-prov-al (ap-prōōv'ăl), *n.* approbation; sanction; ratification; consent.

ap-prove (ap-prōōv'), *v.t.* to prove, test, or demonstrate; ratify; pronounce efficient or sufficient; be pleased or satisfied with; commend: *v.i.* to express approval (usually followed by *of*).

ap-prov-er (ap-prōōv'ĕr), *n.* one who approves.

ap-prov-ing-ly (ap-prōōv'ing-ly), *adv.* in a commendatory manner.

ap-prox-i-mate (ap-proks'i-māt), *v.t.* to bring or carry near; cause to approach: *v.i.* to draw near; approach closely: *adj.* making approach to; near in resemblance or position.

ap-prox-i-mate-ly (ap-proks'i-māt-li), *adv.* very nearly but not absolutely.

ap-prox-i-ma-tion (ap-proks-i-mā'shun), *n.* the act of approximating; approach to anything as a standard; continual approach in exactness to the quantity sought, without actually arriving at it; a value nearly but not quite correct.

Syn. approach, likeness, nearness, contiguity.

Ant. (see remoteness).

ap-prox-i-ma-tive (ap-proks'i-ma-tiv), *adj.* having a tendency to exactness.

ap-prox-i-ma-tive-ly (ap-proks'i-ma-tiv-li), *adv.* in an approximative manner.

ap-pulse (ap-puls'), or **appul-sion** (-pul'shun), *n.* a coming towards; the near approach of a planet to a conjunction with the sun or any fixed star.

ap-pur-te-nance (ap-pĕr'te-nâns), *n.* that which belongs or relates to something else; an adjunct or appendage; that which belongs to, or is accessory to, an estate or property.

ap-pur-te-nant (ap-pĕr'te-nânt), *adj.* belonging or pertaining to; accessory.

a-pri-cot (ā'pri-kot & ap'ri-kot), *n.* the fruit of a tree allied to the plum.

A-pril (ā'pril), *n.* the fourth month of the year.

A-pril fool (fōōl), *n.* one who is imposed upon or deceived in a jocular manner on April 1st, or All Fools' Day.

a pri-o-ri (ā pri-ō'ri), from something prior; proceeding from antecedent to consequent.

a-pron (ā'prun), *n.* a portion of cloth, leather, or other material, worn as a protective or ornamental covering to the front of the person; a leathern covering for the legs, used in driving; the vent-cover of a cannon; the curved timber placed above the foremost end of a ship's keel; a platform at the entrance to a dock.

a-pro-pos (ă-prō-pō'), *adv.* to the purpose; to the point; opportunely; in respect (followed by *of*): *adj.* seasonable; happy. Written also à propos. [Fr.]

apse (aps), *n.* [*pl.* apses (-ez)], a polygonal or semicircular recess terminating the choir or other portion of a church.

ap-sis (ap'sis), *n.* [*pl.* apsides ('si-dēz)], one of two points in the orbit of a planet situated at the furthest or the least distance from the central body or sun; the imaginary line connecting these points.

apt (apt), *adj.* suitable; pertinent; appropriate; liable; inclined; ready; expert; quick of apprehension.

ap-te-ral (ap'te-răl), *adj.* without wings; without side-columns.

ap-te-rous (ap'te-rus), *adj.* destitute of wings, or wing-like expansions.

ap-te-ryx (ap'te-riks), *n.* a wingless and tailless bird peculiar to New Zealand.

ap-ti-tude (ap'ti-tūd), *n.* capacity for anything; fitness; tendency; readiness in learning.

a-qua (ā'kwă), *n.* a term much used in pharmacy in the abbreviated form of Aq., and denoting the addition of water.

a-qua am-mo-ni-æ (am-mō'-ni-ē), *n.* water containing an infusion of ammonia-gas.

a-qua for-tis (fôr'tis), *n.* (strong water), impure nitric acid.

a-qua re-gi-a (ā'kwâ rē'ji-â), *n.* (royal-water), a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids, capable of dissolving gold.

a-qua vi-tæ (ā'kwâ vī'tē), *n.* (water of life), unrectified alcohol; brandy and other ardent spirits.

a-qua-ma-rine (ā'kwâ-mâ-rēn'), *n.* a pale bluish-green variety of beryl; a color resembling the precious beryl.

a-qua-ri-um (â-kwā'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* aquaria (-â) & aquariums (-umz)], a tank or globe for the keeping and cultivation of aquatic plants and animals; a series of such receptacles.

a-quat-ic (â-kwat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to water; growing or living in or upon water; performed in or upon water, as sports: *n.* an animal or plant inhabiting water: *pl.* aquatic sports.

a-qua-tint (ā'kwâ-tint), *n.* a species of etching resembling a water-color drawing in India ink or in sepia; an engraving produced by this process: *v.t.* to etch or engrave in aquatint.

aq-ue-duct (ak'wē-dukt), *n.* a structure in the form of a conduit or artificial channel for conducting water from a source, as for the supply of a large city.

a-que-ous (ā'kwē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or abounding in, water; watery; formed in or by means of water.

a-qui-form (ā-kwi-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of water; liquid.

aq-ui-line (ak'wi-līn & -lin), *adj.* belonging to or resembling an eagle; curved, as the beak of an eagle.

Ar-ab (ar'âb), *n.* a native of Arabia; a desert-dweller; one of the Arabic races spread over the African and Syrian deserts; a homeless street-urchin or outcast: *adj.* pertaining to Arabia or the Arabs.

ar-a-besque (ar-â-besk'), *n.* the style of Arabic decorative art, which consists of the painting, inlaying, or carving in low relief of figures of plants, fruits, flowers, and foliage, variously combined or fantastically grouped: *adj.* pertaining to or exhibiting the arabesque style of ornamentation: *v.t.* to enrich with ornament in arabesque.

Ar-a-bic num-er-als (-num'ēr-âlz), *n. pl.* the figures 0, 1, 2, 3, &c., of Hindu origin, used by the Arabs and introduced into Europe in the 12th century.

ar-a-ble (ar'â-bl), *adj.* fit for the plow; suited to the purposes of cultivation.

ar-bi-ter (är'bi-tēr), *n.* an umpire or judge; an arbitrator.

ar-bit-ra-ment (är-bit'râ-ment), *n.* the decision of arbitrators; an award.

ar-bi-tra-ri-ly (är-bi-trā'ri-ly), *adv.* in a capricious manner; imperiously.

ar-bi-tra-ry (är'bi-trâ-ri), *adj.* depending on the will of the arbiter; discretionary; capricious; imperious.

ar-bi-trate (är'bi-trāt), *v.i.* to act as arbiter; to settle a dispute, as an umpire; mediate.

ar-bi-tra-tion (är-bi-trā'shun), *n.* the settlement of a dispute by an umpire.

ar-bi-tra-tor (är'bi-trā-tēr), *n.* one chosen by the parties in a dispute to settle it; an umpire.

ar-bor (är'bēr), *n.* a bower; a shaded nook or walk.

Ar-bor Day (är'bēr dā), a day legally set apart in certain States for planting trees.

ar-bo-ra-ceous (är-bo-rā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a tree or trees; living on or among trees.

ar-bo-re-ous (är-bō'rē-us) or **arboreal** (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to trees; wooded.

ar-bo-res-cence (är-bo-res'ens), *n.* something having the shape of a tree, as certain crystals.

ar-bo-res-cent (är-bo-res'ent), *adj.* tree-like.

ar-bo-re-tum (är-bo-rē'tum), *n.* [*pl.* arboreta (-tâ) & arboretums (-tumz)], a place in which rare trees are cultivated and exhibited.

ar-bor-i-cul-ture (är-bĕr-i-kul'-tūr), *n.* the cultivation of trees.

ar-bor-i-sa-tion or **ar-bor-i-za-tion** (är-bĕr-i-zā'shun), *n.* a tree-like appearance.

ar-bor-ous (är'bĕr-us), *adj.* having the appearance or nature of an arbor.

ar-bor-vi-tæ (är-bĕr-vī'tē), *n.* an evergreen tree extensively cultivated in gardens, &c.

ar-bu-tus (är'bū-tus), *n.* a genus of evergreen trees, including the strawberry tree: (-bū'tus), the Mayflower (trailing arbutus).

arc (ärk), *n.* a curved line or any part of a curve forming the segment of a circle; the portion of a circle described by the sun or any heavenly body in its apparent passage through the heavens.

arc-lamp (-lamp), *n.* a lamp having a luminous bridge or arc.

arc-light (-līt), *n.* a light produced by a current of electricity passing between two carbon points placed a short distance from each other.

ar-cade (är-kād'), *n.* a series of arches supported by pillars; an arched gallery, or promenade, lined with shops.

ar-ca-di-an (är-kā'di-ân), *adj.* rurally simple.

ar-ca-num (är-kā'num), *n.* [*pl.* arcana ('nâ)], a secret; a mystery; a valuable elixir.

arch (ärch), *n.* structure of brick or masonry, the component wedge-shaped parts of which follow a curved line; any curvature having the form of an arch: *v.t.* to cover with an arch or arches; to bend or curve into the form of an arch: *v.i.* to form an arch or arches; curve: *adj.* chief; of the first rank; cunning; crafty; shrewd; waggish; mischievous; roguish; sportive; coy.

arch-board (ärch'bōrd), *n.* the portion of the stern over the counter of a ship.

arch-brick (ärch'brik), *n.* a wedge-shaped brick used in the construction of arches.

ar-chæ-o-log-ic (är-kē-o-loj'ik), or **ar-chæ-o-log-ic-al** ('ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the study of antiquities.

ar-chæ-o-log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in accordance with the science of antiquities.

ar-chæ-ol-o-gist or **archeologist** (är-kē-ol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in the study of ancient things; an antiquary.

ar-chæ-ol-o-gy or **archeology** (är-kē-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science of antiquities; the study of prehistoric remains, or the relics of the early races of mankind.

ar-cha-ic (är-kā'ik) or **archaical** ('ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a remote period; old-fashioned; antiquated.

ar-cha-ism (är'kā-izm), *n.* antiquity of style or use; an antiquated, old-fashioned, or obsolete word, expression, or idiom.

arch-an-gel (ärk-ān'jel), *n.* an angel of the highest order.

arch-an-gel-ic (ärk-an-jel'ik), *adj.* pertaining to archangels.

arch-bish-op (ärch-bish'up), *n.* a chief bishop, one who supervises the bishops in his province, and also exercises episcopal authority in his own diocese.

arch-bish-op-ric (ärch-bish'up-rik), *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or see of an archbishop.

arch-dea-con (ärch-dē'kn), *n.* a dignitary ranking next below a bishop, and who acts as his vicar or vice-regent.

arch-dea-con-ate (-āte), *n.* the territory or section over which an archdeacon has jurisdiction; an archdeaconry.

arch-dea-con-ry (-ri), *n.* the office, rank, jurisdiction, or residence of an archdeacon.

arch-du-cal (ärch-dū'kâl), *adj.* pertaining to an archduke or an archduchy.

arch-duch-ess (ärch-duch'es), *n.* the wife of an archduke; a daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

arch-duch-y (ärch-duch'i), *n.* [*pl.* archduchies (-iz)], the territory or rank of an archduke or archduchess.

arch-duke (ärch-dūk'), *n.* a prince of the imperial house of Austria.

ar-che-bi-o-sis (är-kē-bi-ō'sis), *n.* the origination of living from non-living matter; abiogenesis.

ar-cheg-o-ny (är-keg'ō-ni), *n.* the doctrine of the origin of life.

arch-en-e-my (ärch-en'e-mi), *n.* a principal enemy; Satan.

ar-cher (är'chẽr), *n.* a bowman; one skilled in the use of the bow and arrow.

arch-er-fish (-fish), *n.* a fish of the Java seas which catches insects by darting drops of water upon them.

arch-er-y (ärch'ẽr-i), *n.* the art, practice, or skill of one who uses the bow and arrow.

ar-che-type (är'ke-tīp), *n.* the original type or pattern upon or after which a thing is made; a model; the original or fundamental type-structure from which a natural group of plants or animals are assumed to have descended.

ar-che-typ-ic (är-ke-tip'ik), **ar-che-ty-pal** (tī'pål), or **ar-che-typ-ic-al** (-tip'ik-ål), *adj.* of or pertaining to an archetype.

ar-che-typ-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* after the manner of an archetype.

arch-fiend (ärch'fēnd), *n.* the chief of fiends; Satan.

ar-chi-e-pis-co-pa-cy (är-ki-e-pis'kō-på-si), *n.* the rule or dignity of an archbishop.

ar-chi-e-pis-co-pal (är-ki-e-pis'kō-pål), *adj.* pertaining to an archbishop or to his office.

ar-chi-e-pis-co-pate. See archiepiscopacy.

arch-ing (ärch'ing), *adj.* curving like an arch: *n.* arched work.

ar-chi-pe-lag-ic (är-ki-pe-laj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a collection of islands with the sea dividing them.

ar-chi-pel-a-go (är-ki-pel'å-gō), *n.* [*pl.* archipelagoes & -gos. (-gōz)], any sea or body of salt water interspersed with numerous islands; the island-group itself.

ar-chi-tect (är'ki-tekt), *n.* one versed in the art of building and the various styles of architecture; one who plans or designs buildings and superintends their construction, hence one who forms or designs.

ar-chi-tec-tive (är-'ki-tek-tiv), *adj.* used in building; proper for building.

ar-chi-tec-ton-ics (är-ki-tek-ton'iks), *n.pl.* the science of architecture.

ar-chi-tec-tu-ral (är-ki-tek'tū-rål), *adj.* pertaining to the art of building; in accordance with the rules of the building art.

ar-chi-tec-tu-ral-ly (-li), *adv.* with regard to the principles of the building art; from the designer's point of view.

ar-chi-tec-ture (är'ki-tek-tūr), *n.* the science or art of building; the method or style of building; construction; workmanship.

ar-chi-trave (är'ki-trāv), *n.* the lowest division of an entablature, or that part which rests immediately on the column.

ar-chi-val (är-kī'vål & är'ki-vål), *adj.* pertaining to, or included in, state records

ar-chive (är'kīv), *n.* [*pl.* archives (-kīvz)], a record preserved as evidence: *pl.* the place where public or state records are kept; state or public documents, or records of historical value pertaining to a nation or to a family.

arch-ly (-li), *adv.* roguishly; waggishly; coyly.

arch-ness (-nes), *n.* shyness; coyness.

ar-chon (är'kon), *n.* a chief magistrate of ancient Athens; one of the nine chief magistrates chosen to superintend civil and religious matters.

arch-priest (ärch'prēst), *n.* a chief priest; a rural dean.

arch-way (ärch'wā), *n.* an opening or passage beneath an arched or vaulted roof.

arc-o-graph (ärk'o-graf), *n.* an instrument for drawing an arc without the use of a central point.

arc-tic (ärk'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the region of the north pole; polar; northern; frigid.

arc-tic cir-cle (sēr'kl), *n.* an imaginary circle parallel to the equator and distant 23° 28′ from the north pole.

ar-dent (är'dent), *adj.* hot; burning; fiery; warm; glowing; passionate; eager; zealous; vehement.

ar-dent spir-its (spir'itz), *n.pl.* alcoholic beverages, as brandy, whiskey, &c.

ar-dor (är'dēr), *n.* heat in a physical sense; warmth of affection or passion; eager desire; zeal.

ar-du-ous (är'dū-us), *adj.* steep; hard to climb; attended with great labor or exertion; difficult.

are (är), *pres. tense pl.* of the verb to be. See be.

are (ār), *n.* the unit of French superficial or square measure containing 100 sq. meters or 1076.44 English sq. ft. [Fr.]

ar-e-a (ār'e-â), *n.* [*pl.* areas (-âz)], any plane surface having bounds, whether natural or artificial, as the floor of a hall, &c.; any defined extent of land-surface; the sunken space situated at the base of a building and separating it from the street; the superficial contents of any space or figure; extent; range; scope; a compass of ore allotted to miners.

a-re-na (â-rē'nâ), *n.* [*pl.* arenas (-nâz)], the central enclosed space (usually strewn with sand) of a Roman amphitheater, in which the gladiatorial combats took place; hence the scene or field for combat or exertion of any kind.

ar-e-na-ceous (ar-e-nā'shus), *adj.* sandy; abounding in, or having the properties of, sand.

Ar-e-op-a-gus (ar-e-op'â-gus), *n.* the tribunal, or highest court, of ancient Athens, so named from its situation on the hill of Ares (Mars); hence any high court or tribunal.

Ar-gand lamp (är'gand lamp), *n.* a lamp having a hollow circular wick to permit the passage of air inside and outside the flame.

ar-gent (är'jent), *n.* the silver of a coat of arms, represented in drawing or engraving by a plain white surface, symbolical of purity, beauty, &c.: *adj.* made of, or resembling, silver; silvery white; bright like silver.

ar-gen-tite (är'jen-tīt), *n.* sulphide of silver of a lead-grey color.

ar-gen-tous (är-jen'tus), or **ar-gen-tif-er-ous** (if'-ēr-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, silver.

ar-gil (är'jil), *n.* potters' clay or earth.

ar-gil-la-ceous (är-ji-lā'shus), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, clay; clayey.

ar-gil-lite (är'ji-līt), *n.* clay-slate.

ar-gol (är'gol), *n.* crude tartar from which cream of tartar is prepared.

ar-gon (är'gun), *n.* an element associated with nitrogen, and forming one of the constituents of the air.

ar-go-naut (är'go-nawt), *n.* one that sailed in the Argo for the golden fleece; a gold seeker; the paper-nautilus.

ar-go-sy (är'go-si), *n.* [*pl.* argosies (-siz)], a large richly-freighted merchant-vessel.

ar-got (är'gō), *n.* slang; class phraseology; thieves' jargon. [Fr.]

ar-gu-a-ble (är'gū-â-bl), *adj.* capable of being disputed or discussed.

ar-gue (är'gū), *v.i.* to show or offer reasons in support of, or in opposition to, a proposition, opinion, or measure; to reason, dispute, discuss; contend in debate: *v.t.* to debate or discuss; prove or evince.

Syn. debate, dispute, reason upon.

ar-gu-fy (är'gū-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* argufied, *p.pr.* argufying], to contend in argument; to persist in discussion.

ar-gu-ment (är'gū-ment), *n.* that which is advanced in support or proof with a view to persuade or convince the mind; a discussion, controversy, or debate; the subject of a discourse or writing; an abstract or summary of a book.

ar-gu-men-tal (är-gū-men'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to reasoning; consisting of reasons.

ar-gu-men-ta-tion (är-gū-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of arguing; discussion.

ar-gu-men-ta-tive (är-gū-men'-tă-tiv), *adj.* consisting of, or exhibiting a process of reasoning; addicted to argument; disputatious.

Ar-gus (är'gus), *n.* a giant fabled to have a hundred eyes.

ar-gus-eyed (är'gus-īd), *adj.* watchful; vigilant; extremely observant.

ar-gute (är'gūt), *adj.* sharp; shrill; shrewd; keen.

a-ri-a (är'ē-ă & ār'i-ă), *n.* an air; a melody or tune for single voice with accompaniment; a solo part in a cantata or oratorio, &c.

A-ri-an (ā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the doctrines of the Arian sect.

ar-id (ar'id), *adj.* dry; parched up; barren.

a-rid-i-ty (ă-rid'i-ti), or **aridness** (ăr'id-nes), *n.* the state of being dry; dryness; want of life or interest.

ar-i-et-ta (ăr-ē-et'tă), *n.* a short song or air.

a-right (ă-rīt'), *adv.* rightly; in a right way or form; without sin or error.

a-rise (ă-rīz'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* arose, *p.p.* arisen, *p.pr.* arising], to mount up or ascend; to come into view; rise or get up; spring up; come into existence or action; originate.

Syn. flow, emanate, spring, proceed, rise, issue.

ar-is-toc-ra-cy (ar-is-tok'râ-si), *n.* [*pl.* aristocracies (-siz)], government by persons of the highest rank in a state; the nobility or chief persons in a state.

ar-is-to-crat (ă-ris'to-krat), *n.* a personage of rank and noble birth; one who upholds the aristocracy or favors government by the nobles; a person who possesses traits supposed to characterize the nobility.

ar-is-to-crat-ic (ar-is-to-krat'ik) or **ar-is-to-crat-ic-al** (-ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a government of the nobles; pertaining to, or characteristic of, the nobility.

ar-is-to-crat-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an aristocratic manner.

ar-is-to-crat-ism (ar'is-to-krat-izm & ar-is-tok'râ-tizm), *n.* the rank, condition, or privileges of one of noble birth; the principles of aristocracy.

a-rith-me-tic (ă-rith'me-tik), *n.* the science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

ar-ith-met-ic-al (ar-ith-met'ik-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to arithmetic.

ar-ith-met-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* according to the rules or methods of arithmetic.

a-rith-me-ti-cian (ă-rith-me-tish'ăn), *n.* one skilled in the science of numbers.

ar-ith-mom-e-ter (ar-ith-mom'-tish'ăn), *n.* calculating machine which performs multiplication and division.

ark (ärk), *n.* the repository of the Covenant, or tables of the Law, in the Jewish Tabernacle (Exod. xxv.), and subsequently placed in the Temple of Solomon (I Kings viii.); the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the Deluge, hence a place of safety or refuge; a large boat used for transporting produce on American rivers.

arm (ärm), *n.* the limb of the human body which extends from the shoulder to the hand; the anterior or fore-limb of any vertebrate animal; any projecting or diverging organ or part of a main body or trunk, as the tentacle of a star-fish, the branch of a tree, an inlet of the sea, &c.; might; power; support.

arm (ärm), *n.* a weapon; a branch of the military service: *v.t.* to furnish or equip with weapons of offense or defense; fortify or provide against; furnish with an armature; *v.i.* to fit one's self with arms, or take to one's self means of defense.

arm-chair (ärm'-chār), *n.* a chair furnished with supports for the elbows.

arm-pit (ärm'-pit), *n.* the cavity beneath the shoulder; the axilla.

ar-ma-da (är-mā'dâ), *n.* a fleet of armed vessels; a squadron; the Spanish fleet dispatched against England in 1588, by Philip II.

ar-ma-dil-lo (är-mâ-dil'ō), *n.* [*pl.* armadillos ('ōz)], a South American quadruped, armed with a bony shell divided into belts consisting of numerous small plates, and resembling a coat of mail; an electric battery so named, worn round the body as a cure for nervous and other affections.

ar-ma-ment (är'mâ-ment), *n.* a body of forces equipped for war, either military or naval; the cannon and small arms collectively of a warship or fortification; the number and weight of guns of a war-vessel.

ar-ma-ture (är'ma-tūr), *n.* armor; that which serves as a means of defense; a piece of soft iron connecting the poles of a magnet, or magnets, to preserve and increase the magnetic force; a part of an electric dynamo or motor; iron bars or framework used to strengthen a building.

arm-ful (ärm'fool), *n.* as much as can be compassed by the arms.

ar-mil-la-ry (är'mi-la-ri), *adj.* consisting of rings or pertaining to a ring.

ar-mis-tice (är'mis-tis), *n.* a temporary cessation of hostilities agreed upon by opposing forces; a truce.

arm-let (ärm'let), *n.* a small arm of the sea; a metal band for the arm used for ornament or for protection.

ar-moire (är-mwär'), *n.* a movable cupboard with doors. [Fr.]

ar-mor (är'mẽr), *n.* defensive arms; protective covering for the body in battle; the steel plating of a warship.

ar-mor-clad (-klad), *adj.* iron- or steel-clad: *n.* a war vessel protected by steel plating.

ar-mor-gra-ting (-grā'ting), *n.* deep iron gratings used to protect the boilers of armor-clad ships from missiles during an engagement.

ar-mor-plate (-plāt), *n.* a plate of iron or steel intended to be affixed to the side of a ship as part of a casing for protection against shell-fire.

ar-mor-er (är'mor-ẽr), *n.* formerly a maker of arms or armor, or one who had charge of the armor of another; the custodian of the arms of a troop or battleship.

ar-mo-ri-al (är-mō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to armor or to the arms or escutcheon of a family: *n.* a book or dictionary of heraldic devices and the names of persons entitled to use them.

ar-mor-y (är'mẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* -ries, (-riz)], a place for arms or the assembly of soldiers; a manufactory of arms.

ar-mo-zeen, armozine (är-mō-zẽn'), *n.* a thick plain silk, generally black, used for clerical robes.

arms (ärmz), *n.pl.* weapons of offense or defense; the military service; war as a profession; armorial bearings.

Syn. armor, mail, weapons, harness.

ar-my (är'mi), *n.* [*pl.* armies ('miz)], a body of men trained and equipped for war, and organized in regiments, brigades, or similar divisions under proper officers; a great number or multitude; an organized body of persons engaged in moral warfare.

ar-my-worm (-wĕrm), *n.* the larva of a moth which devastates grain and other crops.

ar-ni-ca (ăr'ni-kă), *n.* a genus of perennial herbs; the mountain tobacco: from the roots or flowers of a species of this herb a valuable external remedy for bruises is made.

a-ro-ma (ă-rō'mă), *n.* [*pl.* aromas ('măz)], the odor exhaled by plants or other substances, generally of an agreeable or spicy nature; perfume; fragrance.

ar-o-mat-ic (ar-o-mat'ik) or **ar-o-mat-ic-al** ('ik-ăl), *adj.* giving out aroma; fragrant; spicy; odoriferous: *n.* a plant, herb, or drug yielding a fragrant smell.

ar-o-mat-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* with an aromatic taste or smell.

ar-o-mat-ic-vin-e-gar (-vin'e-gär), *n.* a powerful perfume composed of strong acetic acid, the essential oils of lavender, camphor, &c.

a-ro-ma-tous (ă-rō'mă-tus), *adj.* full of fragrance; aromatic.

a-rose (ă-rōz'), *p.t.* of arise.

a-round (ă-round'), *adv.* in a circle; on every side; roundabout: *prep.* about; on all sides; encircling; encompassing.

a-rou-sal (ă-rou'zăl), *n.* the act of awakening; the state of being awakened.

a-rouse (ă-rouz'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; put in motion that which is at rest; awaken from sleep or a state of inactivity; stimulate; animate.

a-row (ă-rō'), *adv.* in a row; in order; successively.

ar-rack (ar'ak), *n.* a liquor distilled from rice or the cocoa-nut tree.

ar-raign (ă-rān'), *v.t.* to summon or set, as a prisoner at the bar of a court to answer to a charge; censure publicly; impeach; indict.

ar-raign-ment (ă-rān'ment), *n.* an accusation; an impeachment

ar-range (ă-rānj'), *v.t.* to put in proper order or sequence; classify; adjust or settle; adapt; group.

ar-range-ment (ă-rānj'ment), *n.* the act of putting in proper form or order; that which is ordered or disposed; the method or style of disposition; a preparatory measure; preparation; settlement; classification; adjustment; adaptation.

ar-rant (ar'ănt), *adj.* notorious; unmitigated; thorough or downright (in a bad sense); shameless.

ar-ras (ar'as), *n.* tapestry; hangings made of rich figured fabric.

ar-ra-sene, arasene (ar-a-sēn'), *n.* a kind of mixed thread of wool and silk used in raised embroidery.

ar-ray (ar-rā'), *n.* order; the grouping or arrangement of a body of men as drawn up for battle; an orderly collection or series of things imposingly displayed; dress arranged on the person; apparel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to place or dispose in order; marshal; deck or dress.

Syn. collection, order, show, exhibition.

ar-ray-al (ar-rā'ăl), *n.* the process of arraying.

ar-rear (ar-rēr'), *n.* the state of being behind-hand; that which is undone, outstanding, or unpaid.

ar-rear-age (ar-rēr'ej), *n.* the state or condition of being in arrears; that which remains unpaid and overdue after a previous payment.

ar-rest (ar-rest'), *v.t.* to stop or stay; check or hinder the action or motion of; seize, take, or apprehend by legal authority; seize and fix, as the eye or attention: *n.* the act of seizing; stoppage or holding back by force or restraint; the state of being seized or detained by legal authority.

Syn. capture, hold, detain, seize, stop, secure.

Ant. (see release).

ar-ris (ar'is), *n.* the line or edge in which two curved or straight surfaces of a body, forming an exterior angle, meet each other.

ar-ris-wise (-wīz), *adv.* diagonally laid, like tiles; ridge-wise.

ar-ri-val (ar-rī'vâl), *n.* the act of coming to a place, or reaching a destination from a distance; attainment of any object; the person or thing arriving, or which has arrived.

ar-rive (ar-rīv'), *v.i.* to come to or reach, as a destination; reach a point or stage; gain or compass an object; attain to a state or result [with *at*].

ar-ro-gance (ar'o-gâns), *n.* an undue degree of self-importance; an exorbitant claim to dignity, rank, or estimation; a lordly contempt of others.

ar-ro-gant (ar'o-gânt), *adj.* making exorbitant claims to dignity or estimation, by presuming upon one's self-importance; overbearingly haughty.

ar-ro-gate (ar'o-gāt), *v.t.* to assume or lay claim to unduly, or with presumptuous pride.

ar-ro-ga-tion (ar-o-gā'shun), *n.* the act of arrogating.

ar-row (ar'rō), *n.* a slender, pointed missile weapon, usually feathered and barbed, made to be shot from a bow.

ar-row char-ac-ters (kar'ak-tērs), *n. pl.* the arrow-headed (cuneiform or wedge-shaped) characters of the Babylonian and Assyrian inscriptions.

ar-row-head (-hed), *n.* the head or barb of an arrow; an aquatic plant so named from its leaves.

ar-row-root (ar'rō-rōōt), *n.* a starch obtained from the root-stocks of several species of West Indian plants.

ar-row-wood (-wood), *n.* a wood used by the Indians for making arrows.

ar-roy-o (ä-roi'ō), *n.* [*pl.* arroyos (ōz)], a watercourse or rivulet; the dry bed of a small stream. [Sp. Am.]

ar-se-nal (är'se-nâl), *n.* a magazine for the storage of arms and military stores for land or naval service, or their manufacture.

ar-se-nic (är'se-nik), *n.* an element of steel-gray color and brilliant luster, and exceedingly brittle, occurring usually in combination. Its trioxide is very poisonous.

ar-sen-ic (är-sen'ik) or **ar-sen-ic-cal** ('ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

ar-se-ni-ous (är-sē'ni-us), *adj.* pertaining to or containing arsenic.

ar-sen-ite (är'sen-īt), *n.* a salt of arsenious acid.

ar-sis (är'sis), *n.* that part of a metrical foot where the accent is placed.

ar-son (är'sn), *n.* the malicious firing of any building, agricultural produce, ship, &c., belonging to another, or one's own property, with the intent to defraud an insurance company.

art (ärt), *2nd pers. sing. indic. mood, pres. tense* of the verb to be. [Art is used only in solemn or poetic style.] See be.

art (ärt), *n.* the employment of means to the accomplishment of some end; the skilful adaptation and application to some purpose or use of knowledge or power acquired from Nature; a system of rules and established methods to facilitate the performance of certain actions; familiarity with such principles, and skill in applying them to an end or purpose, as of a practical, useful, or technical character: opposed to Science; one of the fine arts; the fine arts collectively; the power or quality of perceiving and transcribing the beautiful or æsthetical in Nature, as in painting or sculpture; practical skill; dexterity; knack; cunning; artifice: *pl.* the branches of learning included in the ordinary course of academic study.

ar-te-ri-al (är-tē'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to an artery or the arteries; contained in an artery.

ar-te-ri-al-i-za-tion (är-tē-ri-âl-i-zā'shun), *n.* the process of converting venous blood into arterial blood.

ar-te-ri-al-ize (är-tē'ri-ål-īz), *v.t.* to convert venous blood into arterial blood by exposure to oxygen in the lungs.

ar-te-ri-ol-o-gy (är-tē-ri-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of anatomy which treats of the arteries.

ar-te-ri-o-scle-ro-sis (är-tē-ri-ō-skle-rō'sis), *n.* the hardening of the walls of an artery.

ar-te-ri-ot-o-my (är-tē-ri-ot'o-mi), *n.* the opening of an artery; the part of anatomy treating of the dissection of the arteries.

ar-ter-y (är'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* arteries (-iz)], one of a system of vessels which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

ar-te-sian well (är-tē'zhăn wel), *n.* a well formed by boring, often to great depth, through strata the nature and arrangement of which permit of the permeation and accumulation of water; on being freed from constraint, the water rises by pressure in the tube and overflows at the surface.

art-ful (ärt'fool), *adj.* cunning; crafty.

Syn. disingenuous, sly, tricky.

Ant. (see candid).

ar-thri-tis (är-thrī'tis), *n.* any inflammation of the joints; the gout.

ar-ti-choke (är'ti-chōk), *n.* a plant with thistle-like foliage, and bearing large terminal flowerheads, the lower portion of which, consisting of a fleshy receptacle covered with thick scales, is used as food; the tuberous root of an American sunflower (*Helianthus tuberosis*), used as a substitute for potatoes.

ar-ti-cle (är'ti-kl), *n.* a distinct portion or member; a single clause, item, or particular, as in a formal agreement or treaty; a concise statement; a prose composition, complete, in itself, in a newspaper, magazine, or work of reference; a material thing, as one of a class; an item; a point of duty, faith or doctrine; one of the words (*an* [*a* before consonant-sounds], the indefinite article, and *the*, the definite article [see a, an, & the]), used before nouns or substantives to define or limit their application; a jointed segment connecting two parts of a limb or body: *v.t.* to bind by articles of covenant or stipulation; specify.

ar-tic-u-lar (är-tik'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to the joints or to a joint.

ar-tic-u-late (är-tik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to join together; unite by means of a joint; to form words; utter in distinct syllables; speak as a human being: *v.i.* to unite or form an articulation (with); utter articulate sounds; speak with distinctness: *adj.* jointed; formed with joints; segmented; characterized by syllabic division; uttered with distinctness.

ar-tic-u-la-tion (är-tik-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of jointing; the act of speaking distinctly; a distinct utterance; the state of being articulated; a joint or juncture between bones; the point of separation of organs or parts of a plant; a node or joint of the stem, or the space between two nodes.

ar-tic-u-la-tor (är-tik'ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who pronounces distinctly; an instrument to cure stammering; an apparatus attached to a telephone to secure regularity of tone; one who mounts skeletons.

ar-ti-fice (är'ti-fis), *n.* an artful or crafty device; an ingenious expedient; a trick or stratagem; a manœuvre.

Syn. trick, stratagem, finesse, cunning, craft.

Ant. (see openness).

ar-tif-i-cer (är-tif'i-sēr), *n.* a skilled or artistic worker; a mechanic; a maker or constructor; an inventor.

ar-ti-fi-cial (är-ti-fish'ål), *adj.* made or contrived by art; produced by human skill or labor; feigned; unreal; assumed; affected; not genuine or natural.

ar-ti-fi-ci-al-i-ty (-fish-i-ål'i-ti) or **artificialness** (-nes), *n.* the quality of being unreal or unnatural; that which is artificial.

ar-ti-fi-cial-ly (-li), *adv.* by human skill or contrivance.

ar-til-ler-y (är-til'lĕr-i), *n.* cannon; great guns; ordnance of all kinds, with its equipment of carriages, men, and material; the officers and men forming the artillery division of an army; the science which treats of the use or management of ordnance.

ar-ti-san (är'ti-zăn), *n.* one skilled in any art or trade; a mechanic; a handicraftsman.

ar-tist (är'tist), *n.* one skilled in any branch of high art; one professing or practicing one of the fine arts.

Syn. artisan, mechanic, workman, operative.

ar-tiste (är-tēst'), *n.* one who is an expert in any branch of professional art other than the fine arts, as a public singer, cook, &c.

ar-tis-tic (är-tis'tik), or **artistical** ('tik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to art or to artists; characterized by æsthetic feeling or conformity to the principles of a school of art or design.

ar-tis-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a manner conformable to the rules and principles of art.

art-less (ärt'les), *adj.* lacking art; unskilful; devoid of cunning; simple; natural; undesigning; unaffected; ingenuous.

Ar-yan (ăr'yăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Aryans, or to their language.

Ar-yans, *n.* the race of mankind from which the white people of Europe and Southern Asia have descended.

as (az), *adv.* even; in like manner; for example; similar: *conj.* when: (as), *n.* a Roman weight.

as-a-fet-i-da, **as-a-fœt-i-da** (as-ă-fet'i-dă), *n.* a fetid sap obtained from the roots of several large umbelliferous plants of Persia and Afghanistan.

as-bes-tine (as-bes'tin), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, asbestos; incombustible.

as-bes-tos (as-bes'tos) or **asbestus** ('tus), *n.* a fibrous variety of hornblende, separable into flexible filaments of flax-like appearance and silky luster, and possessing the property of being incombustible.

as-cend (as-send'), *v.i.* to take an upward direction; mount; go up; rise; to proceed from an inferior to a superior; rise from a lower to a higher pitch or tone: *v.t.* to go or move upward upon; climb; go upward along.

as-cend-a-ble (as-sen'dă-bl) or **ascendible** ('di-bl), *adj.* capable of being climbed or navigated.

as-cend-an-cy (as-sen'dăn-si) or **ascendency** ('den-si), *n.* a governing or controlling power or influence; domination.

as-cend-ant (as-sen'dănt) or **ascendent** ('dent), *adj.* rising; superior; predominant; above the horizon: *n.* superiority or commanding influence; predominance; an ancestor, or one who precedes in genealogy or degrees of kindred: opposed to descendant; the particular zodiacal sign appearing above the horizon at the time of one's birth.

as-cen-sion (as-sen'shun), *n.* the act of moving upward; a rising; the ascent of our Lord to heaven; the rising of a star or point above the celestial horizon.

As-cen-sion Day (dā), *n.* a movable feast to commemorate Christ's ascension into heaven, celebrated on the Thursday next but one before Whitsunday; also called Holy Thursday.

as-cent (as-sent'), *n.* the act of rising; an upward movement; the act of climbing; the way or means of reaching a height; an acclivity; an upward slope.

as-cer-tain (as-sĕr-tān'), *v.t.* to make certain; find out or determine definitely by test or examination.

as-cer-tain-ment (as-sĕr-tān'-ment), *n.* the act of ascertaining.

as-cet-ic (as-set'ik), *adj.* exceedingly rigid in the exercise of religious duties and mortification of worldly desires: *n.* one who renounces the world and devotes himself to religious exercises; one who subjects himself to severe disciplinary methods of living; a hermit; a recluse.

as-cet-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an ascetical manner.

as-cet-i-cism (as-set'i-sizm), *n.* the condition or mode of life adopted by one who renounces worldly matters; austerity.

as-cid-i-um (å-sid'i-um), *n.* sun squirt.

as-cid-i-um (-um), *n.* a pitcher-shaped organ.

as-cri-ba-ble (ås-krī'bå-bl), *adj.* capable of being attributed or imputed.

as-cribe (ås-krīb'), *v.t.* to attribute, impute, or refer; assign.

as-crip-tion (ås-krip'shun), *n.* the act of attributing or imputing; that which is assigned.

a-sep-sis (å-sep'sis), *n.* the absence of germs of disease, putrefaction or fermentation.

a-sep-tic (å-sep'tik), *adv.* free from the germs of disease or putrefaction; not liable to putrefy: *n.* an aseptic substance.

a-sex-u-al (a-seks'ū-ål), *adj.* not sexual; produced by other than sexual processes.

a-sex-u-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a manner other than by conjunction of the sexes: applied to reproduction.

ash (ash), *n.* the name popularly applied to trees of the genus Fraxinus, many of which supply valuable timber; the wood of the ash-tree: *adj.* same as ashen.

ash (ash), *n.* [*pl.* ashes ('ez)], the residue of plant or animal substance remaining after subjection to red-heat: *pl.* the waste of burned coal; the remains of a human body.

a-shamed (å-shāmd'), *p.adj.* affected or touched by shame; cast down or dejected by conscious guilt; abashed by a sense of indecorum; reluctant through fear of shame.

ash-en (ash'n), *adj.* pertaining to the ash-tree; made of ash; of the color of ashes; pale.

a-shore (å-shōr'), *adv.* on shore; to the shore; on land.

a-side (å-sīd'), *adv.* on or to one side; out of a given direction; apart; away from: *n.* a speech or utterance not intended for the present company; a remark made by an actor on the stage, and assumed to be heard only by the person for whom it is intended.

as-i-nine (as'i-nīn), *adj.* pertaining to the ass; having the nature or characteristics of an ass.

as-i-nin-i-ty (as-i-nin'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being asinine; obstinate stupidity.

ask (åsk), *v.t.* to request; seek to obtain by words; petition or beg for; claim or demand; expect or require; inquire respecting; interrogate; invite: *v.i.* to prefer by request; inquire after.

Syn. crave, beg, beseech, petition, request, solicit.

Ant. (see command).

a-skance (å-skans') or **a-skant** (å-skant'), *adv.* sideways; obliquely; awry; from the corner of the eye; aslant.

a-skew (å-skū'), *adv.* obliquely; awry; out of position or arrangement.

a-slant (å-slant'), *adv.* not at right angles; sloping; oblique; slanting; athwart.

a-sleep (å-slēp'), *adj.* & *adv.* sleeping; in a state of slumber; dormant.

a-slope (å-slōp'), *adv.* in a sloping direction.

a-soak (å-sōk'), *adv.* in a state of saturation or soaked with moisture.

asp (åsp), *n.* a small venomous snake of Egypt; the common viper, or adder, of Europe; a royal symbol of ancient Egypt.

as-par-a-gus (as-par'å-gus), *n.* a plant having tender edible shoots.

as-pect (as'peckt), *n.* visual or mental appearance; look; mien; air; outlook or prospect; the relative position of the planets as viewed from the earth; appearance.

as-pen (as'pen), *n.* a species of poplar whose leaves have the property of trembling in the slightest breeze: *adj.* pertaining to the aspen tree; quivering like an aspen-leaf.

as-per (as'pēr), *adj.* rugged; hard; warlike: *n.* the mark (') in Greek, to indicate the rough breathing, or aspirate.

as-per-i-ty (as-per'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* asperities (-tiz)], roughness of surface; roughness or harshness of sound; sourness; bitterness of taste or temper.

a-sper-mous (ā-spēr'mus), *adj.* without seed; not producing seed.

as-perse (as-pērs'), *v.t.* to besprinkle; injure in reputation by calumny; slander.

as-per-sion (as-pēr'shun), *n.* a sprinkling as of dust or water; injury by false and calumnious charges or reports; slander.

as-phalt (as'falt), *n.* a compact, brittle variety of native bitumen, employed for the purpose of paving, roofing, and cementing: *v.t.* to lay down or cover with asphalt.

as-phal-tic (as-fal'tik), *adj.* of the nature of, composed of, or containing asphalt.

as-phal-tum. Same as asphalt.

as-pho-del (as'fo-del), *n.* the name of several plants of the liliaceous genus Asphodelus; the daffodil of the older English poets; the unfading plant of the dead, which covered the meadows of Hades.

as-phyx-i-a (as-fiks'i-a), or **as-phyx-y** ('si), *n.* the condition of lifelessness occasioned by suspension or interruption of respiration.

as-phyx-i-ate (as-fiks'i-āt), *v.t.* to suffocate; deprive of oxygen, and so cause death or dangerous symptoms.

as-pic (as'pik), *n.* a venomous asp; the great lavender; a side-dish composed of game, fish, &c., encased in clear savory meat-jelly.

as-pi-rant (as-pī'rânt), *adj.* aspiring; ambitious: *n.* one who seeks to attain, or aspires to, a high object or position.

as-pi-rate (as'pi-rāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a full breathing; to prefix the sound of the letter h: *n.* the sound of the letter h, as in horse; the mark or sign used to denote the sound: *adj.* pronounced with the audible breath.

as-pi-ra-tion (as-pi-rā'shun), *n.* the act of aspirating; an aspirated sound; a breath; the yearning desire for something higher or better than that already possessed; ambition.

as-pi-ra-to-ry (as-pī'rā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to breathing; suited to the inhaling of air.

as-pire (as-pīr'), *v.i.* to seek after or desire with longing; yearn for that which is better or nobler; rise or ascend; to soar: *v.t.* to breathe to, or into; breathe forth; soar to; attain.

a-squint (ā-skwint'), *adv.* with a squint; to or out of the corner of the eye; obliquely.

ass (ās), *n.* a quadruped of the genus Equus, allied to the horse, usually employed in its domesticated state as a beast of burden; a dull, stupid fellow.

as-sa-fœt-i-da. See asafetida.

as-sa-gai (as'ā-gā) *n.* a Zulu spear or javelin. Assegai.

as-sail (as-sāl'), *v.t.* to fall upon or attack with vehemence; attack with argument or abuse.

as-sail-ant (as-sāl'ânt), *adj.* assaulting; attacking: *n.* one who, or that which, assails.

as-sas-sin (as-sas'sin), *n.* one who slays treacherously or by covert assault; one who kills, or attempts to kill, secretly as the agent of another or others, or for reward; originally one of a band of Syrian fanatics.

as-sas-si-nate (as-sas'si-nat), *v.t.* to kill or attempt to kill, by secret or treacherous means; slay suddenly or unawares; murder.

as-sas-si-na-tion (as-sas-si-nā'shun), *n.* the act of slaying in secret, or at the bidding or reward of others; murder.

as-sault (as-sawlt'), *n.* an attack with violence by physical means; an onslaught; an attack by military force; a violent attack by moral force; an attempt or threat to do bodily violence or injury to another; the charge of an attacking party on a fortified position: *v.t.* to attack violently; storm, as by armed force; attack by moral force; threaten or attempt by visible means bodily violence or injury to another; attack a fortified position by a sudden charge.

as-say (as-sā'), *n.* the act or process of determining by analysis the quantity or proportion of any one or more metals in a metallic compound, ore, or alloy, especially the standard purity of gold or silver coin or bullion; the substance or metal to be assayed: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to subject to analysis; to determine the quantity or proportion of one or more of the constituents of a metal.

as-say-er (as-sā'ẽr), *n.* one who assays; an officer of the Mint appointed to test the purity of bullion and coin.

as-sem-blage (as-sem'blej), *n.* the act of assembling; the state of being assembled; a group or collection of persons or particular things.

as-sem-ble (as-sem'bl), *v.t.* to collect or gather together in one place or body; congregate: *v.i.* to meet or come together; convene.

as-sem-bly (as-sem'bli), *n.* [*pl.* assemblies (-bliz)], a collection or company of persons brought together in one place; and for a common object; a meeting; a congregation.

as-sem-bly-man (-man), *n.* a member of a legislative assembly.

as-sent (as-sent'), *v.i.* to admit as true; concede; agree to; consent: *n.* the act of agreeing to; consent; acquiescence; approval; concurrence.

as-sen-ta-tion (as-sen-tā'shun), *n.* compliance with the opinion of another, in flattery or obsequiousness.

as-sen-ti-ent (as-sen'shi-ent), *adj.* assenting: *n.* one who assents.

as-sert (as-sẽrt'), *v.t.* to maintain; declare positively, or with assurance; aver; affirm; defend or vindicate; declare.

as-ser-tion (as-sẽr'shun), *n.* the act of asserting; that which is asserted; positive declaration; allegation; maintenance or defense.

as-ser-tive (as-sẽr'tiv), *adj.* positive; dogmatical; confident in assertion.

as-ser-tor (as-sẽr'tẽr), *n.* one who asserts; one who maintains or defends.

as-ser-to-ry (as-sẽr'to-ri), *adj.* affirming; supporting.

as-sess (as-ses'), *v.t.* to fix or determine, as damages; fix, rate, or set a certain charge upon, as a tax; estimate or value officially for the purpose of taxation.

as-sessed tax-es (as-sest taks'ez), *n. pl.* taxes levied on income, houses and property.

as-sess-ment (as-ses'ment), *n.* the act of assessing or determining an amount to be paid; an official valuation of property, or income, for the purpose of taxation; the specific sum levied as tax, or assessed for damages.

as-sess-or (as-ses'ẽr), *n.* one appointed to assess property or persons for taxation

as-ses-so-ri-al (as-ses-sō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an assessor.

as-sets (as'sets), *n.pl.* the property, whether real or personal, of a deceased person which is subject by law to the discharge of his debts and legacies; the property or effects of an insolvent debtor which are available for the satisfaction of his creditors; the entire property of a trader or company of traders.

as-sev-er-ate (as-sev'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to affirm or aver positively, or with solemnity.

as-sev-er-a-tion (as-sev-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* a solemn affirmation or declaration, as upon oath.

as-sib-i-late (as-sib'i-lāt), *v.t.* to pronounce with a hissing sound; to alter to a sibilant.

as-sib-i-la-tion (as-sib-i-lā'shun), *n.* pronunciation with a hissing sound; the change of a dental or guttural mute into a sibilant or a similar sound.

as-si-du-i-ty (as-si-dū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* assiduities (-tiz)], close application or unremitting attention to; diligence: *pl.* studied and persevering attention to please.

as-sid-u-ous (as-sid'ū-us), *adj.* constant in application; devotedly attentive; perseveringly diligent.

as-sign (as-sīn'), *v.t.* to appoint, mark out, apportion, make over; fix; designate for a specific purpose; point out exactly; to transfer or make over to another, as for the benefit of creditors: *n.* an appurtenance; one to whom property or interest is assigned by will or deed.

as-sig-nat (as'ig-nat, French â-sē-nyâ'), *n.* a money or currency bond issued by the French Revolutionary Government (1789-96).

as-sig-na-tion (as-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of assigning; an appointment to meet [used chiefly of love-meetings and in a bad sense]; the transfer of title, or the deed of transferment.

as-sign-ee (as-sin-ē'), *n.* one to whom an assignment of anything is made, either in trust or for his own use and enjoyment.

as-sign-ment (as-sīn'ment), *n.* a setting apart, allotment, or appointment to some particular person or use; transfer of title or interest; the deed of writing affecting such a transfer.

as-sig-nor (as-si-nôr'), *n.* one who assigns or transfers an interest.

as-sim-i-la-ble (as-sim'i-lā-bl), *adj.* capable of being assimilated.

as-sim-i-late (as-sim'i-lāt), *v.t.* to bring to conformity or agreement with something else; convert or incorporate into organic substance; absorb or appropriate, as nourishment: *v.i.* to be converted into or become incorporated with the substance of the animal body.

as-sim-i-la-tion (as-sim-i-lā'shun), *n.* the act or process of assimilating; the state of being assimilated.

as-sim-i-la-tive (as-sim'i-la-tiv), *adj.* having the power of assimilating, or causing assimilation.

as-sist (as-sist'), *v.t.* to help; aid; give support to; attend: *v.i.* to lend help or aid.

as-sis-tance (as-sis'tâns), *n.* help; furtherance; aid; succor; support.

as-sis-tant (as-sis'tânt). *adj.* helping; lending aid; auxiliary: *n.* one who, or that which, assists; a helper; an auxiliary.

as-sist-ful (as-sist'fool), *adj.* helpful.

as-size (as-sīz'), *n.* [*pl.* assizes ('ez)], a court or session of justice for the trial by jury of civil or criminal cases; the sessions held periodically in each county of England by judges of the Supreme Court [usually in the *pl.*]; the time or place of holding the assize [usually in the *pl.*].

as-size-ment (as-sīz'ment), *n.* an inspection of weights and measures, enacted by statute.

as-si-zer (as-sī'zēr) or **assizor** ('zēr), *n.* one that values, as weights and measures: in Scotland a juror.

as-so-ci-ate (as-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* to unite; join with; connect; accompany, as a companion, friend, or confederate: *v.i.* to unite in company; keep company; unite in action: *adj.* joined in interest, object, or purpose; sharing office or employment, as a colleague or partner; connected by habit, function, or sympathy: *n.* a companion; a confederate; an ally; one belonging to a society or institution, usually of a lower grade than a Member or Fellow.

as-so-ci-a-tion (as-sō-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the act of associating or state of being associated; union; conjunction; an associate body of persons formed for a common object; a society.

Syn. combination, company, partnership, society.

Ant. (see isolation).

as-so-ci-a-tive (as-sō'shi-a-tiv), *adj.* tending to or characterized by association.

as-soil (as-soil'), *v.t.* to absolve; acquit; atone for; remove.

as-so-nance (as'so-nâns), *n.* resemblance of sound; a species of rhyme which consists in the use of the same vowel-sound in the last syllable of words having different consonants.

as-so-nant (as'so-nănt), *adj.* having resemblance of sound; pertaining to, or possessing, assonance.

as-sort (as-sôrt'), *v.t.* to divide or separate into lots according to arrangement; to classify; arrange: *v.i.* to agree; suit; be in accordance with.

as-sort-ment (as-sôrt'ment), *n.* the act of assorting or placing out; a classified collection of articles or goods of a varied character.

as-suade (as-swād'), *v.t.* to present, as advice; urge persuasively.

as-suage (as-swāj'), *v.t.* to soften; mitigate, allay, lessen, satisfy, or appease.

as-suage-ment (as-swāj'ment), *n.* mitigation; a lenitive application or medicine.

as-sume (as-sūm'), *v.t.* to take to; take in or into; take upon one's self; arrogate or appropriate; take for granted; take in appearance; pretend to possess: *v.i.* to be arrogant; presume; claim more than is one's due; give a legal undertaking; pretend; usurp.

Syn. claim, arrogate, appropriate.

as-sump-sit (as-sump'sit), *n.* a verbal or unsealed contract based on a consideration; an action to enforce such a contract.

as-sump-tion (as-sump'shun), *n.* the act of assuming or taking to or upon one's self; taking for granted; the thing supposed; a postulate; the taking up of a person to heaven; a verbal or unsealed contract.

as-sump-tive (as-sump'tiv), *adj.* assumed, or capable of assumption.

as-sur-a-ble (å-shur'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being assured or insured.

as-sur-ance (å-shūr'ăns), *n.* the act of assuring; an earnest or testimony intended or tending to elicit or inspire confidence; certain expectation; confidence; self-possession; self-reliance; impudence; a deed or other legal evidence of the conveyance of property; a security or contract to make good a loss, or pay over a sum at death or at some determinate age.

as-sure (å-shūr'), *v.t.* to make sure or certain; to inspire confidence by declaration or promise; secure to another; insure, or covenant for indemnity in event of loss or death.

as-sured (å-shūrd'), *p.adj.* made certain; guaranteed; self-possessed; insured: *n.* a person insured.

as-sur-ed-ly (-li), *adv.* certainly; with assurance.

as-sur-ed-ness (-nes), *n.* certainty; full confidence.

as-sur-er (å-shūr'ĕr), *n.* one who assures.

As-syr-i-an (as-sir'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Assyria or to its inhabitants.

As-syr-i-ol-o-gy (as-sir-i-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science or study of the language and antiquities of Assyria.

a-stat-ic (å-stat'ik), *adj.* without polarity.

a-stat-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an astatic manner.

a-stat-i-cism (å-stat'i-sizm), *n.* the state of being astatic.

a-stay (å-stā'), *adv.* said of an anchor when on heaving it the cable makes an acute angle with the level of the water.

As-ter (as'tĕr), *n.* a genus of plants with rosette-shaped flowers, common in the United States; any plant of this genus.

as-te-ri-al (as-tē'ri-ăl), *adj.* connected with, or related to, the stars.

as-te-ri-a-ted (as-tē'ri-ā-ted), *adj.* radiated; having the form of a star.

as-ter-isk (as'tĕr-isk), *n.* the mark (*) used in printing as a reference to a marginal passage or footnote appended to the text, or to indicate letters or words omitted (***): *v.t.* to mark with an asterisk.

as-ter-ism (as'tĕr-izm), *n.* a group or cluster of stars; three asterisks placed in the form of a triangle [⁂ or *⁂*] to direct attention to a particular passage; the star-like appearance in certain crystals.

a-stern (ă-stĕrn'), *adj.* & *adv.* at or toward the hinder part of a ship; behind a ship.

a-ster-nal (ă-stĕr'năl), *adj.* not joined to the sternum or breastbone: said of ribs.

as-ter-oid (as'tĕr-oid), *adj.* star-like; star-shaped: *n.* one of the small planets whose orbits lie between those of Mars and Jupiter; a minor planet.

as-the-ni-a (as-the-nī'ă or nē'a), *n.* debility.

as-then-ic (as-then'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, asthenia; feeble.

asth-ma (as'mă & ast'mă), *n.* a respiratory disease, chronically recurrent and attended by difficulty of breathing, with a wheezing cough and a sense of constriction in the chest.

asth-mat-ic (as-mat'ik), or **asth-mat-ic-al** ('ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to asthma; affected by asthma: *n.* a person suffering from the disease.

asth-mat-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an asthmatical manner.

as-tig-mat-ic (as-tig-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected with, or curing astigmatism.

a-stig-ma-tism (ă-stig'mă-tizm), or **a-stig-mism** ('mizm), *n.* a defect in the structure of the eye causing variation of the focus of the crystalline lens.

a-stir (ă-stĕr'), *adv.* or *adj.* on the move; active; stirring.

as-tom-a-tous (as-tom'ă-tus), or **as-to-mous** (as'-to-mus), *adj.* destitute of a mouth; without breathing pores.

as-ton-ish (as-ton'ish), *v.t.* to strike with sudden wonder; surprise; amaze.

as-ton-ish-ment (as-ton'ish-ment), *n.* the state of being astonished; amazement.

as-tound (as-tound'), *v.t.* to strike with amazement; shock; alarm; stun.

a-strad-dle (ă-strad'l), *adv.* with one leg on each side of something; astride.

as-tra-gal (as'tră-gal), *n.* a small molding or bead of semicircular form; called also a roundel; the astragalus; the circular molding near the mouth of a cannon.

as-trag-al-us (as-trag'ăl-us), *n.* [pl. astragali (-lī)], the ball of the ankle-joint; the lower bone into which the tibia articulates.

as-tra-khan (as'tră-kan), *n.* the skins of young lambs with curly wool, obtained from Astrakhan, a city in Russia; an imitation with a pile resembling this wool or fur.

as-tral (as'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; starry; star-shaped; pertaining to a super-sensible substance presumed by occultists to pervade the regions of space and to enter into the composition of all bodies.

as-tral bod-y (bod'i), *n.* a kind of ethereal body said by the occultists to be capable of projection to a distance, and to possess the power of occupying two places at the same instant; a ghost or double.

as-tral lamp (lamp), *n.* a lamp similar to an Argand lamp, giving an uninterrupted light.

as-tral spir-its (spir'itz), *n.pl.* spirits formerly supposed to inhabit the stars, and represented as fallen angels or spirits of fire.

a-stray (ă-strā'), *adv.* out of the right way; wandering.

as-trict (as-trikt'), *v.t.* to bind fast; to constrict; to contract.

a-stride (ă-strīd), *adv.* with the legs wide apart; astraddle.

as-trin-gen-cy (as-trin'jen-si), *n.* the quality of being astringent; harshness; severity.

as-trin-gent (as-trin'jent), *adj.* binding; contracting, opposed to laxative: *n.* a substance or medicine that produces contraction of the tissues and checks discharges.

as-tro-labe (as'tro-lāb), *n.* an instrument formerly employed for taking the altitude of the sun or stars; a stereographic projection of the sphere on the plane of the equator or a meridian.

as-tro-li-thol-o-gi (as-tro-li-thol'-o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of meteorites.

as-trol-o-ger (as-trol'o-jĕr), *n.* one who professes to forecast events by means of the stars.

as-tro-log-ic-al (as-tro-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to astrology, or the practice of astrology.

as-tro-log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an astrological manner.

as-trol-o-gy (as-trol'o-ji), *n.* predestination by the stars; the art anciently pursued of foretelling or forecasting the future of mankind, by reference to the influence supposed to be exerted by the stars in their various aspects and relative positions upon the course of human destiny.

as-trom-e-ter (as-trom'e-ter), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining and comparing the relative magnitude and luster of the stars.

as-tron-o-mer (as-tron'o-mer), *n.* one who studies, or is versed in, astronomy.

as-tro-nom-ic (as-tro-nom'ik), or **as-tro-nom-ic-al** ('ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to astronomy, or according to astronomical laws.

as-tro-nom-ic-al clock (klok), *n.* a clock which keeps sidereal time.

as-tro-nom-ic-al signs (sīnz), *n.pl.* the signs of the zodiac.

as-tro-nom-ic-al year (yēr), *n.* a year the length of which is determined by astronomical observations.

as-tro-nom-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an astronomical manner.

as-tron-o-my (as-tron'o-mi), *n.* the study of the heavenly bodies; the science which treats of their magnitude, motions, relative positions, and all connective phenomena.

as-tro-phys-i-cal (as-tro-fiz'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the physical structure of the stars.

as-tute (as-tūt'), *adj.* shrewd; keenly penetrating; sagacious; cunning; crafty.
Syn. acute, keen, sharp.
Ant. (see blind).

as-tute-ness ('nes), *n.* sagacity; shrewdness.

a-sun-der (ă-sun'dĕr), *adv.* apart; separately; into parts.

a-sy-lum (ă-sī'lum), *n.* [*pl.* asylums ('lumz)], a sanctuary or place of refuge wherein formerly criminals and debtors might find immunity from arrest; an institution for the care or relief of the aged, destitute, or afflicted.

a-sym-met-ric-al (ă-sim-et'rik-ăl), *adj.* not symmetrical; disproportionate.

a-sym-met-ric-al-ly (-li), *adv.* not symmetrically; disproportionately.

a-sym-me-try (ă-sim'e-tri), *n.* lack of symmetry or proportion between the parts of a thing.

a-syn-chro-nism (ă-syn'kro-nizm), *n.* want of coincidence in time.

a-syn-de-ton (ă-sin'de-ton), *n.* a figure of speech which omits connectives, as "I came, I saw, I conquered."

at (at), *prep.* simple presence or position in, on, nearby, or the like; as, *at* the center; *at* the top; *at* home; *at* hand, etc.; position, state, condition, etc.; as *at* dinner; *at* work; *at* play, etc.; relative position, or of degree, price, time, etc., as *at* the beginning; *at* the fourth house from the corner; *at* ten years of age; *at* present; *at* once; *at* parting, etc.

at-a-vism (at'ă-vizm), *n.* the reversion, or tendency to revert, to the ancestral type of a species; resemblance to a remote ancestor exhibited by a certain organism; the recurrence of any peculiarity or disease from which an ancestor in remote generations has suffered.

at-a-vis-tic (at-å-vis'tik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, atavism.

a-tax-i-a (å-tak'si-å), or **ataxy** ('si), *n.* irregularities in the functions of the body or in the course of a disease.

a-tax-ic (å-tak'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, ataxy.

a-tax-ic fe-ver (fē'vĕr), *n.* typhus fever of a malignant type.

ate (āt), *p.t.* of eat.

at-e-lier (åt-el-yā'), *n.* a workshop; the studio of a painter or sculptor.

ath-a-na-si-a (ath-å-nā'shi-å), *n.* deathlessness; immortality.

a-the-ism (ā'thē-izm), *n.* disbelief in the existence of a God.

a-the-ist (ā'thē-ist), *n.* one who disbelieves or denies the existence of a God.

a-the-is-tic (ā-thē-is'tik), or **a-the-is-tic-al** ('tik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or implying atheism.

a-the-is-tic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an atheistic manner; impiously.

ath-e-ne-um, ath-e-næ-um (ath-e-nē'um), *n.* [*pl.* atheneums ('umz) & athenæa ('å)], an institution, club, or building devoted to the purposes or study of literature, science, and art.

a-ther-man-cy (å-thĕr'mân-si), *n.* impermeability to radiant heat.

a-ther-ma-nous ('mâ-nus), *adj.* impervious to radiant heat.

a-thirst (å-thĕrst'), *adj.* in want of drink.

ath-lete (ath'lēt), *n.* a competitor for a prize in public games; one trained to contend in feats of physical prowess; one possessed of great physical strength.

ath-let-ic (ath-let'ik), *adj.* pertaining to athletes, or their performances; strong; robust; vigorous; muscular.

ath-let-ic-al-ly (ath-let'ik-ål-li), *adv.* in an athletic manner.

ath-let-i-cism (ath-let'i-sizm), *n.* the practice of athletic games or exercises.

ath-let-ics (ath-let'iks), *n.* any system of athletic training by gymnastic exercises or outdoor sports; athletic exercises collectively.

a-thwart (å-thwart'), *prep.* across; from side to side: *adv.* crosswise; obliquely; across the course or direction of a ship.

a-thwart-ships (-ships), *adv. phr.* across a ship from one side to the other.

a-tilt (a-tilt'), *adv. & adj.* in the position or with the action of a person making a thrust; tilted.

at-lan-tes (at-lan'tēz), *n.pl.* figures or half-figures of men, used in place of columns or pilasters to support an entablature.

at-las (at'lås), *n.* [*pl.* atlases ('ez)], a collection of maps in a volume; a work in tabulated form; a large size of drawing-paper.

at-las-pow-der (at'lås-pou'dĕr), *n.* a powerful nitro-glycerine blasting compound.

at-mi-dom-e-ter (at-mi-dom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the evaporation from ice, snow, or water.

at-mol-o-gy (at-mol'o-ji), *n.* the science of aqueous vapor, its laws and phenomena.

at-mom-e-ter (at-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the rate and amount of evaporation from a moist surface.

at-mos-phere (at'mos-fĕr) *n.* the aëriform fluid surrounding the earth, composed of a mechanical mixture of 79 parts by volume of nitrogen with 21 parts of oxygen, and a trace of carbonic acid and argon, with a varying proportion of aqueous vapor, ammonia, ozone, and organic matter; the gaseous envelope surrounding any of the heavenly bodies; the influence, mental and moral, exerted on a person by his environments.

at-mos-pher-ic (at-mos-fĕr'ik) or **at-mos-pher-ic-al** ('ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, existing in, or dependent upon, the atmosphere.

at-mos-pher-ic press-ure (-presh'ĕr), *n.* the pressure exerted in every direction upon a body by the atmosphere; equivalent to 14 2-3 lb. on the sq. in., or 1,033 grams on the sq. centimeter.

at-oll (ă-tol' & at'ol), *n.* a coral island having the form of an outer ring of coral surrounding a basin or lagoon.

at-om (at'um), *n.* the ultimate particle of matter.

a-tom-ic (a-tom'ik), or **atomical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, atoms; extremely minute.

a-tom-ic weight (ă-tom'ik wāt), *n.* the weight of the atom of any element as compared with another taken as a standard, usually hydrogen, taken as 1.

a-tom-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an atomic manner.

at-om-ic-i-ty (at-um-is'i-ti), *n.* equivalence; the combining capacity of an element.

at-om-ize (at'um-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to atoms or exceedingly fine particles.

at-om-i-zer (at'um-ī-zĕr), *n.* an instrument constructed to reduce a liquid to spray.

a-ton-a-ble (ă-tōn'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being atoned for.

a-tone (ă-tōn'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* atoned, *p.pr.* atoning], to make reparation or amends, as for injury done or implied; expiate; make satisfaction for; reconcile.

a-tone-ment (ă-tōn'ment), *n.* reparation or satisfaction offered or made in return for injury; expiation of wrong or sin by suffering; the recompense for sin typified by the sufferings and death of Christ; reconciliation.

a-ton-ic (ă-ton'ik), *adj.* wanting tone, or vital energy; unaccented: *n.* an unaccented word or syllable; a medicine to allay excitement.

at-o-ny (at'o-ni), *n.* want of tone; debility; weakness of any organ.

a-tra-bil-ious (ă-trā-bil'yus), *adj.* melancholy; splenetic.

a-trip (ă-trip'), *adv.* just clear of the ground.

a-tri-um (ā'tri-um), *n.* [*pl.* atria (-ă)], the square entrance-hall, lighted from above, constituting the chief apartment in an ancient Roman house; a hall or entrance-court; a portico; the auricular portion of the heart; a cavity.

a-tro-cious (ă-trō'shus), *adj.* wicked in the highest degree; extremely criminal or cruel; outrageous; exhibiting or characterized by great atrocity; flagrant.

a-troc-i-ty (ă-tros'i-ti), *n* [*pl.* atrocities (-tiz)], enormous wickedness; abominable cruelty; an atrocious deed.

at-ro-phy (at'ro-fi), *n.* a wasting, or diminution in bulk, of the body, or any part of the body, arising from lack of nourishment; the degeneration of an organ or part: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* atrophied, *p.pr.* atrophying], to waste away; to dwindle.

at-ro-pin (at'ro-pin), or **atropine** (-pīn), *n.* a crystalline alkaloid of very poisonous nature extracted from the deadly nightshade (belladonna), having the singular property of producing dilatation of the pupil of the eye.

at-ro-pism (at'ro-pizm), *n.* poisoning by atropin or belladonna.

at-tach (at-tach'), *v.t.* to fasten, or fix, to or on; bind; connect with or appoint to; connect by ties of affection; to take, or seize, by legal authority: *v.i.* to adhere.

at-ta-ché (at-tă-shā'), *n.* one who is attached to another, or is part of a suite or staff, as of an embassy or legation.

at-tach-ment (at-tach'ment), *n.* the act of attaching; adherence; fidelity; affection or regard; that which attaches, or the thing which is attached; a taking into custody or seizure of the person, goods, or estate by virtue of a legal process.

at-tack (at-tak'), *v.t.* to assault; fall upon with force; assail with intent to overcome or to damage, discredit, or bring into ridicule; begin to affect or act upon, as disease: *v.i.* to make an onset or attack: *n.* the act of attacking in any sense of the word.
Syn. assail, assault, encounter.
Ant. (see defend).

at-tain (at-tān'), *v.t.* to achieve; gain; compass; accomplish: *v.i.* to reach; come, or arrive at.

at-tain-a-bil-i-ty (at-tān'ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* attainableness.

at-tain-a-ble (at-tān'ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being attained.

at-tain-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being attainable.

at-tain-der (at-tān'dĕr), *n.* the act of attaining, or the state of being attained; an act, formerly in operation, for the deprivation of all civil rights and of power to inherit or transmit property; applied to persons under sentence of death or outlawry for treason or felony.

at-tain-ment (at-tān'ment), *n.* the act of attaining; the act of arriving at or reaching, as the result of exertion or effort; that which is attained; an acquisition.

at-taint (at-tānt'), *v.t.* to taint; corrupt; sully or stain by disgrace.

at-tar of ros-es (at'ar of rōz'ez), *n.* an essential oil expressed from the petals of the rose. Written also atar, ottar, and otto.

at-tem-per (at-tem'pĕr), *v.t.* to reduce, modify, or moderate by mixture; regulate; temper; smooth, soften, or mollify; mix in proper proportion; fit or adapt.

at-tempt (at-tempt'), *v.t.* to make an effort to accomplish; try; endeavor or essay to perform; try to win or seduce; attack, or invade: *n.* a trial, essay, or endeavor; an effort to gain a point; an attack or assault.

at-tend (at-tend'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to wait upon; accompany or be present with; serve or look after in any capacity; be present at; accompany or follow: *v.i.* to pay heed or regard to; listen; be in attendance upon.

at-ten-dance (at-ten'dans), *n.* the act of attending; waiting on; presence; the persons attending; retinue.

at-ten-dant (at-ten'dant), *n.* one who attends or accompanies in service or train of another; one who is present; that which attends or is consequent upon anything else: *adj.* accompanying; being present; connected or consequent upon; depending on or owing duty or service to.

at-ten-tion (at-ten'shun), *n.* the act of applying the mind to anything; consideration or regard for any person or thing; a mark or act of civility or courtesy; care for the comfort of others; a military command to assume the attitude of attention.

at-ten-tive (at-ten'tiv), *adj.* heedful; full of attention; intent; mindful; regardful of the wishes of others.

at-ten-u-ant (at-ten'ū-ant), *adj.* making thin, as fluids; diluting; diminishing in denseness: *n.* a medicine which thins the fluids of the body; a diluent.

at-ten-u-ate (at-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make thin or slender; weaken or reduce; thin out by dilution; rarefy: *v.i.* to become thin, slender, or fine; lessen: *adj.* made thin; dilute; rarefied; tapering; slender.

at-ten-u-a-tion (at-ten-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of making slender, or thinning out by dilution; the state of being slender.

at-test (at-test'), *v.t.* to bear witness to; certify as being genuine or true, especially in an official sense; give proof of; manifest.

at-tes-ta-tion (at-tes-tā'shun), *n.* the act of attesting; testimony or evidence given on oath, or by official declaration; swearing in.

at-tes-tor (at-tes'tĕr), *n.* one who attests.

at-tic (at'tik), *n.* an uppermost room in a house immediately beneath the roof; a garret.

At-tic (at'tik), *adj.* pertaining to Attica, in Greece; classical; elegant.

Att-i-cism (at'i-sizm), *n.* a peculiarity of style or idiom characterizing the Attic rendering of the Greek language; elegant manner of expression.

at-tire (at-tīr'), *v.t.* to dress; clothe; array; adorn: *n.* dress; clothes; habit; garb; the horns of the stag, employed as a heraldic bearing.

at-ti-tude (at'ti-tūd), *n.* bodily position or posture; the bearing assumed by a person or body of persons indicative of feeling, opinion, &c.

Syn. pose, position, posture.

at-ti-tu-di-nal (at-ti-tū'di-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to attitude.

at-ti-tu-di-na-ri-an (at-ti-tū-di-nā'ri-ăn), *n.* one who studies or affects attitudes.

at-ti-tu-di-nize (at-ti-tū'di-nīz), *v.i.* to pose for effect.

at-tor-ney (at-tēr'ni), *n.* [*pl.* attorneys (-nez)], one legally qualified to act for another in the transaction of private business, or in the management, prosecution, or defense of actions at law.

at-tor-ney-gen-er-al (-jen'ĕr-ăl), *n.* the chief law officer appointed to act for the government; the chief law officer of a State.

at-tor-ney-ship (at-tēr'ni-ship), *n.* agency for another.

at-tract (at-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw to or towards; cause to approach; draw by moral influence; allure; entice.

at-tract-a-bil-i-ty (at-trakt'ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being attractable; the power of attraction.

at-tract-ile (at-trakt'il), *adj.* having the power to attract.

at-trac-tion (at-trak'shun), *n.* the power or act of attracting; the force exerted by one body or mass upon or over the constituent particles of another, by which it tends to overcome the resistance to motion, and to draw them together; tendency to coherence.

at-tract-ive (at-trakt'iv), *adj.* having the power or tendency to attract; alluring; inviting: *n.* that which attracts, allures, or charms.

at-tra-hent (at'ra-hent), *adj.* drawing towards; drawing a part forward: *n.* a muscle that draws forward.

at-trib-u-ta-ble (at-trib'ū-tă-bl), *adj.* capable of being attributed.

at-trib-ute (at-trib'ut), *v.t.* to ascribe, impute, assign; *n.* (at'tri-būt), that which is attributed, as quality; trait; property; a characteristic; an attributive adjunct or adjective; that which may be predicated of any subject.

Syn. ascribe, assign, connect, associate, impute.

Ant. (see separate).

at-tri-bu-tion (at-tri-bu'shun), *n.* the act of attributing; designation.

at-trib-u-tive (at-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or expressing, an attribute: *n.* a word denoting an attribute; a word joined to and describing a noun; an adjective or adjective phrase.

at-trite (at-trīt'), *adj.* worn by friction; repentant through fear of punishment.

at-tri-tion (at-trish'un), *n.* the act of wearing by rubbing; abrasion; the state of being worn; grief for sin arising only from fear of punishment.

at-tune (at-tūn'), *v.t.* to put in tune; bring into accordance or harmony.

a-typ-ic (ā-tip'ik), or **atypical** ('i-kăl), *adj.* without definite-typical character; not conformable to the type.

au-burn (aw'bĕrn), *adj.* reddish-brown.

auc-tion (awk'shun), *n.* a public sale of property or effects conducted on the principle of the highest bidder becoming the purchaser of any particular lot put up for sale; the property or effects offered for sale by auction: *v.t.* to sell by auction.

auc-tion-eer (awk-shun-ēr'), *n.* one licensed to sell property or goods by public auction: *v.i.* to sell by auction.

au-da-cious (aw-dā'shus), *adj.* bold; daring; spirited; insolent; impudent; characterized by shameless effrontery.

au-dac-i-ty (aw-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* audacities (-tiz)], boldness; daring; spirit; presumptuousness; impudence; effrontery.

Syn. impertinence, hardihood.

Ant. (see meekness).

au-di-ble (aw'di-bl), *adj.* capable of being heard.

au-di-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be heard.

au-di-ence (aw'di-ens), *n.* the act of hearing; admittance to a hearing or formal interview with one of high position; an assembly of hearers.

au-di-om-e-ter (aw-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for gauging the power of hearing.

au-di-on (aw'di-on), *n.* the vacuum tube in radio.

au-di-phone (aw'di-fōn), *n.* an instrument constructed to assist the deaf by collecting the sound-waves and conveying the vibrations to the auditory nerves through the medium of the teeth.

au-dit (aw'dit), *n.* official examination and verification of claims or accounts with vouchers and the attendance of witnesses to effect a settlement; a receipt of rent at stated times: *v.t.* to examine and adjust, as accounts or claims: *v.i.* to examine an account; act as auditor.

au-di-tor (aw'di-tēr), *n.* a hearer or listener; a person appointed to examine and verify accounts and claims; one who hears judicially, as in an audience court.

au-di-to-ri-um (aw-di-tō'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* auditoria (-ā), & auditoriums (-umz)], the space in a theater or other public building assigned to the audience.

au-di-to-ry (aw'di-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to hearing, or to the sense or organs of hearing: *n.* an audience; a place or space allotted to hearers; an auditorium.

au-ger (aw'gēr), *n.* a tool for boring holes.

aught (awt), *n.* anything; any part: *adv.* in any way; at all.

aug-ment (awg-ment'), *v.t.* to increase; to enlarge in size or extent: *v.i.* to grow larger; increase in strength: *n.* increase; enlargement; a vowel prefixed, or a lengthening of the initial vowel.

aug-men-ta-tion (awg-men-ta'shun), *n.* increase; the increase in time value of the notes of a theme; an additional charge to a coat of arms bestowed as a mark of honor; the period of increase in a fever before the crisis is reached.

aug-men-ta-tive (awg-men'tā-liv), *adj.* having the quality or power of augmenting: *n.* a word or affix which expresses with greater force the idea conveyed: opposed to diminutive.

au-gur (aw'gēr), *n.* in ancient times one who officially predicted events by the observation and interpretation of natural signs or omens, the flight of birds, the inspection of the entrails of slaughtered victims, the occurrence of meteorological phenomena, &c.; one who professes to foretell events by omens; a soothsayer; a prophet: *v.i.* to conjecture from signs or omens: *v.t.* to predict or prognosticate; betoken or infer.

Syn. forebode, portend, predict, prophesy, foretell.

Ant. (see assure).

au-gu-ry (aw'gū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* auguries (-riz)], the art or practice of foretelling events by reference to natural signs or omens; an omen; prediction; presage.

au-gust (aw-gust'), *adj.* grand; invested with grandeur and dignity; majestic; of a nature to inspire awe and reverence.

Au-gust (aw'gust), *n.* the eighth month of the year.

auk (awk), *n.* the name given to the members of a family of arctic diving birds. The Great Auk is now extinct. Also spelled awk.

au-lic (aw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a royal court.

aunt (änt), *n.* the sister of one's father or mother.

au-ra (aw'rȧ), *n.* a subtle, vaporous streaming, or exhalation, supposed to emanate from a living body or substance, as aroma, effluvium, or the subtle essence of its individual nature; a sensation as of a stream of air rising from a part of the body toward the head, and preceding an epileptic seizure or hysteria.

au-ral (aw'rȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the air or to an aura; pertaining to the ear, or to the sense of hearing.

au-re-ate (aw'rē-āt), *adj.* golden; gilded; golden-yellow.

au-re-lia (aw-rē'lyȧ), *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

au-re-lian (aw-rē'lyȧn), *adj.* pertaining to the aurelia: *n.* one who makes a special study of butterflies and moths.

au-re-o-la (aw-rē'ō-lȧ, or **au-re-ole** (aw'rē-ōl), *n.* a halo, radiance, or luminous cloud encircling the figures of Christ, the Virgin, and the saints as represented by the painters; anything resembling an aureola.

au-re-ous (aw're-us), *adj.* of golden color.

au-ric (aw'rik), *adj.* pertaining to gold.

au-ri-cle (aw'ri-kl), *n.* the external ear; that part of the ear which projects from the head; one of the two chambers of the heart which receive the blood from the veins and transmit it to the ventricles, whence it is forced into the arteries.

au-ric-u-lar (aw-rik'ū-lȧr), *adj.* pertaining to the ear or to the sense of hearing; privately addressed, as to the priest in the confessional; perceived by the ear; known by report; obtained by the ear; ear-shaped; pertaining to the auricles of the heart.

au-ric-u-late (aw-rik'ū-lāt), or **auriculated** (-ed), *adj.* ear-shaped; having ears or ear-like appendages.

au-rif-er-ous (aw-rif'ēr-us), *adj.* gold-bearing; yielding or containing gold.

au-ri-form (aw'ri-fôrm), *adj.* ear-shaped; having the form of the human ear.

au-ri-scope (aw'ri-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the ear.

au-rist (aw'rist), *n.* one skilled in the treatment of ear disorders.

au-rochs (aw'roks), *n.* the European bison.

au-ro-ra (aw-rō'rȧ), *n.* [*pl.* auroras ('rȧz) & auroræ ('rē)], the rising light of the morning; the dawn or dayspring.

au-ro-ra bo-re-al-is (bō-re-āl'-is), *n.* the northern lights, a luminous meteoric phenomenon manifesting itself by streams of light ascending from the northern horizon towards the zenith, or assuming the form of an arc having its ends on the horizon.

au-ro-ra au-stra-lis (aw-strā'-lis), *n.* a phenomenon of corresponding nature in the southern hemisphere.

au-rous (aw'rus), *adj.* pertaining to gold.

aus-cul-tate (aws'kul-tāt), *v.t.* to examine by auscultation.

aus-cul-ta-tion (aws-kul-tā'-shun), *n.* a method of detecting chest disease by observing the sounds arising in the part, either by applying the ear directly to the chest or thorax, or by means of a stethoscope.

aus-cul-ta-ter (aws'kul-tā-tēr), *n.* one who practices auscultation; a stethoscope.

aus-pice (aws'pis), *n.* [*pl.* auspices (-ēz)], an omen drawn from birds; an omen; a predication as to the future; protection; patronage; favoring influence (generally in *pl.*).

aus-pi-cious (aws-pish'us), *adj.* having promise of success or happiness; propitious; prosperous; fortunate.

aus-tere (aws-tēr'), *adj.* sour; harsh; rough to the taste; severe; rigid in character or mode of living; severely simple.
Syn. rigid, rigorous, stern.
Ant. (see dissolute.)

aus-ter-i-ty (aws-tēr'i-ti), *n.* severity of manner or life; harsh discipline; rigorous simplicity.

aus-tral (aws'trăl), *adj.* southern.

au-then-tic (aw-then'tik), or **au-then-tic-al** ('tik-ăl), *adj.* genuine; original; duly authorized; true; trustworthy; vested with all due formalities, and legally attested.

au-then-tic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an authentic manner.

au-then-ti-cate (aw-then'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to make authentic; give authority to by accordance with legal formalities; to establish as genuine.

au-then-ti-ca-tion (aw-then-ti-kā'shun), *n.* the act of authenticating.

au-then-tic-i-ty (aw-then-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being authentic; authority.

au-thor (aw'thēr), *n.* the beginner or prime mover of anything; an efficient cause; an originator; a creator; one who composes or writes a book; a composer.

au-thor-ess (aw'thēr-es), *n.* a female author. [The term author is now generally used without regard to sex.]

au-thor-i-ta-tive (aw-thor'i-ta-tiv), *adj.* having due authority, or the air of being duly authorized; positive, dictatorial; magisterial; commanding.

au-thor-i-ty (aw-thor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* authorities (-tiz)], power or right to act or command; dominion; jurisdiction; power derived from opinion, respect, or reputation; influence; justification or support for statement or action; a person invested with power to act or command; one deserving of credit, to whom appeal or reference can be made; in *pl.* the government; the constituted authorities.

au-thor-i-za-tion (aw-thēr-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of authorizing; establishment by authority.

au-thor-ize (aw'thēr-īz), *v.t.* to vest with authority; give a right to act or command; empower; legalize; establish or confirm by authority.

au-to, *prefix* meaning *self; of one's self; of itself,* as automobile (moving of itself.)

au-to-bi-o-graph-ic (aw-to-bī-o-graf'ik), or **au-to-bi-o-graph-ic-al** ('ikăl), *adj.* pertaining to autobiography.

au-to-bi-o-graph-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an autobiographic manner.

au-to-bi-og-ra-phy (aw-to-bī-og'ră-fi), *n.* [*pl.* autobiographies (-fiz)], a biography, account, or character-sketch of a person written by himself.

aut-o-car (aw'to-kăr), *n.* a carriage or wagon capable of being moved by motor power within itself; an automobile.

au-toc-ra-cy (aw-tok'ră-si), *n.* [*pl.* autocracies ('siz)], absolute, uncontrolled authority; supremacy; government by one invested with absolute and uncontrolled authority; autonomy.

au-to-crat (aw'to-krat), *n.* an absolute prince or sovereign; one who rules without restriction.

au-to-crat-ic (aw-to-krat'ik) or **au-to-crat-ic-al** ('ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to autocracy; absolute.

au-to-crat-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an autocratic manner.

au-to-cy-cle (aw'to-sī-kl), *n.* a motor bicycle.

au-to-dy-nam-ic (aw-to-dī-nam'-ik), *adj.* operating by its own force.

au-tog-en-ic (aw-toj'en-ik) or **autogenous** (-us), *adj.* self-generated; produced independently.

au-to-graph (aw'to-graf), *adj.* self-written; in one's own handwriting: *n.* a person's own handwriting; an original manuscript or signature: *v.t.* to reproduce by autography; to sign or write one's autograph.

au-to-graph-ic (aw-to-graf'ik) or **au-to-graph-ic-al** ('ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to an autograph or personal handwriting; relating to, or used in, the process of autography; self-recording.

au-tog-ra-phy (aw-tog'rå-fi), *n.* the science or study of autographs; an original manuscript; a process in lithography.

au-to-grav-ure (aw-to-grāv-ūr'), *n.* a process of photo-engraving.

au-tol-a-try (aw-tol'å-tri), *n.* self-worship.

au-tol-o-gy (aw-tol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of one's self.

au-to-mat (aw'to-mat), *n.* a self-serving restaurant.

au-to-mat-ic (aw-to-mat'ik), or **au-to-mat-i-cal** ('i-kål), *adj.* having the power of self-motion or self-action; of the nature of an automaton; independent of the will.

au-to-mat-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an automatic manner.

au-tom-a-tism (aw-tom'å-tizm), *n.* automatic action; the doctrine which assigns all animal functions to the active operation of physical laws.

au-tom-a-ton (aw-tom'å-ton), *n.* [*pl.* automata (-tå), & automatons (-tonz)], that which possesses the power of spontaneous movement without consciousness; a self-acting machine.

au-tom-a-tous (aw-tom'å-tus), *adj.* spontaneous; of the nature of an automaton.

au-tom-e-try (aw-tom'e-tri), *n.* the estimation, or measurement, of one's self.

au-to-mo-bile (aw-to-mō'bēl or mō-bēl'), *adj.* self-propelling; containing means of propulsion within itself: *n.* a vehicle moved by a source of power within itself; a motor-carriage; an auto-car.

au-to-mo-bil-ist (aw-to-mō-bēl'ist), *n.* one who uses and controls an automobile; a chauffeur.

au-to-morph-ism (aw-to-môrf'ism), *n.* the judgment of others by analogy from the knowledge of one's self.

au-to-mo-tor (aw-to-mō'tēr), *n.* a self-acting machine.

au-to-nom-ic (aw-to-nom'ik), or **au-ton-o-mous** (-ton'o-mus), *adj.* pertaining to autonomy.

au-ton-o-mist (aw-ton'o-mist), *n.* a supporter of autonomy.

au-ton-o-my (aw-ton'o-mi), *n.* [*pl.* autonomies (-miz)], the power or right of self-government; the state of political independence.

au-to-nym (aw'to-nim), *n.* one's own name; opposed to pseudonym; a work published under the author's real name.

au-to-phon (aw'to-fon), *n.* a barrel-organ, the tunes of which are determined by perforated mill-board.

au-to-plas-ty (aw'to-plas-ti), *n.* the process of repairing lesions by application of tissue removed from another part.

au-top-sy (aw'top-si), *n.* personal observation; a post-mortem examination.

au-to-sug-ges-tion ('to-sug-jes'chun), *n.* the act of impressing a belief upon one's own mind.

au-to-tox-ic (aw-to-toks'ik), *adv.* self-poisoning.

au-to-truck (aw'to-truk), *n.* a self-moving truck.

au-to-type (aw'to-tīp), *n.* a facsimile; a photo-gelatine process of producing pictures.

au-to-ty-pog-ra-phy (aw-to-tī-pog'rå-fi), *n.* a kind of nature printing by the transference of gelatine drawings on to a plate of soft metal from which the design is printed.

au-tumn (aw'tum), *n.* the season between summer and winter, beginning astronomically at the autumnal equinox, about September 22nd, and ending at the winter solstice, about December 23rd.

au-tum-nal (aw-tum'nāl), *adj.* belonging or peculiar to autumn; as, the *autumnal* equinox; produced or gathered in autumn; pertaining to the period of life when middle age is past: *n.* a plant that flowers in autumn.

au-tum-nal e-qui-nox (ē'kwi-noks), *n.* the time of the sun's southward passage across the equator, about September 22nd.

aux-il-i-a-ry (awg-zil'i-ā-ri), *adj.* helping; aiding; assisting; subsidiary: *n.* [*pl.* auxiliaries (-riz)], a helper; an assistant; a confederate or ally; aid of any kind; a verb which helps to form the moods and tenses of other verbs: *pl.* foreign troops in the service of a nation at war with another nation.

a-vail (ā-vāl'), *v.i.* to be of use, value, or service; give profit: *v.t.* to turn to profit or advantage: *n.* use; means towards an end; advantage to an object: *pl.* proceeds.

a-vail-a-ble (ā-vāl'a-bil), *a.* such as one may avail one's self of; usable; serviceable:—availability, *n.* the state or quality of being available.

av-a-lanche (av'ā-lanch), *n.* the sudden descent of a mass of compact snow or ice from the higher parts of a mountain; a fall of rocks or earth from the heights of a mountain; anything that overwhelms by suddenness and irresistible force.

av-a-rice (av'ā-ris), *n.* an inordinate or insatiable desire of gain; covetousness; cupidity; greediness.

av-a-ri-cious (av-ā-rish'us), *adj.* impelled by avarice; greedy of gain; grasping.

Syn. niggardly, miserly, parsimonious.

Ant. (see generous).

a-vast (ā-vast'), *interj.* stop! cease! hold!

av-a-tar (av-ā-tär'), or **avatara** (-tä'rā), *n.* the descent of a deity to earth in an incarnate form; a manifestation or embodiment.

a-vaunt (ā-vawnt' & ā-vänt'), *interj.* begone! depart! an exclamation of contempt or abhorrence.

a-ve (ā'vē & ä'vē), *interj.* hail! farewell! *n.* an Ave Maria; a salutation.

av-e-na (av-ē'na), *n.* a genus of grasses embracing the oat species.

av-e-na-ceous (av-e-nā'shus), *adj.* belonging to or resembling oats.

a-venge (ā-venj'), *v.t.* to exact punishment or satisfaction for wrong or injury done to one's self or another: *v.i.* to execute vengeance; to receive satisfaction for injury by the punishment of the offender.

av-e-nue (av'e-nū), *n.* a way or means of approach to a place; a passageway, drive, or alley bordered by trees leading to a house; a broad street planted with trees.

a-ver (ā-vēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* averred, *p.pr.* averring], to affirm positively; declare to be true.

av-er-age (av'ēr-ej), *n.* any charge additional to the cost of freightage: *v.t.* to find the mean, as of unequal sums or quantities; reduce to a mean; assign proportionately.

a-ver-ment (ā-vēr'ment), *n.* the act of affirming positively; verification; a statement as to facts.

a-verse (ā-vērs'), *adj.* unwilling; unfavorable; having a repugnance or disinclination to.

a-ver-sion (ā-vēr'shun), *n.* opposition or repugnance of mind; antipathy; fixed dislike; hatred; the object or cause of dislike or repugnance.

Syn. antipathy, dislike, hatred.

Ant. (see affection).

a-vert (ā-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn aside or away; turn or ward off; prevent.

a-vert-i-ble (ā-vērt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being warded off, or averted.

A-ves (ā'vez), *n.* the bird class of animals.

A-ves-ta (ä-ves'tä), *n.* the sacred writings of Persia, attributed to Zoroaster; the Zend-Avesta.

a-vi-an (ā'vi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to birds.

a-vi-a-ry (ā'vi-ä-ri), *n.* [*pl.* aviaries (-riz)], a house, large cage, or inclosure for the keeping and rearing of birds in confinement.

a-vi-a-tion (ā'vi-ä-shun), *n.* flying; the act of mechanical flight.

a-vi-a-tor (ā'vi-ä-tĕr), *n.* a flyer; the operator of a flying machine.

a-vic-u-lar-i-um (ä-vik-ū-lār'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* avicularia (-ä)], the small prehensile process which continually snaps, resembling the head of a bird with a movable mandible, found in many of the Polyzoa, a low class of animals.

av-i-cul-ture (av'i-kul-tūr), *n.* the breeding and rearing of birds.

av-id (av'id), *adj.* eager; greedy; very desirous.

a-vid-i-ty (ä-vid'i-ti), *n.* greediness; eagerness; strong appetite.

av-o-ca-tion (av-o-kā'shun), *n.* a subordinate or occasional occupation, as contradistinguished from *vocation*.

a-void (ä-void'), *v.t.* to keep away; to shun; to make void: *v.i.* to become vacant or void.

a-voi-dance (ä-voi'dăns), *n.* the act of annulling or making void; the act of shunning; the state of being vacant.

av-oir-du-pois (av-ĕr-dū-poiz'), *n.* a system of weights in which one pound contains 16 ounces: used generally for all commodities except precious metals, gems and drugs.

a-vouch (ä-vouch'), *v.t.* to affirm openly; maintain; declare positively; vouch for; admit.

a-vow (ä-vou'), *v.t.* to declare openly; acknowledge frankly; to admit and justify.
Syn. aver, confess.
Ant. (see deny).

a-vow-al (ä-vou'ăl), *n.* an open declaration; a frank acknowledgment; a confession.

a-vun-cu-lar (a-vun'kū-lar), *adj.* like or of an uncle.

a-wait (ä-wāt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for or expect; be ready for.

a-wake (ä-wāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* awoke, awaked, *p.pr.* awaking], to arouse from sleep, or from any state resembling sleep; put into action; infuse new life into: *v.i.* to cease to sleep; bestir one's self: *adj.* not sleeping; roused from sleep or inactivity; in a state of vigilance or action.

a-wak-en-ing (ä-wāk'en-ing), *n.* the act of rousing from sleep; a revival of religion, or activity of a particular religious sect: *adj.* rousing; exciting; alarming.

a-ward (ä-wawrd'), *v.t.* to adjudge; assign by judicial sentence, or arbitration; bestow in consideration of merit; to determine or make an award: *n.* a judgment; a decision; a sentence; the decision of arbitrators on points submitted to them; the document containing such decision; that which is awarded or assigned.

a-ware (ä-wār'), *adj.* on guard; watchful; apprised; cognizant; conscious, vigilant.

a-wash (ä-wosh'), *adj.* & *adv.* on a level with the waves.

a-way (ä-wā'), *adv.* absent; at a distance; out of; off; in another direction; continuously: *interj.* begone! depart!

awe (aw), *n.* reverential fear; the feeling or emotion inspired by the contemplation of something sublime; a sense of profound admiration and respect; reverence: *v.t.* to strike or inspire with feelings of reverential respect or fear; restrain by fear or respect.
Syn. dread, fear, reverence.
Ant. (see familiarity).

a-weath-er (ä-we*th*'ĕr), *adv.* on the weather side, or toward the wind: *n.* opposed to alee.

awe-some (aw'sum), *adj.* appalling; causing terror.

aw-ful (aw'ful), *adj.* inspiring or impressing with profound fear or reverence; of a dreadful or appalling nature; solemn.

aw-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in an awful manner; excessively.

a-while (ȧ-hwīl'), *adv.* for a period of time.

awk. See auk.

awk-ward (awk'wẽrd), *adj.* wanting dexterity; unskilful; ungraceful or ungainly in shape, movement, or manners; clumsy.
Syn. uncouth, boorish.
Ant. (see graceful).

awl (awl), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing.

awn (awn), *n.* the beard or bristle-like appendage of the outer glume of wheat, barley, and numerous grasses.

awn-ing (awn'ing), *n.* a covering of canvas or other cloth stretched upon a frame and used as a shelter from wind or sun.

aw-ny (aw'ni), *adj.* having bristles; bearded.

a-woke, *p.t.* of awake.

a-wry (ȧ-rī'), *adj.* or *adv.* turned or twisted toward one side; erroneous.

ax-al. See axial.

ax, **axe** (aks), *n.* a tool or instrument of steel, or iron with a steeled edge, attached to a handle, used for the hewing of timber and chopping of wood.

ax-i-al (aks'i-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to an axis in any sense of the word.

ax-i-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in the direction of an axis.

ax-if-er-ous (ak-sif'e-rus), *adj.* consisting of stem or axis alone without leaves.

ax-i-form (ak'si-fôrm), *adj.* in the form of an axis.

ax-il (ak'sil), *n.* the angle formed by the upper side of an organ or branch with the stem or trunk to which it is attached.

ax-ile (ak'sīl), *adj.* pertaining to the axis; situated or lying in the axis.

ax-ill-a (ak-sil'ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* axillæ ('ē)], the armpit, or cavity in the junction of the arm and shoulder; the axil of a leaf.

ax-il-lar (ak'si-lȧr), or **axillary** (-lā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the armpit; pertaining to, springing from, or situated in the axil.

ax-i-om (ak'si-um), *n.* an indisputable self-evident truth; a proposition embodying a truth at once obvious and incontrovertible; an established principle in an art or science.
Syn. adage, aphorism, apothegm, byword, maxim, proverb, saying, saw.
Ant. (see absurdity).

ax-i-o-mat-ic (ak-si-o-mat'ik) or **ax-i-o-mat-ic-al** ('ik-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an axiom.

ax-i-o-mat-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in the manner, or by use, of accepted truth.

ax-is (ak'sis), *n.* [*pl.* axes ('sēz)], the straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, upon or around which such body revolves, or is supposed to revolve; a straight line drawn through the center of a bilateral symmetrical figure, as the spinal column; the central line of any symmetrical body; the stem or central column of a plant, round which the organs or parts are disposed; the central region of a mountain chain.

ax-le (ak'sl), *n.* the spindle, or portion of the axle-tree, which is inserted in the hub of a wheel, and on which the wheel revolves.

ax-le-box (-boks), *n.* a bushing in the hub of a wheel through which the axle passes.

ax-le-tree (-trē), *n.* a bar connecting the opposite wheels of a carriage, on the rounded ends of which the wheels revolve.

ay or **aye** (ā), *adv.* always; forever; continually.

aye or **ay** (ā or ī), *adv.* or *interj.* yes; yea; even so; indeed: *n.* [*pl.* ayes (īz)], the affirmative votes in a parliamentary division; the members so voting.

aye-aye (ī'ī), *n.* a singular nocturnal quadruped, native of Madagascar, and allied to the lemurs.

Ayr-shire (ār'shir), *n.* a fine breed of cattle from the county of Ayr, Scotland, noted for rich milk.

A-za-le-a (å-zā'lē-ā), *n.* [*pl.* azaleas (-āz)], a genus of plants, belonging to the rhododendron tribe, and remarkable for their flowers.

az-a-rine (az'å-rin), *n.* a bright red dye obtained from coal-tar.

az-i-gous (az'i-gus), *adj.* single; unpaired.

az-i-muth (az'i-muth), *n.* an arc of the horizon intercepted between the meridian of a place and the vertical circle passing through the center of a celestial body.

a-zon-ic (å-zon'ik), *adj.* not local; not special to any region or zone.

az-ote (az'ōt), *n.* the old name for nitrogen.

Az-tec (az'tek), *adj.* pertaining to the Aztec race. Also written Aztecan.

az-ure (azh'ūr & ā'zhūr), *adj.* like the blue of the sky; cerulean: *n.* the clear blue of the sky; any pigment of this color; the blue tint expressed in heraldry by horizontal shading.

az-ure-stone (azh'ūr-stōn), *n.* the lapis lazuli, from which genuine ultramarine is made.

az-ur-ine (azh'ūr-in), *n.* a greyish-blue color.

az-u-rite (azh'ū-rīt), *n.* blue carbonate of copper; blue malachite or chessylite; lazulite.

az-ym (az'im), *n.* unleavened bread; paschal loaf of the Jews.

—B—

baa (bä), *v.i.* to cry, as a sheep; bleat: *n.* the cry or bleating of a sheep.

Ba-al (bā'al), *n.* the sun god, or supreme deity of the Phœnicians.

Ba-al-ism (bā'âl-izm), *n.* the worship of Baal; gross idolatry.

bab (bab), *n.* a fishing bob: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* babbed, *p.pr.* babbing], to fish with a bob.

baba (bä'bä), *n.* an Eastern title of respect.

Bab-bitt-met-al (bab'it-met-âl), *n.* an anti-friction alloy of copper, tin and zinc, used in crank and axle bearings, &c.

bab-ble (bab'bl), *v.i.* to utter indistinct or imperfect sounds; prattle; talk childishly; murmur continuously: *v.t.* to utter; prate; repeat unintelligently; tell secrets: *n.* unmeaning or foolish talk; a confused murmur.

Syn. chatter, prattle, prate.

bab-bler (bab'lēr), *n.* one who babbles; a dog that gives tongue too frequently when on scent.

babe (bāb), *n.* [*pl.* babes (bābz)], an infant or young child of either sex.

Ba-bel (bā'bel), *n.* the tower described in Genesis, at which the confusion of languages arose; tumult; confusion. The supposed site of Babylon.

bab-i-rous-sa, bab-i-rus-sa (bab-i-rōō'sä), *n.* the wild hog of Eastern Asia. Written also babyroussa, babyrussa.

ba-boon (bå-bōōn'), *n.* the popular name of a large division of monkeys, which inhabit Africa and Arabia, and are characterized by a long dog-like snout, large canine teeth, great head, rudimentary tail, large callosities on the hips, and capacious cheek pouches; an epithet of contempt.

ba-boon-er-y (bå-bōōn'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* babooneries (-iz)], a collection of baboons; behavior or conduct like that of a baboon.

ba-boon-ish (bå-bōōn'ish), *adj.* like a baboon.

ba-boosh, **ba-bouche** (bâ-bōōsh'), *n.* a kind of loose slipper worn in Oriental countries. Also written pabouche.

bab-u-i-na (bab-ū-ī'nâ), *n.* a female baboon.

ba-by (bā'bi), *n.* [*pl.* babies ('biz)], an infant of either sex; a small child: *adj.* pertaining to an infant or young child: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* babied, *p.pr.* babying], to treat or fondle like a baby or young child; to keep dependent.

baby-farm (bā'bi-färm), *n.* a place where young children are put out for nursing.

ba-by-ish (bā'bi-ish), *adj.* childish.

ba-by-ism (bā'bi-izm), *n.* the characteristics of a baby; a childish manner of speech.

Bab-y-lo-ni-an (bab-i-lō'ni-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Babylonia; magnificent; luxurious. Also Babylonish.

bac-ca (bak'â), *n.* a berry; any fleshy fruit; a one-celled fruit with a soft outer envelope, and with naked seeds immersed in pulp.

bac-ca-lau-re-ate (bak-â-law'rē-āt), *n.* the degree of Bachelor of Arts, Science, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to the degree of Bachelor.

bac-ca-rat (bak-â-rä'), *n.* a French card game played between a banker and an unlimited number of players with one or more packs of cards.

bac-cate (bak'āt) or **baccated** (-ted), *adj.* having many berries.

bac-cha-nal (bak'â-nâl) or **bac-cha-na-li-an** (bak-â-nā'li-ân), *adj.* indulging in or characterized by drunken revelry; drunken: *n.* a votary of Bacchus; a drunken reveler; a drunken feast.

bac-chan-tic (bâ-kan'tik), *adj.* of or resembling a bacchanal; noisy; jovial.

bac-chic (bak'ik) or **bacchical** ('ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to Bacchus or the feasts in his honor; riotous, or mad with drink.

Bac-chus (bak'us), *n.* the Roman god of wine; the Greek Dionysos.

bac-ci-form (bak'si-form), *adj.* berry-shaped.

bach-e-lor (bach'e-lēr), *n.* one who has taken the lowest university degree in any faculty; an unmarried man.

bach-e-lor's-but-tons (bach'e-lērz-but'unz), *n.pl.* the name popularly given to several flowering plants whose blossoms somewhat resemble buttons.

ba-cil-la-ri-a (ba-si-lā'ri-â), *n.* a genus of microscopic diatoms.

bac-il-la-ry (bas'i-lâ-ri), *adj.* consisting of bacilli.

ba-cil-li-an (bâ-sil'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a bacillus.

ba-cil-li-cide (bâ-sil'i-sīd), *n.* an agent employed for destroying bacilli.

ba-cil-li-cul-ture (bâ-sil'i-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of bacilli in animal or vegetable infusions for scientific research.

ba-cil-lus (bâ-sil'us), *n.* [*pl.* bacilli ('i)], a genus of microscopic vegetable organisms with rod-like jointed bodies or filaments in constant movement, present in many ferments, active in all stages of putrefaction and associated with the earliest stages of malignant or zymotic disease. (Commonly known as bacteria.)

back, **bac** (bak), *n.* a flat-bottomed ferry-boat, especially one adapted for carrying vehicles; a large cistern or vat used by brewers, &c., for liquids.

back (bak), *n.* the hinder part of the body in man, or in other animals the upper portion; the whole region of the spine, extending from the base of the neck to the buttocks; the dorsal region of a fish; that which is opposed to the front; the rear or hinder part of anything; the part of a tool or weapon opposed to the edge: *adj.* lying or being behind or in the rear, as to time, situation, or direction; in a backward direction; *adv.* into or toward the rear; to or toward a former or original place, state, or condition; to or toward times past; not advancing; in a state of hindrance or restraint; in withdrawal or retirement; away; in return; again: *v.t.* to furnish with a back or backing; get

upon the back of or mount; second or support; bet or wager; sign or indorse; put backward or cause to recede: *v.i.* to move or go backward.

back-bite (bak'bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* backbit, *p.p.* backbit & backbitten, *p.pr.* backbiting], to slander or speak evil of in absence: *v.i.* to censure absent persons.

back-board (bak'bōrd), *n.* a board to support the back; a thin wooden backing used for picture frames, mirrors, &c.

back-bone (bak'bōn), *n.* the bone of the back; the vertebral column of animals; that which serves as a backbone; hence, firmness or decision of character.

back-er (bak'ēr), *n.* one who sustains or abets another; especially one who bets in favor of a person or animal in a contest.

back-gam-mon (bak-gam'un), *n.* a game played by two persons upon a table or board made for the purpose, with fifteen pieces each, and dice-boxes and dice.

back-ground (bak'ground), *n.* ground in the rear; the distant portion of a landscape; the portion of a picture furthest from the spectator; that which is dimly seen; a subordinate position; a place of retirement or reserve.

back-hand (bak'hand), *n.* writing which slopes backward or to the left.

back-han-ded (bak'han-ded), *adj.* with the hand turned backward; unfair; indirect; ambiguous; sloping backward.

back-ing (bak'ing), *n.* something placed behind to support or strengthen; aid or support given to a person or cause.

back-rent (bak'rent), *n.* arrears of rent; rent paid after reaping the first crop by a tenant entering on a lease.

back-rest (bak'rest), *n.* a guide attached to the slide-rest of a lathe, and placed in contact with the work to steady it.

back-set-tle-ment (bak-set'l-ment), *n.* an outlying or partially reclaimed portion of a country beginning to be cultivated.

back-set-tler (bak-set'lēr), *n.* one living in the outlying districts of a settlement.

back-sheesh, bak-shish. See bakshish.

back-side (bak'sīd), *n.* the hind part of anything or that which is opposed to the front; the hind part of an animal.

back-slide (bak'slīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* backslid, backslided, *p.p.* backslid, backslidden, backslided, *p.pr.* backsliding], to slide back; fall off or away from; apostatize.

back-stair (bak'stār) or **back-stairs** ('stārz), *n.* stairs in the back part of a house; stairs for private use: *adj.* indirect; underhand; secret; intriguing.

back-stays (bak'stāz), *n.pl.* long ropes extending from the masthead to the side of the ship, slanting a little aft, to assist the shrouds in supporting the mast.

back-sword (bak'sōrd), *n.* a sword with one sharp edge; a stick with a basket handle used in the game of single-stick.

back-ward (bak'wērd) or **back-wards** ('wērdz), *adv.* with the back foremost; toward the back; in a contrary or reverse manner, way, or direction; toward past times or events; from a better to a worse state.

back-ward (bak'wērd), *adj.* directed to the back or rear; unwilling; reluctant; hesitating; slow; behind in learning or progress; behind in time.

back-wa-ter bak'waw-tēr), *n.* water caused to flow backwards by obstruction of its course; accumulation of water overflowing lowlands, caused by obstruction; water held back by a dam or weir; water thrown back by the turning of a water-wheel or the paddles of a steamer.

back-woods (bak'woodz), *n.pl.* forests or partially cleared land situated far from the centers of population.

ba-con (bā'kn), *n.* hog's flesh salted or pickled and dried, usually in smoke.

bac-te-ri-a (bak-tē'ri-ā), *n.pl.* of bacterium.

bac-te-ri-o-log-ic-al (bak-tē-ri-o-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to bacteriology.

bac-te-ri-ol-o-gist (bak-tē-ri-ol'-o-jist), *n.* a student of bacteriology.

bac-te-ri-ol-o-gy (bak-tē-ri-ol'-o-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation or study of bacteria.

bac-te-ri-os-co-py (bak-tē-ri-os'ko-pi), *n.* the examination of bacteria by the microscope.

bac-te-ri-um (bak-tē'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* bacteria (-ā)], a microscopic vegetable organism varying in form; a disease germ.

bad (bad), *adj.* [*compar.* worse, *superl.* worst], the opposite of good; evil; ill; wicked; depraved; vicious; pernicious; corrupting; hurtful; offensive; noxious, physically or morally; defective; worthless; unhappy; unfortunate.
Syn. false, depraved, evil.
Ant. (see good).

bad-form (bad'fôrm), *n.* that which is bad; not very refined; somewhat vulgar.

bad-der-locks (bad'ĕr-loks), *n.* a large dark green edible seaweed.

ba-de-laire (ba-de-lār'), *n.* a curved sword used as a heraldic bearing.

badge (baj), *n.* a mark, sign, or token, or cognizance to denote the occupation, allegiance, association, or achievements of the person by whom it is displayed; the mark or token of anything; a carved ornament on the stern of a vessel.

badg-er (baj'ĕr), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, of nocturnal habits; an artist's brush of badger's hair: *v.t.* to worry or annoy; as a badger when baited; pester; persistently assail.

badg-er-bai-ting (baj'ĕr-bā'-ting), *n.* a cruel sport formerly practiced of assailing a badger placed in a barrel with dogs.

badg-er-dog (baj'ĕr-dog), *n.* another name for the dachshund.

bad-i-a-ga (bad-i-ā'gā), *n.* a seaweed, the powder of which is used for removing discoloration caused by bruises.

bad-i-nage (bad'i-nāj & bä-dē-näzh'), *n.* light or playful raillery or banter.

bad-ly (bad'li), *adv.* wickedly; grievously; unskilfully; defectively; ill.

bad-min-ton (bad'min-tun), *n.* an out-door game similar to tennis, but played with shuttlecocks; a kind of claret-cup.

bad-ness (bad'nes), *n.* the state of being wicked or vicious; depravity.

baf-fle (baf'l), *v.t.* to elude or circumvent by artifice or the interposition of obstacles; foil or check; defeat; frustrate; thwart; subject to indignities.
Syn. confound, defeat, disconcert.
Ant. (see aid, abet).

baf-fling ('ling), *adj.* disconcerting; confusing.

bag (bag), *n.* a sack; a pouch; a wallet; a receptacle for holding anything; that which is contained in a bag, or the result of a day's sport; a sack or receptacle in animal bodies, containing a fluid or other substance; a definite quantity of certain commodities: *v.t.* to enclose in a bag; distend; swell; secure or capture, as game; steal: *v.i.* to bulge; hang down like a full bag.

ba-gasse (bă-gas'), *n.* sugar-cane refuse as delivered from the crushing mill.

bag-a-telle (bag-ă-tel'), *n.* a trifle; a game played on a nine-holed board, baized and cushioned, with a cue and nine balls.

bag-gage (bag'ej), *n.* the tents, clothing, utensils, &c., of an army or expeditionary force on the march; the trunks, bags, and other impedimenta or baggage of a traveler; an immoral woman; a coquettish or frolicsome girl.

bag-ga-la (bag'ă-lä), *n.* an Arab trading vessel with two masts.

bag-ging (bag'ing), *n.* the act of putting into bags; coarse cloth or other material used for bags; filtration through canvas bags.

bag-gy (bag'i), *adj.* having a loose or flabby appearance; swelled or puffed out.

bagn-io (ban'yō), *n.* a bath-house; a brothel; an oriental prison.

bag-pipe (bag'pīp), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument, consisting of a leathern windbag from which air is forced by the performer's elbow into pipes, one (the *chanter*) giving the melody. [Commonly used in *pl.*]

bah (bä), *interj.* an exclamation expressing incredulous contempt or disgust.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to set free or liberate from arrest on security for reappearance; to deliver, as goods, in trust, on contract expressed or implied that the person intrusted shall return or account for the same: *n.* the person or persons who provide security for the release of a prisoner; the security tendered, or accepted.

bail (bāl), *v.t.* to free from water by dipping; to lade out with a bucket or other utensil, as in a boat: *n.* a bent or arched handle of a pail or kettle; a half-hoop supporting the cover or tilt of a wagon; one of the two small sticks, 4 in. long, which are laid across the tops of cricket stumps.

bail-a-ble (bāl'ā-bl), *adj.* that may be admitted to bail.

bai-lee (bā-lē'), *n.* the person to whom goods are committed in trust.

bail-er. See bailor.

bai-liff (bā'lif), *n.* a sheriff's officer who serves processes, &c.; any subordinate civil officer; an overseer or under-steward on an estate.

bai-li-wick (bā'li-wik), *n.* the district within which a bailiff has jurisdiction.

bail-ment (bāl'ment), *n.* a delivery of goods in trust to another; the action of becoming surety for one in custody.

bail-or (bā'lēr) or **bail-er** (bā'lēr), *n.* one who delivers goods to another in bailment.

bairn (bārn), *n.* a child [Scotch].

bait (bāt), *v.t.* to harass or provoke, as by the setting on of dogs; worry; torment, for sport; annoy persistently; prepare a hook, trap, or snare by covering it with food or other substance; give food and drink to upon a journey: *v.i.* to take food or drink upon a journey: *n.* any substance used to entice or allure fish or other animals with a view to capture; an allurement; temptation; refreshment taken on a journey.

baize (bāz), *n.* a coarse woolen stuff, with a nap on one side.

bake (bāk), *v.t.* to cook or prepare food by subjection to dry heat in a closed place, as an oven; to dry and harden by heat: *v.i.* to do the work of baking; become hard by heat: *n.* the result of baking, as a clam bake.

ba-ker (bā'kēr), *n.* one whose business is to make bread, biscuits, &c.

ba-ker-y (bā'kēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* bakeries (-iz)], a place used for bread-making; a baker's shop.

bak-ing (bāk'ing), *n.* the quantity of anything baked at the same time; a batch.

bak-shish, **bakh-shish** or **bak-sheesh** (bak'shēsh), *n.* an Eastern term for a present or gratuity.

bal-ance (bal'ăns), *n.* an instrument for determining the weight of bodies; a pair of scales; a steel-yard; a spring balance; the act of weighing mentally; equilibrium; equipoise; equality; an equality between the two sides of an account; the excess shown on either side; the sum or weight necessary to make two unequal sums or weights equal: *v.t.* to weigh; compare; bring to a state of equipoise; keep in equilibrium; poise; equal or make equal; counterbalance; adjust or settle; to examine and compare accounts: *v.i.* to have equal weight; be in equipoise; be employed in the adjustment of accounts.

bal-ance of power (pou'ĕr), *n.* a state of affairs among associated nations in which power is so distributed as to insure the independence of each.

bal-ance of trade (trād), *n.* the difference between the imports and exports of a country.

bal-an-cer (bal'ăn-sĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, keeps anything in equilibrium; an acrobat: *pl.* the organs placed under the wings of certain insects to balance the body.

bal-ance-reef (bal'ăns-rēf), *n.* a reef-band crossing a sail diagonally.

bal-ance-sheet (bal'ăns-shēt), *n.* a statement of the assets and liabilities of a business.

bal-ance-wheel (bal'ăns-hwēl), *n.* a wheel in a watch (chronometer) which regulates the beats.

ba-la-ta (bă-lä'tă), *n.* the dried gum of the bully-tree, used for insulating electric wires.

bal-bo-a (bal-bō'a), *n.* a gold coin of currency in Panama.

bal-co-net (bal-ko-net'), *n.* a projecting low ornamental railing to a door or window.

bal-co-nied (bal'ko-nid), *adj.* having a projecting exterior platform or interior gallery.

bal-co-ny bal'ko-ni), *n.* [*pl.* balconies (-niz)], a platform or gallery projecting from the wall of a building, enclosed by a balustrade or parapet.

bald (bawld), *adj.* without the natural or usual covering to the head or summit; unadorned; bare; literal; undisguised; having a white spot or patch on the head; bald-faced.

bal-da-chin (bal'dă-kin), *n.* a canopy of rich stuff or of stone or metal work, as over an altar.

bal-der-dash (bawl'dĕr-dash), *n.* a nonsensical jumble of words; silly talk or writing; a worthless mixture.

bald-head (bawld'hed), *n.* a man bald on the head.

bald-ness (bawld'nes), *n.* state of being bald; meanness of literary style.

bal-dric, bal-drick (bawl'drik), *n.* a broad belt, often richly ornamented, worn round the waist, or over one shoulder and across the breast.

bale (bāl), *n.* a large bundle or package of goods: *v.t.* to make up into a bale or bales; to lade out, as water.

bale (bāl), *n.* woe; calamity; mischief.

ba-leen (bă-lēn'), *n.* whalebone in its natural condition; the horny elastic material fringing the jaws of Greenland or right whales.

bale-fire (bāl'fīr), *n.* a beacon or signal-fire; a bonfire; a funeral pyre.

bale-ful (bāl'fool), *adj.* replete with deadly or malign influence; full of woe; direful; predicative of disaster.

bale-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* calamitously; miserably.

ba-lize, ba-lise (ba-lēz'), *n.* a seamark or beacon, consisting of a pole or buoy surmounted by a flag or other object.

balk, baulk (bawk), *n.* a strip or ridge of land left unplowed; a thick heavy piece of timber; a barrier or check; frustration or disappointment: *v.t.* to thwart, check or disappoint: *v.i.* to stop short, or swerve; to signify the position of herring or pilchard shoals from a height, and indicate their position to the fishermen

ball (bawl), *n.* a round body; any mass resembling a sphere; a spherical body used for play; a bullet; any roundish part of the body; a game played with a ball; the globe or earth: *v.t.* to make into a ball: *v.i.* to form or gather into a ball.

ball (bawl), *n.* a dance; a social assembly of persons of both sexes for the purpose of dancing.

bal-lad (bal'ăd), *n.* a short narrative poem, adapted for reciting or singing.

bal-last (bal'ăst), *n.* weighty material carried by a ship to ensure stability; sand carried in the car of a balloon to steady it; gravel or rubble filling the space between the sleepers of a railway; that which imparts stability to the character: *v.t.* to place ballast in or on; impart steadiness to.

bal-last-age (bal'ăst-ej), *n.* a toll paid for leave to take ballast.

ball-bear-ing (bawl'bār-ing), *n.* a bearing containing loose balls of metal to reduce friction.

bal-let (bal'ā), *n.* a theatrical representation in which a story is told, and actions, characters, and passions represented by gestures, accompanied by music and dancing; the company of persons who perform the ballet.

bal-lis-ta (bal-lis'ta), an engine used in former wars for hurling stones or other missiles.

bal-lis-tic (bal-lis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the scientific construction and use of projectiles.

bal-lis-tics (bal-is'tiks), *n.* the science of the motion of projectiles.

bal-lon d'es-sai (bå-lōng dā-sē'), *n.* a balloon used to test the direction of air currents; hence a feeler to test public opinion. [Fr.]

bal-loon (bal-lōōn'), *n.* a large bag of prepared silk or other material, which, when inflated by hydrogen gas or heated air, ascends and floats in the atmosphere; a round vessel with a short neck used in distillation.

bal-loon-ing (bal-lōōn'ing), *n.* the art or practice of managing balloons or making balloon ascents.

bal-loon-ist (bal-lōōn'ist), *n.* one who makes or ascends in a balloon; an aëronaut.

bal-loon-jib (bal-lōōn'jib), *n.* a triangular sail used by yachts in a slight breeze.

bal-lot (bal'ot), *n.* a ball, ticket, or paper by which a vote is registered; the system of secret voting by the use of balls, tickets, or papers; election by secret vote; also the total number of votes cast or recorded: *v.i.* to vote or decide by secret vote.

balm (bäm), *n.* the oily aromatic exudation of certain trees or shrubs, used for healing or soothing; balsam; anything which heals, or soothes pain; an odoriferous tree or shrub yielding balm.

balm-i-ly (bäm'i-li), *adv.* in a soothing manner; fra grantly.

balm-i-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being soothing or refreshingly fragrant.

balm of gil-e-ad (of gil'e-ad), *n.* the name of various kinds of fragrant resins, as that of the evergreen terebinth tree of Arabia.

bal-mor-al (bal-mōr'ål), *adj.* & *n.* the name given to various strong articles of dress, as a petticoat, or lace up boots.

balm-y (bäm'i), *adj.* having the qualities of balm; soft; fragrant; refreshing.

bal-sa (bawl'sa), *n.* a sailing raft made of light logs.

bal-sam (bawl'sam), *n.* an oily, aromatic, resinous substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs, and used medicinally or in perfumery; balm; the name applied to several trees, shrubs, or plants yielding balsam, as the balsam-tree; anything soothing or healing.

bal-sam-ic (bawl-sam'ik) or **bal-sam-ic-al** (-ål), *adj.* having the qualities of, or yielding, balsam; soft; soothing; healing.

bal-us-ter (bal'us-tēr), *n.* a small column or pilaster to support the rail of a parapet or balustrade.

bal-us-trade (bal'us-trād), *n.* a series of small columns or pilasters, surmounted by a top-rail or coping, serving as a parapet or protective railing, staircase, &c.

bal-za-rine (bal'zå-rin), *n.* a dress fabric of wool and cotton.

bam-bi-no (bam-bē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* bambini ('nē)], a child or baby; a figure of the infant Christ wrapped in swaddling clothes; exhibited in many Roman Catholic churches from Christmas to Epiphany.

bam-boo (bam-bōō′), *n.* the name of certain tropical grasses having thick-jointed stems of exceeding hardness, and attaining to a height of from 20 to 120 ft.; a stick or cane: *v.t.* to flog with a bamboo rod.

bam-boo-zle (bam-bōō′zl), *v.t.* to hoax; deceive by trickery; mystify; humbug: *v.i.* to practice cheating.

bam-bou-la (bam-bōō′la), *n.* a drum made of bamboo, formerly used by the negroes of Louisiana; a dance accompanied by this drum.

ban (ban), *n.* the title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia as viceroy of the Austrian emperor.

ban (ban), *n.* the title of the governor of Croatia and Slavonia as viceroy of the Austrian emperor.

ban-al (ban′ăl), *adj.* commonplace; trivial; pertaining to feudal service.

ba-nal-i-ty (bă-nal′i-ti), *n.* a commonplace remark.

ba-na-na (bă-nä′nă), *n.* a tropical herbaceous plant, closely allied to the plantain; its soft, luscious fruit, which furnishes a nutritious and important article of food in tropical countries.

ban-ate (ban′āt), *n.* the territory ruled by a ban; the office itself.

banc (bank), *n.* a seat of justice: **a court in banc,** a full court of judges.

band (band), *n.* that which binds together; that which connects; that which encircles, supports, or restrains; a fillet; strap; tie; shackle or fetter; collar; ligature; a driving belt; a company of persons united by a common object; a body of soldiers; a company of musicians forming an orchestra, a military or other band: *v.t.* to unite in a troop, company, or confederacy: *v.i.* to associate or unite for some common purpose.

ban-dage (ban′dej), *n.* a roller of cotton or other material used in dressing and binding up wounds, &c.; a band or ligature: *v.t.* to dress or bind with a bandage.

ban-da-la (ban-dä′lă), *n.* manila white rope.

ban-dan-a, ban-dan-na (ban-dan′ă), *n.* a large silk or cotton handkerchief, dyed red, blue, or yellow, with white or yellow spots; a style of calico printing in imitation of the bandana.

band-box (band′boks), *n.* a light box of pasteboard, &c., for holding bonnets.

ban-deau (ban-dō′), *n.* [*pl.* bandeaux (-dōz′)], a ribbon worn over the forehead.

ban-ded (ban′ded), *p.adj.* allied; confederated; having bands; marked by stripes of different color or material; having a band differing in tincture from the garb.

bande-let. Same as bandlet.

ban-de-ril-la (ban-de-rēl′yă), *n.* a dart, with a banderole attached, used in bull fights to exasperate the bull.

ban-de-role, ban-de-rol (ban′de-rōl) or (-rol), *n.* a little flag or streamer; a small flag carried at the head of a lance or mast.

ban-di-coot (ban′di-kōōt), *n.* a large rat, native of India and Ceylon, very destructive to rice fields and gardens; the name given to rat-like marsupials of several species found in Australia and Tasmania.

ban-dit (ban′dit), *n.* [*pl.* bandits ('dits) & banditti (-dit′i)], an outlaw; a brigand; a robber; a highwayman.

band-let (band′let), *n.* a small band; a little band or flat molding encircling a column.

ban-dog (ban′dog), *n.* a large fierce kind of dog usually kept chained; a mastiff.

ban-do-leer (ban-do-lēr′), *n.* a broad leather belt, worn over the shoulder and across the breast, for holding ammunition.

ban-do-line (ban′dō-lin), *n.* a gummy perfumed substance used for imparting a gloss to the hair or for fixing it in any position.

ban-dore (ban-dōr' & ban'dōr), *n.* an ancient stringed instrument resembling a zither.

band-saw (band'saw), *n.* an endless steel saw running on pulleys.

ban-dy (ban'di), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bandied, *p.pr.* bandying], to throw or beat to and fro, as a ball in play; toss from one to another; give and take: *v.i.* to contend; strive: *n.* a club bent at the end for striking a ball; a hockey-stick; a game played with such a club, commonly called hockey: *adj.* bent outward at the knees, as bandy legged.

ban-dy (ban'di), *n.* a kind of cart or buggy used in India, drawn by oxen.

bane (bān), *n.* that which causes death, ruin, or destruction, hence a deadly poison, vice, or sin; a disease (rot) in sheep.

bane-ful (bān'fool), *adj.* poisonous; pernicious.

bane-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a pernicious manner; destructively.

bang (bang), *v.t.* to beat, as with a club or cudgel; thump; handle roughly; produce a loud sound by or from (as, bang the door); surpass or excel: *v.i.* to make a loud noise; thump violently: *n.* a heavy blow; a loud, sudden noise: *adv.* with a sudden or violent blow; abruptly.

bang (bang), *n.* [*pl.* bangs], hair cut straight across the forehead so as to form a fringe; false hair so worn: *v.t.* to cut the hair across the forehead so as to form a fringe.

ban-gle (bang'gl), *n.* an ornamental ring worn upon the wrists and ankles in India and Africa; a ring-bracelet.

ban-ian, **ban-yan** (ban'yan), *n.* a Hindu trader or merchant; a Bengali native who manages money affairs for Europeans; a loose gown for men, like that worn by the Hindus.

ban-ian-tree (-trē), *n.* the Indian fig-tree, which spreads over a large area by sending down shoots from its branches; these take root and become new trunks.

ban-ish (ban'ish), *v.t.* to condemn to exile; expel from the country as a punishment; drive away; dispel from the mind.

Syn. eject, dismiss, evict, exile, oust, dislodge.

ban-ish-ment (ban'ish-ment), *n.* the act of expelling or driving away; the state of being expelled.

ban-is-ter, **bannister** (ban'is-tēr), *n.* a corrupt forms of baluster.

ban-jo (ban'jō), *n.* a musical instrument, of from five to nine strings, having a neck like a guitar, and a circular body covered in front with tightly-stretched parchment.

ban-jo-ist (ban'jō-ist), *n.* a performer on the banjo.

bank (bangk), *n.* a heap, mound, or ridge of earth; any steep acclivity; an elevation or rising ground beneath the sea or at the mouth of a river, forming a shoal or shallow; a bench for rowers; a tier of oars: *v.t.* to enclose, defend, or fortify with a bank; pile or heap up.

bank (bangk), *n.* an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money; the office of a banking company; in certain games of chance, the fund held against the table: *v.t.* to deposit money in a bank: *v.i.* to have an account with a banker.

bank-bill (bangk'bil), *n.* a note or a bill of exchange of a bank payable on demand or at a future specified time.

bank-book (bangk'-book), *n.* the pass-book kept by a depositor, in which a cashier of the bank enters the debits and credits.

bank-cred-it (bangk-kred'it), *n.* the amount a person, on giving proper security, is allowed to draw upon a bank.

bank-note (bangk'nōt), *n.* a promissory note issued by a legally authorized bank, payable on demand, and forming part of the money currency.

bank-a-ble (bangk'â-bl), *adj.* receivable by a bank.

bank-er (bangk'ẽr), *n.* one who keeps a bank; one who traffics in money, receives and remits money, negotiates bills of exchange, &c.; a vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the banks of Newfoundland; the stone bench on which masons cut and square their work; a ditcher.

bank-ing (bangk'ing), *n.* the business of a banker; the act of raising a mound or bank; fishing on the banks of Newfoundland; the loading of coals at the pit's mouth.

bank-rupt (bangk'rupt), *n.* a person legally declared to be unable to discharge his liabilities; an insolvent debtor: *adj.* unable to meet one's obligations; insolvent: *v.t.* to make or render insolvent: *v.i.* to exhaust one's financial credit; become insolvent.

bank-rupt-cy (bangk'rupt-si), *n.* [*pl.* bankruptcies (-siz)], the state of being legally insolvent, or unable to pay all debts; failure in trade.

ban-ner (ban'ẽr), *n.* a piece of cloth or silk attached to a pole or staff, and usually worked with some device or motto, heraldic or emblematical; an ensign, standard, or flag of a country, state, or order.

ban-nock (ban'uk), *n.* a thick cake made of oatmeal, barley-meal, or pease-meal, and baked on an iron plate or griddle.

banns (banz), *n.pl.* the proclamation in church of an intended marriage.

ban-quet (bang'kwet), *n.* a sumptuous entertainment or feast: *v.t.* to treat with a feast or rich entertainment: *v.i.* to regale one's self sumptuously.

ban-quet or **ban-quette** (bang-ket'), *n.* a bank running along the inside of a parapet, on which soldiers stand to fire upon the enemy; the footway of a bridge when raised above the carriageway; a side-walk.

ban-shee (ban'shē), **benshie** (ben'shē), or **ben-shi** ('shē), *n.* a kind of female fairy who, according to the belief of the peasantry of Ireland, and some parts of Scotland, attaches herself to a particular house, and foretells the death of any member of the family by an appearance.

ban-tam (ban'tăm), *n.* a diminutive breed of domestic fowl: *adj.* pertaining to the bantam; diminutive; consequential.

ban-ter (ban'tẽr), *v.t.* to rail at good-humoredly; attack jestingly; make fun of: *n.* humorous raillery.

Syn. chaff, mockery, ridicule, jeering, derision, badinage.

Bant-ing-ism (bant'ing-ism), *n.* a method of reducing fat by dieting. So-called from William Banting, its first advocate.

bant-ling (bant'ling), *n.* a young child.

Ban-tu (ban'tōō), *n.* a term used for the languages of South Africa.

ban-zai (ban'zī), *n.* the Japanese hurrah.

ba-o-bab (bā'ō-bab & bä'o-bab), *n.* an African tree of huge size, the fruit of which (monkey bread or sour gourd) has a pleasant pulp, and the pounded leaves are mixed with the food of the natives.

bap-tism (bap'tizm), *n.* the application of water by an authorized administrator, in the name of the Holy Trinity, to a person, by sprinkling, effusion, or immersion, constituting the sacrament or rite by which he is initiated into the visible church of Christ.

bap-tis-mal (bap-tiz'măl), *adj.* pertaining to the ceremonial application of water or initiatory rite of the Christian Church.

Bap-tist (bap'tist), *n.* one of a Christian denomination who baptize adult believers only, and who maintain the necessity for immersion.

bap-tis-ter-y (bap'tis-tẽr-i), or **bap-tis-try** (-tri), *n.* [*pl.* baptisteries (-iz), -tries (-triz)], a building or portion of a building in which the rite of baptism is administered.

bap-tize (bap-tīz'), *v.t.* to administer the rite of baptism to; admit to the Christian Church by the ceremonial application of water; christen.

bar (bär), *n.* a piece of wood, metal, or other solid matter, long in proportion to its thickness; anything which impedes or obstructs; a bank of sand, gravel, &c., obstructing navigation at the entrance to a harbor or mouth of a river; the railing enclosing the space occupied by counsel in courts of justice; the place in court where prisoners are stationed for trial, or sentence; the members of the legal profession collectively, entitled to plead in court; any tribunal; the portion of a hotel, &c., where liquors are served out; a band or stripe; a line drawn vertically through the staff of a piece of music, dividing it into equal measures of time; the space and notes enclosed by two such lines; an ordinary, similar to, but narrower than, a fess, and filling one-fifth of the heraldic field: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* barred, *p.pr.* barring], to fasten with a bar; to hinder; obstruct; exclude.

barb (bärb), *n.* that which resembles a beard in lower animals; a hair or bristle ending in a double hook; the sharp point projecting backwards from the extremity of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish with barbs.

barb (bärb), *n.* a horse of the Barbary breed, remarkable for speed, endurance, and docility; a short-beaked pigeon of a breed originally brought from Barbary.

bar-ba-ri-an (bär-bā'ri-ân), *n.* a foreigner; a man in a rude, savage state; an uncivilized person; a cruel, savage, brutal man: *adj.* pertaining to savages; rude; uncivilized; inhuman.

bar-bar-ic (bär-bar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or characteristic of savage or uncivilized people; rude; savage.

bar-ba-rism (bär'bâ-rizm), *n.* an offense against purity of style or language; an uncivilized state or condition; a cruel or barbarous action; an outrage.

bar-bar-i-ty (bär-bar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* barbarities (-tiz)], the state of being uncivilized; cruelty; inhumanity; an act of savage cruelty.

bar-ba-rize (bär'bâ-rīz), *v.i.* to adopt a foreign or barbarous mode of speech: *v.t.* to make barbarous.

bar-ba-rous (bär'bâ-rus), *adj.* uncivilized; rude and ignorant; contrary to pure idiom; savage; cruel; ferocious; inhuman; wild.
Syn. brutal, rude, inhuman, uncouth.
Ant. (see civilized).

bar-bate (bär'bāt), or **barbated** ('bā-ted), *adj.* bearded; furnished with long and weak hairs.

bar-be-cue (bär'be-kū), *n.* a frame on which all kinds of meat or fish are roasted or smoke-dried; the carcass of an ox, hog, &c., roasted whole; a social or political entertainment at which animals are roasted whole, with appropriate surroundings: *v.t.* to dress and roast whole.

bar-bel (bär'bel), *n.* a slender vermiform process appended to the lips of certain fishes; a European fresh-water fish, having its upper jaw furnished with four barbels.

bar-ber (bär'bēr), *n.* one whose occupation is to shave the beard and cut and dress the hair: *v.t.* to shave and dress the hair of.

bar-ber-ry (bär'bēr-i), *n.* a shrub bearing bright red berries.

bar-bette (bär-bet'), *n.* the platform or breastwork of a fortification, from which cannon may be fired over a parapet instead of through the embrasures.

bar-bi-can (bär'bi-kân), *n.* a tower or advanced work defending the entrance to a castle or city.

bar-bo-tine (bär'bo-tīn), *n.* kaolin clay, thinly mixed, used for ornamenting pottery.

bar-bule (bär'būl), *n.* a very minute barb.

bar-ca-role, bar-ca-rolle (bär'kâ-rōl), *n.* a simple song or melody sung by Venetian gondoliers; a piece of music in imitation of such a song.

bard (bärd), *n.* a poet and singer.

bard, barde (bärd), *n.* one of the ornaments and housings of a horse; one of the pieces of defensive armor of a mediæval war-horse.

bard-ic (bärd'ik), *adj.* pertaining to bards or to their poetry.

bard-ish (bärd'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, bards.

bard-ism (bärd'izm), *n.* the methods, maxims, and sentiments of bards.

bare (bâr), *adj.* naked; with the head uncovered; unconcealed; simple; unfurnished; threadbare; poor; mere: *v.t.* to divest of covering.

bare-faced (bâr'fāst), *adj.* with the face uncovered; undisguised; shameless; impudent.

ba-rége (bâ-rāzh'), *n.* thin gauze-like fabric, usually of silk and worsted.

bar-gain (bär'gân), *n.* an agreement or contract between two or more parties with reference to the sale or transfer of property; a compact or pledge mutually agreed upon; the thing purchased or stipulated for; that which is acquired or sold at a low price; an advantageous purchase: *v.i.* to make a contract or agreement: *v.t.* to sell or transfer for a consideration.

bar-gain-ee (bär-gân-ē'), *n.* the party to whom a bargain and sale is made.

bar-gain-er, bar-gain-or (bär'gân-ẽr), *n.* one who stipulates or contracts to sell or transfer to another for a consideration.

barge (bärj), *n.* a flat-bottomed vessel employed in loading and unloading ships, and for the conveyance of goods on rivers and canals; a vessel of state.

ba-ril-la (bâ-ril'â), *n.* an impure carbonate and sulphate of soda imported from Spain and the Levant, and obtained from the alkaline ashes of certain plants.

bar-il-let (bar'il-let), *n.* the cylindrical case containing the main-spring of a watch.

bar-i-tone. See barytone.

ba-ri-um (bâ'ri-um, bâ'ri-um), *n.* a metallic element.

bark (bärk), *v.i.* to utter a sharp, short sound, as the cry of a dog; to cough: *n.* the sound or cry emitted by dogs.

bark (bärk), *n.* the exterior layer or rind of woody stems or trunks; Peruvian bark: *v.t.* to remove by stripping.

bark, barque (bärk), *n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore- and main-mast square-rigged, and the mizzen-mast fore-and-aft rigged.

bar-kan-tine (bär'kân-tēn), *n.* a three-masted vessel having the fore-mast square-rigged, and the main- and mizzen-mast fore-and-aft or schooner-rigged. Also barquantine, barkentine.

bark-ing (bärk'ing), *n.* a sharp sound like that of a dog; coughing; the process of stripping bark from trees; the process of tanning leather and of dyeing with bark.

bark-y (bärk'i), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, bark.

bar-ley (bär'li), *n.* a grain used chiefly for malting; the plant which yields the grain.

bar-ley-corn (bär'li-kôrn), *n.* a grain of barley; formerly a measure of length equal to the third part of an inch.

barm (bärm), *n.* the foam rising upon beer or other malt liquors when fermenting, and used as leaven in bread-making; yeast.

bar-maid (bär'mād), *n.* a waitress in a tavern.

bar-me-cide (bär'me-sīd), *adj.* illusory; imaginary. [From an incident in the *Arabian Nights*].

barm-y (bärm'i), *adj.* containing or consisting of yeast; frothy.

barn (bärn), *n.* a covered building for the storage of grain or other farm produce.

bar-na-cle (bär'nâ-kl), *n.* a species of wild goose, called barnacle or bernicle goose; a cirriped crustacean, found adhering in groups or clusters to rocks or to the bottoms of ships, &c.; an official who holds tenaciously to his post: *n.pl.* an instrument placed on a horse's nose to restrain him while being shod, bled, or dressed; a pair of spectacles.

barn-owl (bärn'oul), *n.* the white or screech owl.

bar-o-gram (bar'o-gram), *n.* the record traced by the barograph.

bar-o-graph (bar'o-graf), *n.* an instrument recording automatically variations in atmospheric pressure.

ba-rol-o-gy (bå-rol'o-gi), *n.* the science of weight or gravity.

ba-rom-e-ter (bå-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of the atmosphere: used for indicating the various changes of weather, or to determine the altitude of a particular place.

bar-o-met-ric (bar-o-met'rik), or **bar-o-met-ric-al** ('rik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, made with, or indicated by, a barometer.

bar-o-met-ric-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by means of a barometer.

bar-on (bar'un), *n.* the title of an English peer of the lowest rank, next below a viscount; formerly the title of the judges of the Court of the Exchequer.

bar-on-age (bar'un-ej), or **bar-on-et-age** (-et-ej), *n.* the whole body of barons; the dignity or rank of a baron.

bar-on-ess (bar'un-es), *n.* a baron's wife; a lady holding a baronial title in her own right.

bar-on-et (bar'un-et), *n.* a title of hereditary rank or degree of honor next below a baron and above a knight.

bar-on-et-cy (bar'un-et-si), *n.* the title and dignity of a baronet.

bar-o-ni-al (bar-ō'ni-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a baron or a barony.

bar-on-ism (bar'un-izm), *n.* the feudal system of government by barons.

bar-on-y (bar'un-i), *n.* [*pl.* baronies (-iz)], the rank or dignity of a baron; the domain or lordship of a baron; a territorial division in Ireland, corresponding nearly to the English hundred; a large freehold estate in Scotland.

ba-roque (bå-rōk'), *adj.* grotesque; in bad taste.

bar-o-scope (bar'o-skōp), *n.* an instrument for indicating variations in the pressure of the atmosphere without actual measurement of its weight; a storm- or weather-glass.

ba-rouche (ba-rōōsh'), *n.* a roomy, four-wheeled carriage with a folding or falling top.

bar-quan-tine. See barkantine.

barque. See bark.

bar-rack (bar'åk), *n.* a large building, or series of buildings, for the lodgment of soldiers and officers; a building or collection of huts within an enclosure in which a body of men are lodged [generally in the *pl.*].

bar-rage (bar-razh'), *n.* a barrier produced by high-angle artillery fire.

bar-ra-try (bar'å-tri), *n.* the practice of vexatiously inciting and encouraging to law-suits or litigation; the committal by a ship's master, officer, or mariner, of an act of fraud, or breach of duty, whereby the owners, freighters, or insurers of the vessel are defrauded or injured.

barred (bärd), *p.adj.* furnished with bars; obstructed; secured; striped.

bar-rel (bar'el), *n.* a vessel or cask, cylindrical in form, bulging in the middle, made of wooden staves bound with hoops, and having flat ends or heads; the quantity which a barrel should contain; anything resembling a barrel in shape; a drum or cylinder; a metallic tube.

bar-rel (bar'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* *p.p.* barreled, *p.pr.* barreling], to put or pack in a barrel.

bar-ren (bar'en), *adj.* incapable of producing its kind; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile; lacking; devoid; profitless; empty: *n.* an unproductive tract of land.

bar-ren-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being barren.

bar-ri-cade (bar-ri-kād'), *n.* a fortification constructed in haste of such materials as are nearest to hand, and which will serve to obstruct the progress or attack of an enemy, or shield a besieged party; any bar or obstruction: *v.t.* to obstruct or stop up; fortify or enclose by a barricade.

bar-ri-er (bar'i-ēr), *n.* anything which hinders or obstructs; an obstacle to progress, approach, or attack; a limit or boundary.
Syn. bar, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction, rampart, bulwark.
Ant. (see opening).

bar-ri-er-reef (-rēf), *n.* a reef of coral encircling an island, or skirting the mainland, and enclosing an open channel or lagoon.

bar-ring (bär'ing), *p.pr.* obstructing; keeping out: *prep.* excepting; leaving out of account.

bar-ris-ter (bar'is-tēr), *n.* in England, a member of the legal profession qualified to plead at the bar; in Scotland, an advocate; counselor at law.

bar-row (bar'ō), *n.* a frame covered with boards, and furnished with handles at both ends, or with a pair of wheels and handles or shafts at one end; a hand-barrow; a shallow box, with a single wheel and handles and supports; a wheel-barrow; a mound of earth or heap of stones forming an ancient or prehistoric grave, constructed in various forms.

bar-shot (bär'shot), *n.* a double-headed shot.

bar-ter (bär'tēr), *v.i.* to traffic or trade by exchanging one commodity for another: *v.t.* to give in exchange: *n.* trafficking by exchange of commodities; the thing given in exchange.

bar-ti-zan (bär'ti-zăn), *n.* a small overhanging turret, with loop-holes or embrasures, projecting from the top of a tower or wall.

bar-wise (bär'wīz), *adv.* horizontally.

bar-wood (bär'wood), *n.* a red dye-wood.

ba-ry-ta (bā-rī'tā), *n.* the oxide of barium.

ba-ry-tes (bā-rī'tēz), *n.* the native sulphate of barium. Also called heavy-spar.

ba-ry-tic (bā-rī'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or containing baryta.

bar-y-tone, bar-i-tone (bar'i-tōn), *adj.* intermediate between bass and tenor, as a male voice or instrument: *n.* a person with a voice having this range: (*Gr. gram*) *adj.* having the last syllable unaccented: *v.t.* to leave the last syllable unaccented.

bar-y-tone-clef (-klef), *n.* the F clef on the middle line of the bass staff.

bas-al (bās'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to or forming the base; fundamental: *n.* a basal part.

ba-salt (bā-sawlt'), *n.* an igneous rock of greenish black color, and composed of feldspar, augite, titaniferous iron, and frequently olivine.

ba-sal-tic (bā-sawl'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or formed of basalt.

bas-a-nite (bas'ā-nīt), *n.* a black siliceous rock or jasper; Lydian stone; touchstone.

bas-bleu (bä-blū' or blōō'), *n.* a blue stocking; a literary woman [Fr.].

bas-cule (bas'kūl), *n.* a mechanical arrangement on the see-saw principle by which the lowering of one end raises the other.

base (bās), *adj.* worthless; spurious; of mean spirit; morally abject; deep or grave in sound (commonly bass).
Syn. vile, mean.
Ant. (see noble).

base (bās), *n.* the part of a thing on which it rests; a foundation or groundwork; that which combines with an acid to form a salt; the line or surface forming that part of a figure on which it is supposed to stand; a fortified line from which the operations of an army proceed; a starting place; the lower part of a heraldic field: *v.t.* to lay a foundation.

base-ball (bās'bawl), *n.* the national game of the United States, played with bat and ball.

base-born (bās'bôrn), *adj.* born out of wedlock; of low or mean parentage; mean.

base-less (bās'les), *adj.* unfounded; groundless.

base-man (bās'măn), *n.* [*pl.* basemen ('men)], a player placed at baseball at the first, second, and third bases respectively.

base-ment (bās'ment), *n.* the lowest part of a structure; the lowest story of a building.

bash (bash), *v.t.* to strike heavily; to knock out of shape.

ba-shaw (bă-shaw'), *n.* a pasha; a magnate; a haughty person.

bash-ful (bash'fool), *adj.* easily disconcerted; modest to excess; diffident; shy.

bash-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a bashful manner.

bash-i-ba-zouk (bash'i-bă-zōōk'), *n.* a volunteer or irregular in the Turkish army.

bash-lyk (bash'lik), *n.* a kind of hood with long ends, worn in Russia.

ba-sic (bā'sik), *adj.* pertaining to a base; fundamental; performing the office of a base in a salt.

bas-il (baz'il), *n.* a sheepskin tanned with bark; the name given to several aromatic herbs used in cookery.

bas-il (baz'il), *n.* the angle to which the cutting edge of a tool is ground: *v.t.* to grind or form the edge of to an angle.

bas-i-lar (bas'i-lăr), or **basilary** (-lă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the base.

ba-sil-ic (bă-sil'ik), or **basilical** (i-kăl), *adj.* kingly; royal; pertaining to a basilica: *n.* the middle vein of the arm.

ba-sil-i-ca (bă-sil'i-kă), *n.* [*pl.* basilicas (-kăz)], in ancient Rome, a public hall of rectangular shape used for judicial assemblies; a church built on such a plan.

ba-sil-i-con (bă-sil'-i-kon), *n.* an ointment composed of yellow wax, black pitch, resin, and olive oil.

bas-i-lisk (bas'i-lisk), *n.* a fabulous creature, variously conceived as a kind of serpent, lizard, or dragon, and sometimes identified with the cockatrice; the name of a lizard with an inflatable crest: *adj.* pertaining to the basilisk; penetrating or malignant.

ba-sin (bā'sn), *n.* a circular vessel for holding water or other liquid; a pond, or dock, or other reservoir for water; the area drained by a river; a set of strata or stratified formations occupying a basin-shaped depression in older rocks.

ba-sis (bā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* bases ('sēz)], a foundation; the fundamental principle of anything.

bask (băsk), *v.i.* to lie in warmth; be exposed to genial heat; be at ease and thriving under benign influences: *v.t.* to warm by continued exposure to heat.

bas-ket (băs'ket), *n.* a vessel made of rushes, or other flexible material, plaited or interwoven.

bas-ket ball (bōl'), *n.* an indoor game somewhat resembling football, played with teams of five on a side, and with goals or baskets at each end; also the ball used in the game.

bas-ket-ful (băs'ket-fool), *n.* [*pl.* basketfuls], as much as a basket will carry.

bas-ket-ry (-ri), *n.* basket work, or matting.

bas-king-shark (băs'king-shärk), *n.* one of the largest of the sharks inhabiting the northern seas; it is harmless, and has the habit of basking at the surface in the sun.

Basque (băsk), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the Basque race.

basque (băsk), *n.* a woman's jacket with a short skirt.

bas-re-lief (bä-re-lēf'), *n.* low relief; a form of relief in which the figures stand out very slightly from the ground.

bass, basse (băs), *n.* the name of various edible fishes allied to the perch.

bass (băs), *n.* the American lime-tree; matting made from its bark; a hassock.

bass (bās), *adj.* low; deep; grave: *n.* the lowest part in the harmony of a musical composition; the lowest male voice, ranging from D below the bass staff to D or E above it; one who sings bass.

bass-bar (bās'bär), *n.* a piece of wood placed lengthwise inside stringed instruments to resist the pressure of the bridge.

bass clef (bās' klef), *n.* the character placed at the beginning of the bass staff.

bass horn (bās' hôrn), *n.* a modified form of a clarionet.

bass staff (bās' staf), *n.* the staff on which the notes of the bass of a harmonized composition are written.

bass vi-ol (bās vī'ul), *n.* a large stringed instrument of the violin class for playing bass.

bas-set (bas'et), *n.* outcrop of strata; a card game resembling faro; a short-legged hunting dog.

bas-set-horn (bas'et-hôrn), *n.* an instrument resembling a clarionet, but of greater compass.

bas-si-net (bas'i-net), *n.* a wicker basket with a hood at one end.

bas-so (bas'ō), *adj.* Italian for bass: *n.* one who sings bass.

bas-so-pro-fun-do (-prō-fun'-dō), *n.* the lowest bass voice; a singer having such a voice.

bas-soon (bas-ōōn'), *n.* an instrument of the reed kind.

bas-soon-ist (bas-ōōn'ist), *n.* a performer on the bassoon.

bas-so-re-lie-vo. See bas-relief.

bas-so-rin (bas'o-rin), or **bassorine** (-rīn), *n.* a substance extracted from gum tragacanth and some other gums.

bast (bast), *n.* the tough inner fibrous bark of various trees, especially of the lime; rope or matting made from this bark.

bas-tard (bas'tērd), *n.* a child begotten and born out of wedlock; an animal of inferior quality or breed; a kind of hawk formerly used in falconry; a coarse brown sugar made from syrup previously boiled: *adj.* begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; spurious; adulterate.

bas-tar-dize (bas'tēr-dīz), *v.t.* to make or prove to be a bastard; declare to be illegitimate.

bas-tar-dy (bas'tēr-di), *n.* the state of being illegitimate, or born out of lawful wedlock.

baste (bāst), *v.t.* to beat with a stick; to drip or pour melted fat or butter on meat while roasting; to sew slightly, or fasten with long stitches, as in dressmaking.

bas-tile, bas-tille (bas-tēl'), *n.* a tower or fortification used for the defense or siege of a fortified place; an old castle in Paris used as a state prison, demolished by the populace in 1789.

bas-ti-na-do (bas-ti-nā'dō), *n.* an Oriental mode of punishment, consisting in beating an offender upon the soles of his feet with a stick or rod. Spelled also bastinade: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bastinadoed, *p.pr.* bastinadoing], to beat the soles of the feet with a stick or cudgel.

bas-tion (bast'yun), *n.* an earthwork faced with brick or stone, projecting from the angles of a rampart, and having two flanks and two faces.

bat (bat) *n.* a heavy stick or club; the club used in baseball or cricket or similar games; a batsman; a part of a brick with one end whole; a plate of flexible gelatine used to print impressions on glaze; bituminous shale: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* batted, *p.pr.* batting], to hit or strike: *v.i.* to use or wield a bat in baseball or cricket.

bat (bat), *n.* an insectivorous flying mammal, its wings formed by a membrane stretched between the elongated fingers, legs, and tail.

batch (bach), *n.* the quantity of bread baked at one time; a quantity of anything produced at one operation; a group or collection of similar things.

bate (bāt), *v.t.* to lessen or reduce; deduct.

ba-teau, bat-teau (bå-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* bateaux, batteaux (-tōz)], a light boat used on American rivers; a pontoon of a floating bridge.

ba-teau-bridge (-brij), *n.* a floating bridge constructed on boats.

bath (bāth), *n.* [*pl.* baths (bå*thz*)], the act of washing or immersing the body in water, or exposing it to any other fluid or vapor; a vessel holding water for bathing; a building fitted up for bathing purposes; a medium through which heat is applied to a body; a vessel containing a solution for treatment of an object by immersion.

bathe (bāth), *v.t.* to subject to a bath; immerse in water or other liquid; to suffuse or moisten with a liquid; immerse or surround with anything analogous to water, as vapor or light: *v.i.* to take a bath.

ba-thos (bā'thos or bâ'thos), *n.* a ludicrous descent from the elevated to the commonplace in writing or speech.

ba-thym-e-ter (bâ-thim'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring depths.

bath-y-met-ric (bath-i-met'rik), or **bath-y-met-ri-cal** ('ri-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the measurement of depths.

ba-thym-e-try (bâ-thim'e-tri), *n.* the art of sounding or of measuring sea depths.

ba-tiste (bâ-tēst') *n.* a kind of cambric.

bat-on (bat'un, French bä-tông'), *n.* a staff or truncheon used as a weapon, or as a mark or badge of office; the wand of an orchestral conductor; a heraldic mark indicating illegitimacy: *v.t.* to strike with a baton or truncheon.

Ba-tra-chi-a (ba-trā'ki-â), *n.pl.* the order of Amphibia, which includes the frogs and toads.

ba-tra-chi-an (ba-trā'ki-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Batrachia: *n.* one of that order.

bat-ra-choid (bat'râ-koid), *adj.* having the form of a frog.

bat-tal-ion (bâ-tal'yun), *n.* a body of infantry usually forming a division of a regiment.

bat-ten (bat'n) *v.t.* to make fat by plenteous living; fertilize or enrich: *v.i.* to grow or become fat; thrive at the expense of others.

bat-ten (bat'n), *n.* a narrow strip or scantling of wood used for various purposes; a strip of wood used to fasten the edges of a tarpaulin to the deck of a ship: *v.t.* to fasten or form with battens.

bat-ter (bat'ĕr), *v.t.* to strike with heavy, repeated blows, so as to bruise, shatter, or demolish; injure or impair: *v.i.* to make an attack by heavy blows.

bat-ter (bat'ĕr), *n.* a mixture of several ingredients, as flour, eggs, &c., beaten together, used in cookery.

bat-ter-ing-ram (bat'ĕr-ing-ram), *n.* a military engine anciently used to beat down the walls of besieged places, and consisting of a large beam with a head of iron somewhat resembling the head of a ram.

bat-ter-y (bat'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* batteries (-iz)], the act of battering or beating; a body of cannon, with its complement of officers, men, and equipments, for field operations; any raised work or parapet where guns are mounted and gunners screened; a number of Leyden jars connected for charging and discharging simultaneously; an apparatus for generating voltaic electricity.

bat-ting (bat'ing), *n.* wool or cotton in sheets; use of a bat in a ball game.

bat-tle (bat'l), *n.* a fight or encounter between opposing forces; a combat; a contest or struggle for mastery: *v.i.* to contend in fight; struggle.

bat-tle-piece (bat'l-pēs), *n.* a painting, poem, or writing descriptive of a battle.

bat-tle-roy-al (bat'l-roi'ăl), *n.* a match in which more than two game-cocks are engaged; a melée.

Syn. action, combat, engagement.

bat-tle-dore, **bat-tle-door** (bat'l-dōr), *n.* a kind of light racket used for playing battledore and shuttlecock.

bat-tle-ment (bat'l-ment), *n.* an indented parapet consisting of alternate solids and openings.

bat-tle-ship (-ship), *n.* a strongly armored ship carrying guns of heavy caliber, and replacing the old line-of-battle ship.

bat-tue (bat-tū'), *n.* in shooting over cover, the method pursued by the beaters who surround the preserve and drive the game by beats and cries towards the sportsmen.

bau-ble (baw'bl), *n.* a trifling piece of finery; anything showy or gay; a child's cheap trinket: *n.* the club or staff formerly carried by a court jester, or king's fool.

bav-in (bav'in), *n.* wood easily kindled.

baw-bee, **bau-bee** (baw-bē'), *n.* originally a coin issued in 1542 by James V. of Scotland, of the value of 1½d., Scotch; now applied in Scotland to the half-penny.

baw-ble. Same as bauble.

bawd (bawd), *n.* a person who keeps a house of prostitution; one who procures women for lewd purposes, or acts as agent in illicit intercourse.

bawd-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* obscenity; lewdness.

bawd-ry (bawd'ri), *n.* the business or practice of a procuress; illicit intercourse; obscenity; filthy language.

bawd-y (bawd'i), *adj.* obscene; unchaste.

bawl (bawl), *v.i.* to cry out with a loud, full, and sustained sound; vociferate: *v.t.* to proclaim loudly: *n.* a loud prolonged cry.

bay (bā), *v.i.* to bark as a dog, with a deep sound, as hounds in the chase: *v.t.* to bark at; to pursue with barking so as to bring to bay: *n.* the deep-toned prolonged bark of a dog.

bay (bā), *adj.* red or reddish, approaching to chestnut [applied to horses]: *n.* a horse of such color.

bay (bā), *n.* a recess in the shore of a sea or lake; the expanse of water between two capes or headlands; a recess or opening in walls; a place or receptacle for depositing or storing coal; the fore part of a ship between decks; the laurel-tree, noble laurel, or sweet-bay; an honorary garland or crown, composed of woven laurel leaves, bestowed as a prize upon successful poets and conquerors, hence [*pl.*] fame.

bay-ber-ry (bā'ber-i), *n.* the laurel tree; the wax myrtle.

bay-rum (bā'rum), *n.* an aromatic liquid obtained by distilling rum with bay-berry leaves.

bay-salt (bā'sawlt), *n.* salt resulting from the evaporation of sea-water, and used for artificial sea-baths.

bay-win-dow (bā-win'dō), *n.* the window or windows forming a bay or recess in a room, and extending outwards from the wall, usually of a rectangular, semicircular, or polygonal shape.

ba-ya (bā'yȧ), *n.* the weaver-bird of the East Indies, resembling the bullfinch.

ba-ya-deer, **ba-ya-dere** (bā-yȧ-dēr'), *n.* a Hindu dancing girl. Also written bajadere.

bay-o-net (bā'ō-net), *n.* a short dagger-like instrument constructed to fix on to the barrel of a rifle: *v.t.* to stab or drive with a bayonet.

bay-ou (bī'ōō), *n.* [*pl.* bayous ('ōōz)], in the southern United States, the outlet of a lake, or one of the delta streams of a river; a sluggish watercourse.

ba-zaar, **ba-zar** (bȧ-zär'), *n.* in the East, a market-place or exchange; a hall or series of rooms with stalls for the sale of goods; a sale of fancy articles in aid of some charity; a fancy fair.

bdel-lium (del'yum), *n.* an aromatic gum-resin brought from Africa, India, and Persia, and used medicinally and as a perfume.

be (bē), *v.i.* [*pt.* was, *p.p.* been, *p.pr.* being], to exist; have existence in fact, physical or mental; include or involve as a result; bring; produce; come about; become; remain; signify; answer to.

beach (bēch), *n.* [*pl.* beaches ('ez)], the portion of the shore of the sea or of a lake which is washed by the waves; the strand; shingle: *v.t.* to run or haul up (as a vessel or boat) upon the beach: *v.i.* to land on a beach.

beach-comb-er (bēch'kōm-ēr), *n.* a long curling wave rolling in from the ocean; one who hangs about the shore on the lookout for wreckage or plunder.

beach-y (bēch'i), *adj.* having a beach; covered with shingle.

bea-con (bē'kn), *n.* a signal of warning or guidance, on sea or land; formerly a fire lighted on a hill or high tower to signal danger or assemble troops, &c.: *v.t.* to light up, as a beacon; furnish with beacons: *v.i.* to serve as a beacon.

bead (bēd), *n.* a little perforated ball of any suitable material, intended to be strung with others and worn as an ornament or used to form a rosary; any small globular body; a drop or bubble; a small knob of metal at the end of a gun-barrel used as a sight; a narrow rounded molding; an astragal: *v.t.* to ornament with beads or beading.

bead-ing (bēd'ing), *n.* bead ornaments; beads collectively; froth or bead on liquors.

bead-roll (bēd'rōl), *n.* a list of persons for the repose of whose souls a certain number of prayers are assigned to be repeated; a rosary.

bea-dle (bē'dl), *n.* a messenger or crier of a court; a parish officer with various subordinate duties connected with a church or vestry, &c.

bea-gle (bē'gl), *n.* a small hound, formerly used for hunting hares.

beak (bēk), *n.* the bill of a bird; the horny jaws or mandibles of other animals; anything which is pointed or shaped like a beak; the metal-sheathed prow of an ancient galley intended to pierce the vessels of an enemy; the powerful appendage of steel forming part of the bow of modern war-vessels; a magistrate.

beak-er (bēk'ẽr), *n.* a large drinking cup or vessel with a wide mouth, an open-mouthed glass vessel with a projecting lip.

beam (bēm), *n.* a long piece of timber or iron used horizontally or vertically to support the rafters of a building; one of the principal horizontal timbers of a building or ship; the extreme breadth of a ship; the shank of an anchor; the oscillating lever which transmits motion in a steam-engine; a cylinder of wood around which, before weaving, the warp is wound; the pole of a carriage; the main part of a plow to which the handles are secured; the bar of a balance which suspends the scales; the principal stem of a deer's horns which bears the antlers; a collection of parallel rays of light emitted from the sun or other luminous body: *v.t.* to send forth, as rays of light: *v.i.* to shine.

beam-com-pass (bēm-kum'pȧs), *n.* an instrument used for describing large circles.

beam-feath-er (bēm'fe*th*-ẽr), *n.* one of the long feathers in the wing of a bird.

beam-ing (bēm'ing), *adj.* radiant; bright; cheerful; emitting rays.

bea-my (bē'mi), *adj.* emitting rays of light; resembling a beam in size and weight.

bean (bēn), *n.* the smooth, kidney-shaped seed of many leguminous plants; the plant itself; the popular name of other seeds or fruits resembling true beans.

bear (bār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* bore, bare, *p.p.* borne, *p.pr.* bearing], to support, hold up; carry or convey; suffer or endure; be answerable for; possess, wear, or use; have in or on; contain; cherish; carry in the mind; admit or be capable of; show or exhibit; bring forth or produce: *v.i.* to be capable of supporting; be fruitful; to bear, press, or weigh upon or against; tend; relate; take effect; be situated. [N. B. —When used passively bear (to produce) has as its *p.p.* born, as an infant was *born.*]

Syn. carry, convey, transport, endure, suffer, support.

bear (bār), *n.* a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the genus Ursus; the name of two constellations in the northern hemisphere, called the Great Bear and the Little Bear; one who attempts to depreciate the value of stock in order to buy cheap; opposed to a bull; a rude, uncouth, or brutal person: *v.t.* to endeavor to lower the price of.

bear-bait-ing (bār'bāt-ing), *n.* the illegal sport of setting dogs to fight with captive bears.

bear-gar-den (bār'gär-dn), *n.* a place where bears are kept for sport; hence any scene or place of tumult or disorder.

beard (bērd), *n.* the hair that grows on the chin, lips, and adjacent parts of the human face; anything which resembles a beard; the awn of barely and other grains; the barb of an arrow, fish-hook, &c.: *v.t.* to take by the beard; oppose to the face; set at defiance.

beard-less (bērd'les), *adj.* without a beard; youthful.

bear-ing (bār'ing), *n.* the act of enduring with patience; carriage; behavior; mutual relation of the parts of a whole; meaning or application; the act or power of producing; the part of a machine that bears the friction; the direction or point of the compass in which an object is seen; the position of one object with respect to another; the heraldic charges that fill the escutcheon.

bear-ing-rein (-rān), *n.* a short rein for holding up the head of a horse.

bear-ish (bār'ish), *adj.* resembling a bear in qualities; rude; surly.

beast (bēst), *n.* any four-footed animal, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a person rude, coarse, or filthy, or whose actions degrade him below the level of a rational being; a brute.

beast-ly (bēst'li), *adj.* brutal; low; vile.

beat (bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* beat, *p.p.* beaten, beat, *p.pr.* beating], to strike with repeated blows; thrash; knock; pound or break; flatten or spread by blows; scour and range with blows and cries in order to rouse or drive game; dash or strike against, as water or wind; tread, as a path; overcome or vanquish; excel; baffle; be too difficult for; exhaust; flutter, as wings: *v.i.* to strike repeatedly; throb; dash or fall with force or violence; signal or summon by beat of drum; sound, as a drum, when struck: *n.* a recurring stroke; a pulsation; a throb; a footfall; a round or course which is frequently gone over; a place of habitual resort; the rise or fall of the hand or foot marking the divisions of time; the divisions of the measure so marked.

Syn. defeat, overpower, overthrow, rout.

Ant. (see fail).

beat (bēt), *p.p.* of beat, exhausted by mental or bodily fatigue.

beat-en (bēt'n), *p.adj.* worn by use, as by the beat or tread of feet; conquered; exhausted; baffled.

beat-en-work (-wērk), *n.* metal shaped by being beaten on an anvil.

be-a-tif-ic (bē-å-tif'ik), *adj.* having power to bless or render perfectly happy; blissful.

be-a-tif-ic-vis-ion (-vizh'un), *n.* the direct vision of God, regarded as the bliss of the angels and saints.

be-a-tif-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a blissful manner.

be-at-i-fi-ca-tion (bē-at-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of blessing or the state of being blessed; the act of the Pope in declaring a deceased person to have attained the rank of "the blessed": usually the second step towards canonization.

be-at-i-fy (bē-at'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beatified, *p.pr.* beatifying], to make happy; bless with the completion of celestial enjoyment; to declare by public decree that a deceased person has attained the rank of "the blessed."

beat-ing (bēt'ing), *n.* the act of striking; a flogging; pulsation or throbbing; a defeat; tacking against the wind.

be-at-i-tude (bē-at'i-tūd), *n.* felicity of the highest kind; consummate bliss.

beau (bō), *n.* [*pl.* beaus or beaux (bōz)] one who dresses himself in strict accordance with the fashion; a ladies' man or suitor.

beau-i-de-al (bō-ī-dē'ål), *n.* ideal excellence.

beau monde (bō mond), *n.* the fashionable world. [Fr.]

beau-ish (bō'ish), *adj.* like a beau; foppish.

beau-te-ous (bū'tē-us), *adj.* possessing beauty.

beau-ti-ful (bū'ti-fool), *adj.* possessing qualities which charm and delight the senses; lovely.
Syn. fine, handsome, pretty.
Ant. (see homely, ugly).

beau-ti-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a charming or attractive manner.

beau-ti-fy (bū'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* beautified, *p.pr.* beautifying], to make or render beautiful; embellish: *v.i.* to grow beautiful.

beau-ty (bū'ti), *n.* [*pl.* beauties ('tiz)], an assemblage of graces or properties which command the approbation of the senses; those qualities which are most pleasing to the eye; a particular grace or charm; a beautiful woman.

beau-ty-sleep (-slēp), *n.* sleep taken before midnight, popularly supposed to be more restorative than that taken later.

beau-ty-spot (-spot), *n.* a patch or spot placed on the face with intent to heighten beauty by contrast.

beauty-wash (-wosh), *n.* a cosmetic.

bea-ver (bē'vēr), *n.* a rodent quadruped of amphibious habits, and valued for its fur; the fur of the beaver; a hat formerly made of beaver fur. Beavers are noted for their skill in damming streams and building shelters.

bea-ver (bē'vēr), *n.* the portion of knightly armor which served to protect the lower part of the face, and could be raised or depressed.

bea-ver-rat (bē'vēr-rat), *n.* a water rodent of Australia and Tasmania, similar in habit to the European water vole.

bea-ver-tree (bē'vēr-trē), *n.* the sweet-bay, common in the United States.

bea-ver-teen (bē'vēr-tēn), *n.* a species of fustian.

be-calm (bē-käm'), *v.t.* to make calm or still.

be-cause (bē-kawz'), *adv.* by reason of; for the reason that.

bech-a-mel (besh'ā-mel), *n.* a fine white sauce thickened with cream.

be-chance (bē-chans'), *v.t.* to befall; happen.

bêche-de-mer (bäsh'de-mār), *n.* the trepang, a sea-slug dried and eaten by the Chinese.

beck (bek), *n.* a nod, or other significant gesture.

beck-et (bek'et), *n.* a contrivance in ships to confine small spars or loose ropes, &c.

beck-on (bek'n), *v.t.* to make a signal to another by a motion of the head or hand; summon or signal by signs.

be-cloud. See cloud.

be-come (bē-kum'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* became, *p.p.* become, *p.pr.* becoming], to pass from one state to another; come or grow to be: *v.t.* to suit, or be suitable to; befit; accord with; grace or adorn.

be-com-ing (bē-kum'ing), *p. adj.* fit; proper; appropriate; befitting.
Syn. decent, fit, seemly, suitable.
Ant. (see unbecoming).

becque-rel rays (bek-rel' rāz), *n.pl.* radio-active energy manifested by radium, polonium, and certain compounds of uranium.

bed (bed), *n.* an article of domestic furniture upon which one rests or sleeps; conjugal rights; anything which serves as a resting-place, or in which something lies or is imbedded; a portion of a garden prepared and set apart for bedding plants; the bottom of a river or any body of water; a layer or stratum of rock; a heap of anything resembling a bed; either of the horizontal surfaces of a building stone: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bedded, *p.pr.* bedding], to furnish with a bed; plant, as flowers; lay in a stratum; lay flat, or in order: *v.i.* to go to bed; cohabit.

bed-bug (bed'bug), *n.* a blood-sucking, flat-bodied insect, of vile odor, infesting furniture, &c.

bed-fast (bed'fast), *adj.* confined to bed by sickness or infirmity.

bed-pan (bed'pan), *n.* a warming pan; a utensil for the use of those confined to bed.

bed-stead (bed'sted), *n.* the framework supporting a bed.

bed-straw (bed'straw), *n.* straw for stuffing beds; a popular name of plants used formerly in beds.

bed-tick (bed'tik), *n.* a bag or case of strong linen or cotton for containing the feathers or other materials of a bed.

be-dab-ble. See dabble.

be-daub. See daub.

be-daz-zle. See dazzle.

bed-ding (bed'ing), *n.* a bed and its furniture; the materials of a bed, whether for man or beast; stratification; occurrence in layers; a foundation, or bottom layer.

be-deck. See deck.

be-dev-il (bē-dev'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* (-ed), *p.pr.* (-ing)], to throw into disorder or confusion; spoil or corrupt, as by evil agency.

be-dev-il-ment (bē-dev'l-ment), *n.* the state of being vexatiously and bewilderingly disordered or confused.

be-dew (be-dū'), *v.t.* to moisten with dew.

be-dim. See dim.

be-diz-en (be-diz'n & -dī'zn), *v.t.* to deck or adorn; trick out with vulgar finery.

bed-lam (bed'lăm), *n.* a madhouse; an asylum or hospital for lunatics: hence, any scene of uproar and confusion.

bed-lam-ite (bed'lăm-īt), *n.* a madman; an inmate of Bethlehem Hospital or bedlam.

Bed-ou-in (bed'ōō-in), *n.* a nomadic Arab or tent-dweller of Arabia, Syria, and northern Africa: *adj.* nomad.

be-drab-ble. See drabble.

be-drag-gle. See draggle.

be-drench. See drench.

bed-rid (bed'rid), or **bedridden** ('rid-n), *adj.* confined to bed by age or infirmity.

be-drop (be-drop'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p* bedropped, *p.pr.* bedropping], to sprinkle as with drops; bespatter.

bee (bē), *n.* a hymenopterous insect of the genus Apis; the hive or honey-bee kept in hives for the sake of its honey and wax; an industrious person; a social meeting for work on behalf of a neighbor or a charitable object; strips of wood bolted each side of a bow-sprit, through which the foretop-mast stays are reeved.

bee-bread (bē'bred), *n.* a brown bitter substance consisting of the pollen of flowers collected and stored by bees as food for their young.

bee-eat-er (bē'ēt-ēr), *n.* one of the numerous species of bee-eating birds.

bee-hive (bē'hīv), *n.* a box or other covering for a swarm of bees, and serving for the storage of honey.

bee-line (bē'līn), *n.* the straight course pursued by a bee returning laden to the hive: hence the most direct way from one point to another.

bee-moth (bē'môth), *n.* a moth which lays its eggs in beehives, and whose larvæ feed upon the wax.

beech (bēch), *n.* [*pl.* beeches ('ez)], a tree of the genus Fagus, yielding a hard timber and edible triangular nuts.

beech-en (bēch'en), *adj.* pertaining to, or made of the wood or bark of, the beech.

beef (bēf), *n.* the flesh of an ox, bull, or cow, when killed.

beef-eat-er (ē-tēr), *n.* a yeoman of the English royal guard, attending the sovereign on state occasions.

beef-steak (bēf'stāk), *n.* a slice of beef for broiling.

bee-fy (bē'fi), *adj.* resembling beef; fleshy.

been (bin), *p.p.* of be.

beer (bēr), *n.* a fermented liquor made from any farinaceous grain, but generally from malted barley, with hops or other substances added to impart a bitter flavor; a fer-

mented extract of the roots and other parts of various plants, as ginger, spruce, &c.

beer-y (bēr'i), *adj.* pertaining to beer; stained by beer; affected by beer; maudlin.

beest-ings (bēst'ingz), *n.* the first milk given by a cow after calving.

Be-el-ze-bub (bē-el'ze-bub), *n.* a Philistine god; the prince of demons.

bees-wax (bēs'waks), *n.* the wax of which bees make their comb.

bees-wing (bēz'wing), *n.* a gauzy film occurring in port and some other wines, indicative of age.

beet (bēt), *n.* a biennial plant, cultivated for its edible succulent root, and from which sugar is made.

bee-tle (bē'tl), *n.* a heavy wooden mallet employed for driving wedges, consolidating earth, &c.; a club for beating linen, &c., in washing: *v.t.* to use a beetle on; beat with a heavy wooden mallet, as a substitute for mangling.

bee-tle (bē'tl), *n.* any insect belonging to the order of Coleoptera, having four wings, the anterior or outer pair being hardened and serving as a horny sheath to the inner pair.

bee-tle (bē'tl), *v.i.* to be prominent; jut out; overhang, as a cliff.

bee-tling (bē'tling), *adj.* standing out; overhanging.

be-fall, be-fal (be-fawl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* befell, *p.p.* befallen, *p.pr.* befalling], to happen or occur to: *v.i.* come to pass.

be-fit (be-fit') *v. t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* befitted, *p.pr.* befitting], to be worthy of; suitable for.

be-fog. See fog.

be-fool. See fool.

be-fore (be-fōr'), *prep.* in front of; preceding in space, time, or rank; in presence or sight of; under jurisdiction of; rather than; earlier than: *adv.* in front; in advance; previously; formerly; already.

be-fore-hand (be-fōr'hand), *adv.* in advance.

be-foul. See foul.

be-friend (be-frend'), *v.t.* to act as a friend to; aid or shield; assist.

beg (beg), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* begged, *p.pr.* begging], to ask or supplicate in charity; ask for earnestly; beseech; entreat with humility; ask as a favor; to practice begging. (The phrase "I beg to," in polite usage, is employed elliptically for *ask, request,* as I *beg* to state).

Syn. implore, solicit, supplicate.

Ant. (see give).

be-gan, *p.t.* of begin.

be-gem. See gem.

be-get (be-get'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* begot, begat, *p.p.* begotten, begot, *p.pr.* begetting], to procreate, as a father or sire; generate; produce; cause to exist.

be-get-ter (be-get'tĕr), *n.* one who begets.

beg-ga-ble (beg'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being solicited as gift or alms.

beg-gar (beg'ĕr), *n.* one who entreats or supplicates with humility; one who makes it his business to beg or ask for alms; one who is reduced to extreme poverty; *v.t.* to exhaust the resources of; outdo.

beg-gar-li-ness (-nes), *n.* extreme poverty; meanness.

beg-gar-ly (beg'ĕr-li), *adj.* like, or in the condition of, a beggar; poor; mean; contemptible.

beg-gar-y (beg'ĕr-i), *n.* the state of a beggar; extreme poverty; beggars collectively.

be-gin (be-gin'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* began, *p.p.* begun, *p.pr.* beginning], to commence existence; originate; arise; to take the initiatory step; make a start.

be-gin-ner (be-gin'ĕr), *n.* one who begins or originates; one who enters upon anything for the first time; a novice.

be-gin-ning (be-gin'ing), *n.* the first cause; origin; the initial stage of anything.

be-gird. See gird.

be-girdle. See girdle.

be-gone (be-gôn'), *interj.* go away! depart!

be-go-ni-a (be-gō'ni-ā), *n.* a genus of tropical plants, cultivated for their ornamental leaves and showy flowers.

be-got (be-got'), *p.t. & p.p.* of beget.

be-got-ten (be-got'n), *p.p.* of beget.

be-grease. See grease.

be-grime. See grime.

be-grudge. See grudge.

be-guile (be-gīl'), *v.t.* to impose upon or delude by guile; deceive; cause to pass pleasantly; divert or entertain.

be-guile-ment (be-gīl'ment), *n.* the act of beguiling; the state of being beguiled.

be-gum (bē'gum), *n.* in the East Indies, a princess or lady of high rank.

be-gun, *p.p.* of begin.

be-half (be-hăf'), *n.* advantage; favor; support; defense; stead; interest [governed always by the preposition *in, on, or upon*].

Syn. carriage, conduct, deportment, demeanor.

be-have (be-hāv'), *v.t.* to conduct, comport, demean, or acquit: *v.i.* to act; conduct one's self in a proper manner.

be-hav-ior (be-hāv'yẽr), *n.* manner of behaving, whether good or bad; conduct; deportment; manners.

Syn. carriage, conduct, deportment, demeanor.

be-head (be-hed'), *v.t.* to cut off the head of.

be-held (be-held'), *p.t. & p.p.* of behold.

be-he-moth (bē-hē'moth), *n.* an animal described in Job xl. 15-24, and probably intended for the hippopotamus.

be-hest (be-hest'), *n.* a command; precept.

be-hind (be-hīnd'), *prep.* at the back of; in the rear of; remaining after; inferior to: *adv.* at the back; in the rear; toward the back; out of sight; past in point of time.

be-hind-hand (be-hīnd'hand), *adv.* or *adj.* in a state of backwardness; late; in arrear.

be-hold (be-hōld'), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* beheld, *p.pr.* beholding], to fix the eyes upon; have in sight; look at; observe with care: *v.i.* to look; direct or fix the mind.

be-hold-en (be-hōld'n), *p.adj.* indebted; obliged; bound in gratitude.

be-hoof (be-hōōf'), *n.* advantage; interest; profit; use; behalf.

be-hoove, **be-hove** (be-hōōv') *v.t.* to be meet, necessary, or fit for.

beige (bāzh), *adj.* having its natural color, as a fabric of undyed wool.

be-ing, *p.pr.* of be.

be-ing (bē'ing), *n.* existence, as opposed to non-existence; that which exists in any form, whether actual or ideal.

be-jew-el (be-jū'el), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to ornament or furnish with jewels.

bek-ko-ware (bek'ō-wār), *n.* an ancient kind of Japanese pottery in imitation of tortoise-shell.

be-la-bor (be-lā'bẽr), *v.t.* to beat soundly.

be-late (be-lāt'), *v.t.* to make late, or retard.

be-la-ted (be-lā'ted), *p. adj.* delayed; too late; overtaken by darkness; benighted.

be-lay (be-lā'), *v.t.* make fast, as a rope, by winding round a pin, cleat, &c.

belch (belch), *v.t.* to eject with force or violence: *v.i.* to eject wind from the stomach: *n.* the act of ejecting wind forcibly.

bel-dam (bel'dăm), or **bel-dame** ('dām), *n.* an ugly old woman; a hag.

be-lea-guer (be-lē'gĕr), *v.t.* to besiege; surround with an army so as to preclude escape; blockade.

bel-em-nite (bel'em-nīt), *n.* the fossil internal bone, or shell, of an extinct family of cuttlefishes.

bel-fry (bel'fri), *n.* a bell tower; that part of a steeple or tower in which a bell is hung.

Bel-gi-an (bel'ji-an), *n.* of or pertaining to Belgium and its people: *adj.* a native of Belgium.

Be-li-al (bē'li-al), *n.* the ancient Hebrew personification of lawlessness; the devil; also, any fiend.

be-lie (be-lī'), *v.t.* to calumniate; slander by lies; give the lie to; show to be false.

be-lief (be-lēf'), *n.* assent to anything proposed or declared, and its acceptance as fact, by reason of the authority whence it proceeds, apart from personal knowledge; faith; the thing believed; the whole body of tenets held by the professors of any faith; creed.

Syn. credit, faith, trust.

Ant. (see doubt).

be-liev-a-ble (be-lēv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being accepted as truth; credible.

be-liev-a-bil-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* credibility; credence; believableness.

be-lieve (be-lēv'), *v.t.* to place credence in and accept as true, upon the ground of authority, testimony, or logical inference apart from personal knowledge; place confidence in; expect or hope: *v.i.* to have faith; be more or less firmly persuaded of the truth of anything; think or suppose.

be-liev-er (be-lēv'ĕr), *n.* one who accepts as truth something not actually demonstrated; one who adheres to a religious faith; a professor of Christianity.

be-like (be-līk'), *adv.* probably.

be-lit-tle (be-lit'l), *v.t.* to lower or depreciate; run down by speaking slightingly of.

bell (bel), *n.* a hollow metallic vessel, usually cup-shaped, and giving forth a clear, ringing sound when struck; anything in the form of a bell: *pl.* the divisions of daily time marked each half-hour by strokes on a bell: *v.i.* to put a bell on.

bell-bird (bel'bĕrd), *n.* an American bird whose note resembles a bell; an Australian bird whose note is similar.

bell-buoy (boi), *n.* a buoy bearing a bell, which is made to ring by the movement of the water.

bell-flow-er ('flou-ĕr), *n.* a genus of plants whose flowers resemble little bells; a variety of apple.

bell-man (bel'măn), *n. pl.* bellmen, one who uses a bell for public announcement; a town-crier.

bell-met-al (bel'met-ăl), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, used for the manufacture of bells.

bell-weth-er (bel'weth-ĕr), *n.* a wether or sheep which leads the flock with a bell on his neck.

bell-a-donn-a (bel-ă-don'ă), *n.* the deadly nightshade, a poisonous plant used as medicine.

belle (bel), *n.* a young and handsome lady; a reigning beauty.

belles-let-tres (bel-let'r), *n.pl.* polite or elegant literature; light literature.

bel-li-cose (bel'i-kōs), *adj.* pugnacious; contentious; warlike.

bel-lied (bel'id), *adj.* having a belly; swelled out in the middle.

bel-lig-er-ence (bel-ij'ĕr-ens), or **bel-lig-er-en-cy** (-en-si), *n.* the act or state of warfare.

bel-lig-er-ent (bel-ij'ĕr-ent), *adj.* waging war; pertaining to war or warfare; warlike: *n.* a power recognized as carrying on war; a person engaged in fighting.

bel-lite (bel'īt), *n.* an explosive compound formed of ammonium nitrate and other substances.

Bel-lo-na (bel-lō'nă), *n.* the goddess of war; a high-spirited and vigorous woman.

bel-low (bel'ō), *v.i.* to utter a full resonant sound, as a bull; bawl or vociferate; roar, as the sea in a tempest, or as the wind when violent: *v.t.* to utter with a loud, full voice: *n.* the roar of a bull; a loud, resounding outcry.

bel-lows (bel'ōz), *n. sing. & pl.* an instrument for producing a current of air, and used for various purposes, as blowing fires, or filling the pipes of an organ.

bel-ly (bel'i), *n.* [*pl.* bellies ('liz)], that part of the human body which extends from the breast to the thighs, and contains the bowels; the abdomen; the corresponding part in the lower animals; the part of anything that swells out into a larger capacity: *v.i.* [*p.t. & p.p.* bellied: *p.pr.* bellying], to swell and become protuberant; bulge out: *v.t.* to cause to swell out, as sails.

bel-ly-band (bel'i-band), *n.* a band that encircles the belly of a horse; a saddle girth.

be-long (be-lông'), *v.i.* to be the property (of); go along with; be a part (of); be appendant (to), or connected (with); be the concern or business (of); appertain (to); be suitable; be due; have a settled or legal residence (in); be native (to).

be-long-ing (be-lông'ing), *n.* that which belongs to one [generally used in the *pl.*]; qualities; endowments; property; possessions; appendages.

be-loved (be-luvd' & luv'ed), *p.adj.* greatly loved; dear to the heart: *n.* one who is greatly loved.

be-low (be-lō'), *prep.* under in place; beneath; not so high; inferior to in rank or excellence; lower in value, price, &c.: *adv.* in a lower place; on the earth; in hell, or the regions of the dead; in a lower rank or grade; off duty; under.

belt (belt), *n.* a girdle or band used to encircle the waist; anything resembling a belt, or which encircles, restrains or supports, as a belt; a strip; a band; a heraldic badge denoting knightly rank; one of the rings surrounding the planet Jupiter; a band connecting two wheels and transmitting motion from one to the other: *v.t.* to encircle, as with a belt; surround.

belt-ed ('ed), *adv.* wearing a belt, as a *belted* Knight; having a mark like a belt.

belt-ing (belt'ing), *n.* belts collectively; the material of which belts are made.

be-lu-ga (be-lū'gă), *n.* the large white sturgeon from the roe of which caviare is made; the white whale of the Northern Seas.

bel-ve-dere (bel-ve-dēr'), *n.* a pavilion or open structure raised upon the top of a house; a summerhouse built on an eminence.

be-mire (be-mīr'), *v.t.* to soil by passing through mire; to fix in the mire.

be-moan (be-mōn'), *v.t.* to lament; bewail; pity; sympathize with.

bench (bench), *n.* [*pl.* benches ('ez)], a long seat; a strong table on which mechanics do their work; the seat where judges sit in court; the persons who sit as judges; the court: *v.t.* to furnish with benches.

bench-war-rant (bench-wär'ănt), *n.* a warrant issued by a court or judge, as distinguished from a *justice's warrant* issued by a magistrate.

bend (bend), *v.t.* to curve or make crooked; move or deflect out of a straight line; direct to a certain point; incline; cause to yield; fasten: *v.i.* to be or become curved or crooked; be turned towards; bow or be submissive: *n.* a curve; a turn or deflection; a crook; a knot by which one rope is fastened to another, or to anything else; one of the nine heraldic ordinaries.

Syn. deviate, incline, twist.

ben-der (ben'dēr), *n.* one who, or that which, bends.

bends, *n.* a disease of caisson workers, due to the effect of great changes of atmospheric pressure.

be-neath (be-nēth'), *prep.* lower in place, with reference to something above; under the pressure of; lower in rank, dignity, or excellence than; unworthy of: *adv.* in a lower place; below.

ben-e-dict (ben'e-dikt), *n.* a newly married man, especially one who has previously ridiculed the idea of matrimony. From *Benedick* in Shakespeare's play "Much Ado about Nothing."

ben-e-dic-tion (ben-e-dik'shun), *n.* the act of blessing; a blessing or expression of kind wishes solemnly or affectionately invoked; the short blessing pronounced at the close of public worship.

ben-e-dic-tive (ben-e-dik'tiv), or **ben-e-dic-to-ry** ('to-ri), *adj.* tending to bless; conveying or expressing good wishes.

ben-e-fac-tion (ben-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of conferring a benefit; a benefit conferred; a charitable donation.

ben-e-fac-tor (ben-e-fak'tẽr), *n.* one who confers a benefit. Benefactress, the feminine form of the word.

ben-e-fice (ben'e-fis), *n.* a fief, or estate in lands; an ecclesiastical living; a church endowed with revenue; the revenue itself.

be-nef-i-cence (be-nef'i-sens), *n.* active goodness; a benefaction.

be-nef-i-cent (be-nef'i-sent), *adj.* characterized by benevolence.

Syn. bountiful, generous, liberal.

Ant. (see covetous, miserly).

ben-e-fi-cial (ben-e-fish'ăl), *adj.* contributing to a valuable end; helpful; profitable; conferring the right to benefit.

ben-e-fi-cial-ly (-li), *adv.* in an advantageous manner.

ben-e-fi-ci-a-ry (ben-e-fish'i-a-ri), *adj.* holding office under another; connected with the receipt of benefits or profits; freely bestowed: *n.* one who holds a benefice; in feudal times, a vassal; one who receives anything as a gift.

ben-e-fit (ben'e-fit), *n.* an act of kindness; a favor conferred; whatever promotes the happiness and well-being of a person or thing, or adds to the value of property; a theatrical performance, the proceeds of which go to one of the actors, &c.: *v.t.* to do good to; be of service to: *v.i.* to gain advantage; make improvement.

Syn. favor, advantage, kindness, civility.

Ant. (see injury).

be-nev-o-lence (be-nev'o-lens), *n.* the disposition to do good; philanthropy; good-will; an act of kindness; a royal tax formerly levied under the guise of a gratuity to the sovereign.

Syn. beneficence, benignity, humanity, kindness, tenderness.

Ant. (see malevolence).

be-nev-o-lent (be-nev'o-lent), *adj.* kind; charitable; philanthropic.

ben-gal (ben-gawl'), *n.* a thin stuff made of silk and hair.

ben-gal light (līt), *n.* a firework, used also for signaling at sea, it giving a steady bright blue light. Cailed also blue light.

ben-gal-stripes (strīps), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth or gingham with colored stripes.

ben-gal ti-ger (tī'gẽr), *n.* the royal tiger.

be-night (be-nīt'), *v.t.* to enshroud in darkness; overtake with night [usually in *p.p.*].

be-nign (be-nīn'), *adj.* of a kind or gentle disposition; favorable; salutary; genial.

be-nig-nant (be-nig'nănt), *adj.* kind; gracious; favorable.

be-nig-ni-ty (be-nig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* benignities (-tiz)], kindness of nature; graciousness; gentleness; mildness.

ben-i-son (ben'i-zn), *n.* a blessing.

ben-ne (ben'e), *n.* the Sesame, an East Indian annual, cultivated for its seeds, out of which a valuable oil is obtained.

bent (bent), *adj.* curved; crooked; strongly inclined; determined: *n.* a turn; an inclination; a leaning or bias; disposition; propensity; a stiff or wiry grass.

be-numb. See numb.

be-numb-ment (be-num'ment), *n.* the act of stupefying; torpidity.

ben-zene (ben'zēn), *n.* a volatile highly inflammable liquid, obtained commercially by distillation from coal-tar. Also called benzole and benzoline.

ben-zine (ben'zēn), *n.* a liquid compounded of the volatile hydrocarbons of petroleum, and obtained by distillation; used as a solvent and for the removal of grease, &c.

ben-zo-ic (ben-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or obtained from benzoin.

ben-zo-ic ac-id (as'id), *n.* (flowers of benzoin), a peculiar vegetable acid obtained from benzoin and other balsams by sublimation or decoction.

ben-zo-in (ben-zō'in) or **benzoine** ('zoin), *n.* the resinous juice of Gum Benjamin, a tree of Sumatra, &c., used chiefly in cosmetics, perfumes, and incense.

ben-zole (ben'zōl), same as benzene.

be-queath (be-kwēth'), *v.t.* to give or leave by will; hand down; transmit.

be-queath-ment (be-kwēth'-ment), *n.* the act of leaving by will; a bequest.

be-quest (be-kwest'), *n.* the act of leaving by will; something left by will; a legacy.

be-rate. See rate.

ber-ber-ine (bēr'bēr-in), *n.* an alkaloid obtained, as a bitter, yellow substance, from the barberry and other plants; used in dyeing.

ber-ber-ry. Same as barberry.

Ber-ber (bēr'bēr), *n.* a member of a primitive North African race; any Moor or native of Barbary.

be-reave (be-rēv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bereaved, bereft, *p.pr.* bereaving], to deprive; make destitute; strip; rob [with *of* before the thing taken away].

be-reave-ment (be-rēv'ment), *n.* the act of bereaving; the state of being bereaved; the loss of a relative or friend by death.

be-reft (be-reft'), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bereave.

berg (bērg), *n.* a large floating mass of ice; an iceberg; a sharp pointed rock projecting from the sea.

ber-ga-mot (bēr'gȧ-mot), *n.* variety of lemon, the rind of which yields the volatile oil of bergamot, much used in perfumery; a variety of pear; a variety of mint; a coarse kind of tapestry.

berg-mehl (bērg'māl), *n.* mountain-meal, a powdery substance composed of the siliceous skeletons of diatoms.

be-ri-ber-i (bēr'i-bēr-i), *n.* a disease with symptoms of dropsy, paralysis, and anæmia.

Ber-mu-da grass (bēr-mū'dȧ-grȧs), *n.* a valuable variety of pasture grass.

ber-ni-cle (bēr'ni-kl), *n.* the bernicle goose.

ber-ry (ber'i), *n.* [*pl.* berries ('iz)], any small pulpy or succulent fruit, as the strawberry, &c.; anything resembling a berry in shape: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* berried, *p.pr.* berrying], to bear, produce, or gather berries.

ber-ser-ker (bēr'sēr-kēr), *n.* a savage warrior of old Scandinavia; one given to fits of frenzied violence.

berth (bērth), *n.* ample or adequate sea room; a station which a ship occupies at anchorage or port; a room in a vessel set apart for officers or seamen; a sleeping place for a passenger in a ship or railway carriage; a situation or appointment: *v.t.* to allot an anchorage to; give space to lie in; allot a sleeping place to.

ber-tha (bēr'thȧ), *n.* a kind of lady's cape.

ber-thage (bēr'thej), *n.* dues levied upon vessels using anchorage in harbor or dock; the space for mooring vessels in harbor or dock.

ber-yl (ber'il), *n.* a mineral of varying colors, commonly green or greenish-blue.

ber-yl-line (bēr'i-lin), *adj.* like a beryl in color.

be-seech (be-sēch'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* besought, *p.pr.* beseeching], to entreat; supplicate; implore; beg eagerly for; solicit.

be-seem (be-sēm'), *v.i. & v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* -ed *p.pr.* -ing], to be suitable or seemly; to become; to seem.

be-set (be-set'), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* beset, *p.pr.* besetting], to set or stud; distribute over; surround; besiege; press upon on all sides; press hard on.

be-set-ment (be-set'ment), *n.* the condition of being surrounded.

be-set-ting (be-set'ing), *adj.* habitually attacking or coming upon.

be-shrew (be-shrōō'), *v.t.* to wish a curse to; execrate.

be-side (be-sīd'), *prep.* at the side of; near; apart from; not connected with.

be-sides (be-sīdz), *adv.* more than that; in addition; as well: *prep.* over and above; separate or distinct from.

be-siege (be-sēj'), *v.t.* to encompass with armed forces, in order to compel a foe to surrender; lay siege to; beset or harass.

be-siege-ment (be-sēj'ment), *n.* the act of besetting; the state of being encompassed.

be-slav-er (be-slav'ĕr), *v.t.* to besmear with spittle; cover with fulsome praise.

be-slob-ber (be-slob'ĕr), *v.t.* to smear with anything running from the mouth, as spittle; kiss effusively all over the mouth; to flatter fulsomely.

be-smear. See smear.

be-smirch (be-smĕrch'), *v.t.* to soil, discolor; sully or dishonor.

be-som (bē'zum), *n.* a brush of twigs for sweeping; a broom.

be-sot (be-sot'), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* besotted, *p.pr.* besotting], to bestialize, as with drink; stupefy; infatuate.

be-sot-ment (be-sot'ment), *n.* the act or state of being besotted or infatuated.

be-sot-ted-ly (-li), *adv.* in a foolish or infatuated manner.

be-sought, *p.t. & p.p.* of beseech.

be-span-gle (be-spang'gl), *v.t.* to adorn with spangles; dot or sprinkle with something that glitters.

be-spat-ter (be-spat'ĕr), *v.t.* to soil by spattering; spot with mud; asperse with calumny.

be-speak (be-spēk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bespoke, *p.pr.* bespeaking], to speak for beforehand; order or arrange in advance; betoken; indicate, as by signs or marks: *n.* among actors, a benefit.

be-spread. See spread.

be-sprin-kle. See sprinkle.

bes-sem-er steel (bes'em-ĕr stēl), *n.* steel made by forcing atmospheric air into cast iron while in a molten state.

best (best), *adj.* having the highest degree of goodness or excellence; of the first quality or standing; most desirable, suitable, advantageous, &c.; largest: *n.* the highest state of excellence; the utmost endeavor; all one can do or show: *adv.* (*superl.* of well) in the highest degree; with most advantage or success: *v.t.* to get the better of; surpass; outwit.

best-man (best'man), *n.* the groomsman or principal attendant on a bridegroom.

be-sted, bestead (be-sted'), *p.adj.* situated; placed; circumstanced.

bes-tial (bes'tiăl), *adj.* belonging to a beast; animal; having the qualities of a beast; brutal; sensual; obscene.

bes-tial-ize (bes'tial-īz), *v.t.* to make like a beast; degrade to the level of a brute.

bes-tial-i-ty (bes-tial'i-ti), *n.* the qualities or nature of a beast.

bes-tial-ly (bes'tial-li), *adv.* in a beast-like manner.

be-stir (be-stĕr'), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* bestirred, *p.pr.* bestirring], to put into brisk or vigorous action.

be-stow (be-stō'), *v.t.* to lay up in store; deposit in safe keeping; use or apply; give or confer [followed by *on* or *upon*].

be-stow-ment (be-stō'ment) or **be-stow-al** ('ăl) *n.* the act of giving or conferring; that which is given.

be-strad-dle (be-strad'l), *v.t.* to bestride.

be-strew (be-strōō') or **bestrow** (-strō'), *v.t.* to strew or scatter over.

be-stride (bē-strīd'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bestrode & bestrid, *p.p.* bestridden, bestrid, *p.pr.* bestriding], to stand or sit on with the legs astride; embrace with the legs, as a horse.

bet (bet), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bet and betted, *p.pr.* betting], to stake or pledge on the event of a future contingency: *v.i.* to lay a wager: *n.* the act of wagering; that which is laid, staked, or pledged on any event or contest the issue of which is uncertain; the terms on which a bet is arranged.

be-take (be-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* betook, *p.p.* betaken, *p.pr.* betaking], to have recourse to; repair; resort; take one's self (to).

be-tel (bē'tl), *n.* a species of pepper, native of the East Indies, the leaves of which are chewed with the betel-nut and a little lime.

be-tel-nut (nut), *n.* the nut-seed of the East Indian areca palm.

beth-el (beth'el), *n.* a hallowed spot; a dissenting chapel; a seaman's chapel.

be-think (be-think'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bethought, *p.pr.* bethinking], to call to mind; consider; remind one's self; to reflect.

be-tide (be-tīd'), *v.t.* to happen to; befall: *v.i.* to come to pass.

be-times (be-tīmz'), *adv.* in good season or time; before it is too late; early; soon.

be-to-ken (be-tō'kn), *v.t.* to indicate by signs; serve as a sign or token of; foreshadow by what is visibly present.

bet-on (bet'un, French bā-tông'), *n.* a concrete composed of lime, sand, and gravel, used for submarine structures.

bet-o-ny (bet'o-ni), *n.* a common name for a woodland plant, with purple flowers, formerly used in medicine and as a dye.

be-took, *p.t.* of betake.

be-tray (be-trā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* betrayed, *p.pr.* betraying], to deliver into the hands of an enemy by treachery; violate by fraud or unfaithfulness; reveal in breach of confidence; disclose inadvertently; deceive; indicate or show.

be-tray-al (be-trā'ăl), *n.* the act of betraying.

be-troth (be-troth'), *v.t.* to contract to give any one in marriage; affiance; plight or pledge one's troth to.

be-troth-al (be-troth'ăl) or **be-trothment** ('ment), *n.* the act of engaging to marry; the state of being engaged; a mutual promise for future marriage made between a man and a woman.

bet-ter (bet'ēr), *adj.* [used as the *compar.* of good], having good qualities in a greater degree than another; preferable or more suitable; improved in health; more perfect; larger; greater: *adv.* [used as *compar.* of well], in a superior or more excellent manner; more correctly or thoroughly; in a higher degree; more in extent: *v.t.* to improve or ameliorate; increase the good qualities of; surpass; excel; outdo: *v.i.* to become better: *n.* a superior; one who has a claim to precedence [usually in the *pl.*]; superiority, or advantage over [usually with *of*].

bet-ter, bet-tor (bet'ēr), *n.* one who wagers or lays bets.

bet-ter-ment (bet'ēr-ment), *n.* a making better; the improvement of land or houses.

bet-ting (bet'ing), *n.* the act of making bets.

be-tween (be-twēn'), *prep.* in the space or interval which separates; in intermediate relation to; from one to another of; shared in common.

be-tween-whiles ('hwilz), *adv.* at intervals.

be-twixt (be-twikst'), *prep.* between; in the space which separates.

bev-el (bev'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to cut to a bevel-angle: *v.i.* to slant or incline off to a bevel-angle: *n.* an angle otherwise

than a right angle (90°); the inclination which one surface makes with another when not at right angles; an instrument used for drawing angles: *adj.* having the form of a bevel; aslant.

bev-el-gear (gēr), *n.* a species of wheel-work in which the axis or shaft of the driving-wheel forms an angle with the shaft of the wheel driven.

bevel-wheel (hwēl), *n.* a cog-wheel with its working face oblique to the axis.

bev-el-ment (bev'el-ment), *n.* the act or process of beveling.

bev-er-age (bev'ĕr-ej), *n.* a drink of any description; liquor for drinking.

bev-y (bev'i), *n.* a company or assembly of persons, especially of ladies; a flock of quails or larks.

be-wail (be-wāl'), *v.t.* to mourn or weep aloud for; lament: *v.i.* to express grief.

be-wail-ment (be-wāl'ment), *n.* the act of lamenting; a lamentation.

be-ware (be-wār'), *v.i.* to be on one's guard; be wary or cautious; take care.

be-wil-der (be-wil'dĕr), *v.t.* to lead into perplexity or confusion; puzzle.

be-wil-der-ment (be-wil'dĕr-ment), *n.* the state of being greatly puzzled or perplexed; a tangled or confused mass.

be-witch (be-wich'), *v.t.* to cast a spell over; subject to witch-craft; charm beyond the power of resistance; fascinate.

be-witch-er-y (be-wich'ĕr-i), *n.* witchery; fascination; charm.

be-witch-ing (be-wich'ing), *adj.* having power to fascinate; captivating; alluring.

be-witch-ment (be-wich'ment), *n.* fascination; charm; power of bewitching.

be-wray (be-rā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bewrayed, *p.pr.* bewraying], to expose, reveal.

bey (bā), *n.* a governor of a province or district in the Turkish dominions; a Turkish title of respect. Also beg.

bey-lik (bā'lik), *n.* the territory ruled by a bey.

be-yond (be-yond'), *prep.* on the further side of; before; past; out of reach of; later than; above; in a degree or amount exceeding or surpassing: *adv.* further away; yonder: *n.* that state of existence which is beyond our present experience.

bez-ant, byz-ant (bez'ant), *n.* a gold coin of Byzantium, long current in Europe.

bez-el (bez'el), *n.* the slope at the edge of a cutting tool; the rim which encompasses and fastens a gem in its setting; the groove in which the glass of a watch is fitted.

be-zet-ta (be-zet'tâ), *n.* a dye obtained by immersing coarse rags in a colored solution.

be-zique (be-zēk'), *n.* a game of cards.

be-zoar (bē'zōr), *n.* a calcareous concretion found in the intestines of certain animals.

bhang, bang (bang), *n.* an Eastern drug prepared from the dried leaves of the hemp plant, having strong narcotic and astringent qualities; hashish.

bi-an-nu-al (bī-an'ū-âl), *adj.* occurring twice in a year.

bi-an-nu-al-ly (-li), *adv.* twice a year.

bi-ar-tic-u-late (bī-är-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having two joints.

bi-as (bī'ăs), *n.* [*pl.* biases (-ez)]. a seam formed by uniting the edges of two pieces of cloth cut obliquely to the texture; a weight on the side of a bowl which causes it to turn from a straight line; prepossession or undue propensity for; prejudice: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to give a bias or particular direction to; incline to one side; influence; prejudice; prepossess: *adv.* in a slanting manner; obliquely.

bi-ax-i-al (bī-âks'i-âl), or **biaxal** ('al), *adj.* having two axes.

bi-ax-i-al-ly (-li), *adv.* with two axes.

bib (bib), *n.* a piece of cloth placed under an infant's chin to protect its clothes.

bi-bas-ic (bī-bās'ik), *adj.* a term applied to acids which combine with two equivalents of a base.

bib-ber (bib'er), *n.* a tippler.

Bi-ble (bī'bl), *n.* the Book (or the Books) by pre-eminence; the writings of the Old and New Testament, whether in the original tongue or translated.

Bib-li-cal (bib'li-kâl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Bible; scriptural.

Bib-li-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* according to the Bible.

Bib-li-cist (bib'li-sist), *n.* one who adheres to the strict letter of the Bible.

bib-li-og-ra-pher (bib-li-og'râ-fẽr), *n.* one who is versed in the making of books, or writes a history of their production.

bib-li-o-graph-ic (bib-li-o-graf'-ik) or **bibliographical** (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the history of books.

bib-li-o-graph-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a bibliographical manner.

bib-li-og-ra-phy (bib-li-og'râ-fi), *n.* the science or description of books; a list of authorities on any subject.

bib-li-o-klept (bib'li-o-klept), *n.* a book stealer.

bib-li-ol-a-ter (bib-li-ol'â-tẽr) or **bib-li-ol-a-trist** (-trist) *n.* a book worshiper; one addicted to bibliolatry.

bib-li-ol-a-try (bib-li-ol'â-tri), *n.* book worship; excessive reverence for the letter of the Scriptures.

bib-li-o-log-ic-al (bib-li-o-loj'-ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to bibliology.

bib-li-ol-o-gy (bib-li-ol'o-ji), *n.* an account of books; Biblical literature or doctrine.

bib-li-o-ma-ni-a (bib-li-o-mā'-ni-â), *n.* a mania for acquiring rare and curious books.

bib-li-o-ma-ni-ac (bib-li-o-mā'-ni-ak), *n.* one who has a mania for acquiring books.

bib-li-o-phile (bib'li-o-fīl), *n.* a lover of books.

bib-li-oph-i-lism (bib-li-of'i-lizm), *n.* love of books.

bib-li-o-pole (bib'li-o-pōl), *n.* a book-seller, especially one who deals in rare works.

bib-li-o-the-ca (bib-li-o-thē'kâ), *n.* a library.

bib-lus (bib'lus), *n.* another name for the papyrus.

bib-u-lous (bib'ū-lus), *adj.* readily absorbing or imbibing fluids; spongy; addicted to drink.

bi-cam-e-ral (bī-kam'e-râl), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of two legislative chambers.

bi-car-bon-ate (bī-kär'bon-āt), *n.* a carbonate or salt containing two equivalents of carbonic acid to one of a base.

bi-car-i-nate (bī-kar'i-nāt), *adj.* having two keel-like projections.

bi-cau-date (bī-kaw'dāt), *adj.* furnished with or ending in two tails.

bice, bise (bīs), *n.* a name given to two pigments used in painting, one blue and the other green, called blue bice and green bice respectively.

bi-cen-te-na-ry (bī-sen'te-nâ-ri), *n.* the two hundreth anniversary of any event, or its celebration: *adj.* pertaining to a bicentenary.

bi-cen-ten-ni-al (bi-sen-ten'i-âl), *adj.* comprising two hundred years: *n.* the two hundreth anniversary of an event, or its celebration.

bi-ceph-a-lous (bī-sef'â'lus), *adj.* having two heads.

bi-ceps (bī'seps), *n.* a muscle having two heads; the large flexor muscle of the arm and thigh.

bi-chlo-ride (bī-klō'rīd, or 'rid), *n.* a compound of two or more atoms of chlorine combined with a base.

bi-chord (bī'kôrd), *adj.* having two chords.

bi-chro-mate (bī-krō'māt), *n.* a salt having two parts of chromic acid to one of the base.

bi-cip-it-al (bī-sip'it-ăl), or **bi-cipitous** (-us), *adj.* having two heads; pertaining to a biceps muscle; dividing into two parts at either extremity.

bick-er (bik'ĕr), *v.i.* to engage in petty altercation; move rapidly with a noise; quiver; flicker: *n.* a noisy wrangle.

bi-con-cave (bī-kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow on both sides.

bi-con-ju-gate (bī-kon'jū-gāt), *adj.* twice paired.

bi-con-vex (bī-kon'veks), *adj.* rounded on both sides.

bi-corn (bī'kôrn) or **bicornus** ('us), *adj.* having two horns.

bi-cor-po-ral (bī-kôr'pō-răl) or **bi-cor-po-rate** (-rāt), *adj.* having two bodies.

bi-cus-pid (bī-kus'pid) or **bicuspidate** (-āt), *adj.* having two points or prominences: *n.* one of the double-pointed teeth forming the first pair of molars on either side of the jaw, above and below.

bi-cy-cle (bī'si-kl), *n.* a vehicle for human propulsion, consisting of two wheels placed in line, connected by a fork and backbone, and supporting a saddle for the rider, the machine being propelled by the feet by means of treadles attached to cranks or levers: *v.i.* to ride on a bicycle.

bi-cy-cling (bī'si-kling), or **bi-cy-clism** (-klizm), *n.* the practice or art of riding a bicycle. (The abbreviation *cycling* is now in common use.)

bi-cy-clist (bī'si-klist), *n.* one who rides a bicycle; a cyclist.

bid (bid), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bade (bad) or bid, *p.p.* bidden, bid, *p.pr.* bidding], to make an offer of; propose as a price; offer for; invite; request; ask; offer or express by words; command; order or direct; enjoin; proclaim: *v.i.* to make an offer; offer a price: *n.* an offer of a price; a price offered at auction.

bid-la-ble (bid'ă-bl), *adj.* docile, obedient.

bid-der (bid'ĕr), *n.* one who bids or offers a price, as at a sale or auction.

bid-ding (bid'ing), *n.* an order; command; proclamation; the act of offering a price at auction.

bid-dy (bid'i), *n.* a fowl or chicken.

bide (bīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bode, bided, *p.pr.* biding], to inhabit; reside; *v.t.* to endure; suffer; wait for.

bi-dent (bī'dent), *n.* a two-pronged instrument.

bi-den-tal (bī-den'tăl) or **bidentate** ('tāt), *adj.* having two teeth, or two tooth-like processes.

bid-ing (bīd'ing), *n.* an awaiting; a residence.

bi-en-ni-al (bī-en'ni-ăl), *adj.* happening once in two years; continuing or existing for two years, as plants: *n.* a plant which produces roots and leaves in the first year, and in the second flowers, fruit, and seed, afterwards perishing; something which is held once in two years.

bi-en-ni-al-ly (-li), *adv.* once in two years.

bier (bēr), *n.* a frame or carriage on which a corpse is placed, or conveyed to the grave; a tomb.

bi-fa-ci-al (bī-fā'shi-ăl), *adj.* having two similar faces or the opposite surfaces alike.

bi-fa-ri-ous (bī-fā'ri-us), *adj.* two-fold; two-rowed; pointing in two ways.

bi-fer (bī'fĕr or bē'fĕr), *n.* a plant bearing flowers or fruit twice a year.

bif-er-ous (bif'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing flowers or fruit twice a year.

bi-fid (bī'fid), *adj.* partially divided into two.

bi-fil-ar (bī-fil'ar), *adj.* two-threaded; fitted with two threads.

bi-fo-cal (bī-fō'kăl), *adj.* having two foci.

bi-fold (bī'fōld), *adj.* two-fold; double.

bi-fo-li-ate (bī-fō'li-āt), *adj.* having two leaves.

bi-fur-cate (bī-fēr'kāt), *v.i.* to divide in two directions: *adj.* divided into two branches.

bi-fur-ca-tion (bī-fēr-kā'shun), *n.* a forking or division into two branches.

big (big), *adj.* [*compar.* bigger, *superl.* biggest], of great bulk or magnitude; grown up; pregnant; full of something important; full; inflated; pompous.

big game (gām), *n.* the hunter's name for large animals.

big-horn (big'hôrn), *n.* the wild sheep of the Rocky Mountains.

big-wig (big'wig), *n.* an important person; great official importance.

bi-ga (bī'gă), *n.* a two-horse chariot.

big-a-mist (big'ă-mist), *n.* one guilty of bigamy.

big-a-mous (big'ă-mus), *adj.* pertaining to and involving bigamy.

big-a-my (big'ă-mi), *n.* the offense of contracting a second marriage while having a wife living.

bight (bīt), *n.* a loop or bend of a rope, in distinction from the ends; a bend in a coast-line forming an open bay; a small bay between two headlands.

Big-no-ni-a (big-nō'ni-ă), *n.* a large genus of American tropical climbing plants, to which the trumpet-creeper belongs.

big-ot (big'ot), *n.* one who is unreasonably and blindly attached to a particular creed, church, or party; one who is intolerant of opinions which differ from his own.

big-ot-ed (big'ot-ed), *adj.* characterized by bigotry.

big-ot-ry (big'ot-ri), *n.* [*pl.* bigotries (-riz)], the state or condition of a narrow-minded, intolerant person; blind and obstinate attachment to a particular creed, party, or opinion; intolerance; fanaticism.

bi-jou (bē-zhōō'), *n.* [*pl.* bijoux (-zhōōz)] a jewel; any small and elegantly finished arficle.

bi-jou-te-rie (bē-zhōō'te-rē), *n.* jewelry or other small articles of vertu.

bi-la-bi-ate (bī-lā'bi-āt), *adj.* having two lips.

bi-lat-er-al (bī-lat'ēr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having two sides.

bi-lat-er-al-ly (-li) *adv.* in a two-sided manner; on both sides.

bil-ber-ry (bil'bēr-ri), *n.* [*pl.* bilberries (-riz)], the whortleberry.

bil-bo (bil'bō), *n.* [*pl.* bilboes ('bōz)] a rapier or sword: *pl.* a long bar of iron with sliding shackles for the feet, and a lock at the end, formerly used as fetters.

bile (bīl), *n.* a yellow bitter fluid secreted by the liver from venous blood; ill-humor.

bile-stone ('stōn), *n.* a gall-stone.

bilge (bilj), *n.* the bulging part of a cask; the broadest part of a ship's bottom, on which the vessel rests when aground: *v.i.* to spring a leak by a fracture in the bilge: *v.t.* to stave, or break in, the bottom or bilge of a ship.

bilge-board ('bōrd), *n.* one of the boards covering the timbers where the bilge-water accumulates.

bilge-keel ('kēl), *n.* a piece of timber secured edgewise under the bottom of a vessel to prevent heavy rolling.

bilge-wa-ter ('waw-tēr), *n.* water which accumulates in the bilge of a ship.

bilge-ways ('wāz), *n.pl.* the timber supporting the cradle of a vessel, which upholds it while being built, and in launching.

bil-i-a-ry (bil'i-ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; conveying the bile.

bi-lin (bī'lin), *n.* a yellow gummy substance precipitated from bile.

bi-lin-gual (bī-ling'gwăl), *adj.* written or expressed in two languages.

bi-lin-gual-ly (-li), *adv.* in two languages.

bil-ious (bil'yus), *adj.* pertaining to the bile; having the system disordered by derangement of the biliary function; choleric.

bil-ious-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being bilious.

bi-lit-er-al (bī-lit'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* consisting of two letters: *n.* a word, root, or syllable consisting of two letters.

bilk (bilk), *v.t.* to deceive or defraud, as by evading a payment or non-fulfillment of an engagement; to escape or steal away from (a person, place, or thing); to dodge: *n.* a trick; a hoax: (*slang*) a swindler; sponger.

bill (bil), *n.* the beak of a bird: *v.i.* to join bills, as doves; caress in fondness; to issue bills or posters.

bill (bil), *n.* a kind of hatchet with a blade hook-shaped toward the point, used in pruning, &c.; a battle-axe, attached to a long staff, formerly used by infantry; the extremity of the fluke of an anchor.

bill (bil), *n.* an account for goods sold, services rendered, or work done; a document binding the signer or signers to pay a specified sum at a certain date or on demand; a draft of a proposed statute presented to a legislature; a printed advertisement; any written paper containing a statement of particulars; a written declaration of wrong or injury sustained or committed.

bill-bro-ker (bil'brō-kĕr), *n.* one who negotiates the discount of bills of exchange.

bill of en-try (en'tri), *n.* a written account of goods entered at the custom house.

bill of ex-change (eks-chānj'), *n.* a written order from one person or house (the drawer) to another (the acceptor) to pay to the person designated a certain sum at a fixed time, in consideration of value received.

bill of health (helth), *n.* a certificate given to the master of a vessel, under the signature of a consul or other authority, specifying the state of the health of a ship's company or passengers at the time of her clearing a port.

bill of la-ding (lā'ding), *n.* a document specifying the goods shipped on board a vessel, and signed by the master of such ship, acknowledging the receipt of the goods, and undertaking their safe conveyal to the consignee, unforeseen perils being excepted.

bill of mor-tal-i-ty (môr-tal'-i-ti), *n.* the official return of the deaths (also births) occurring in a particular district within a certain period.

bill of sale (sāl), *n.* a formal instrument for the transfer of goods and chattels.

billed (bild), *adj.* having a bill or beak.

bil-let (bil'et), *n.* a small paper in writing; a note or short letter; ticket directing soldiers at what house to lodge; a soldier's lodging: *v.t.* to quarter or lodge, as soldiers: *v.i.* to be quartered or lodged.

bil-let (bil'et), *n.* a small stick or log of wood, as for fuel; an ornament in Norman work, resembling a billet of wood.

bil-let-doux (bil-le-dōō'), *n.* [*pl.* billets-doux (bil-le-dōōz'), a love-letter. [Fr.]

bill-hook (bil'hook), *n.* a small kind of hatchet with a hooked point.

bil-liards (bil'yĕrdz), *n.* a game played on a rectangular, cloth-covered slate table, with ivory balls and a cue. (The *sing.* form *billiards* is used always in composition, as billiard-ball.)

bil-lings-gate (bil'ingz-gāt), *n.* coarse or profane language; virulent abuse.

bil-lion (bil'yun), *n.* in the United States and France one thousand millions (1,000,000,000); in England and Germany a million millions (1,000,000,000,000).

bil-lon (bil'on), *n.* an alloy of gold and silver, with a large proportion of copper or other base metal, used in coinage of low value.

bil-lot (bil'ot), *n.* bullion in the mass or bar.

bil-low (bil'ō), *n.* a great wave of the sea swelled by the wind: *v.i.* to rise and roll in large waves or surges.

bil-ly (bil'i), *n.* a policeman's club.

bil-ly-goat (bil'i-gōt), *n.* a male goat.

bi-lo-bate (bī-lō'bāt), or **bilobed** ('lōbd), *adj.* divided into two lobes or segments.

Bi-ma-na (bī'ma-na), *n.* an order of mammals having hands as distinguished from feet, including man only.

bi-ma-nous (bī'ma-nus), *adj.* having two hands.

bi-met-al-lic (bī-met-al'ik), *adj.* pertaining to two metals; pertaining to bimetallism.

bi-met-al-lism (bī-met'âl-izm), *n.* the legalized adoption of two metals (as gold and silver) in the currency of a country, at a fixed ratio.

bi-met-al-list (bī-met'âl-ist), *n.* an advocate for the use of a double metallic standard.

bi-month-ly (bī-munth'li), *adj.* occurring once in two months.

bin (bin), *n.* a receptacle for any commodity, as corn, coal, &c.; a frame for bottles in a wine-cellar.

bi-na-ry (bī'na-ri), *adj.* consisting of two things or parts; two-fold.

bi-na-ry star (stär), *n.* a double star or sun whose members revolve round their common center of gravity.

bi-nate (bī'nāt), *adj.* growing in couples.

bind (bīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bound, *p.pr.* binding], to confine or make fast with a cord or band; confine or restrain by physical force; unite by bonds of affection, loyalty, or duty; hold by any moral tie; hinder or restrain; protect or strengthen by a band, border, or cover; fasten together; cause to cohere; place under legal obligation: *v.i.* to tie up; confine by ligature or band; be obligatory; grow hard or stiff; stick together: *n.* anything which binds or ties; a twining stem; a stalk of hops; indurated clay or shale forming the roof of a coal-seam; a musical sign or brace grouping notes together.

Syn. fasten, fetter, fix, restrain, restrict, shackle.

Ant. (see free).

bind-weed ('wēd), *n.* a common name for plants belonging to the genus Convolvulus.

bind-ing (bīnd'ing), *n.* the act of making fast; a bandage; the cover of a book; something that secures the edges of cloth.

bine (bīn), *n.* the slender stem of a twining plant.

bing (bing), *n.* a heap or pile of anything.

bin-na-cle (bin'â-kl), *n.* a turret-shaped box containing a ship's compass.

bin-o-cle (bin'o-kl), *n.* a field or opera glass with two eye-tubes for the use of both eyes at once.

bi-noc-u-lar (bin-ok'ū-lēr), *adj.* having two eyes; pertaining to, or suited to, the use of both eyes. Also binoculate.

bi-no-mi-al (bī-nō'mi-âl), *n.* an expression or quantity consisting of two terms connected by the sign plus (+) or minus (—): *adj.* consisting of two terms; having two names.

bi-no-mi-al the-o-rem (thē'o-rem), *n.* the celebrated theorem of Sir Isaac Newton, which expresses the law of formation of any power of a binomial.

bi-nox-ide. Same as dioxide.

bi-o-blast. Another name for bioplast.

bi-o-dy-nam-ics (bī-o-dī-nam'iks), *n.* the doctrine of vital force or energy.

bi-o-gen-e-sis (bī-o-jen'e-sis), or **bi-og-e-ny** (-oj'e-ni), *n.* the doctrine that living organisms can proceed only from, or be generated by, living parents or germs; the science of life development.

bi-o-graph (bī'o-graf), *n.* a device for projecting seemingly animated pictures upon a screen.

bi-og-ra-pher (bī-og'rā-fēr), *n.* one who writes the history of a particular person's life.

bi-o-graph-ic-al-ly (bī-o-graf'-ik - ăl - li), *adv.* in the manner of a life history.

bi-og-ra-phy (bī-og'rā-fi), *n.* [*pl.* biographies (-fiz)], the history of the life of a particular person; biographical writings in general.

bi-o-log-ic (bī-o-loj'ik), or **biological** (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the science of life.

bi-o-log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in accordance with the principles of biology.

bi-ol-o-gist (bī-ol'o-jist), *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, the science of living forms.

bi-ol-o-gy (bī-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science which deals with the origin and life-history of plants and animals.

bi-o-plasm (bī'o-plazm), *n.* living germinal matter or protoplasm.

bi-o-plast (bī'o-plast), *n.* a minute mass of protoplasm possessing formative powers.

bi-o-tax-y (bī'o-tak-si), *n.* the classification of living organisms according to their structural characters.

bip-a-rous (bip'ă-rus), *adj.* bringing forth two at a birth.

bi-par-tite (bī-pär'tit), *adj.* divided into two similar parts; having two correspondent parts.

bi-par-ti-tion (bī-pär-tish'un), *n.* the act of dividing into two parts; the state of being so divided.

bi-ped (bī'ped), *adj.* having two feet: *n.* a two-footed animal.

bi-ped-al (bī'ped-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a biped; two-footed.

bi-pen-nate (bī-pen'nāt), or **bipennated** (-ed), *adj.* having two wings. Also bipinnate.

bi-plane (bī'plān), *n.* an aëroplane with two planes or gliding boards, as in the Wright machine.

bi-pli-cate (bī'pli-kāt), *adj.* doubly folded.

bi-quad-rate (bī-kwod'rāt), or **bi-quad-rat-ic** (-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the fourth power: *n.* the fourth power, arising from the multiplication of a square number or quantity by itself.

birch (bĕrch), *n.* [*pl.* birches ('ez)], a tree or shrub belonging to the genus Betula; a rod formed of birch twigs used for punishment; a birch-bark canoe: *adj.* birchen: *v.t.* to chastise with a birch rod; flog.

bir-chen (bĕr'chen), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, birch.

bird (bĕrd), *n.* a warm-blooded feathered vertebrate, furnished with wings, and belonging to the class Aves; small feathered game, as distinguished from water-fowl: *v.i.* to shoot or catch birds.

bird-lime (bĕrd'līm), *n.* a viscous substance prepared from holly-bark, and used for entangling small birds in bird-snaring: *v.t.* to smear with birdlime.

bird's-eye (bĕrdz'ī), *adj.* seen from above, or at a glance, as by a flying bird; hence, general, not minute or detailed.

birn (bĕrn), *n.* that part of a clarionet or a similar instrument into which the mouthpiece fits.

bi-ros-trate (bī-ros'trāt), *adj.* having a double beak, or beak-like process.

birth (bĕrth), *n.* the act of coming into life; the fact of being born; the act of bringing forth; lineage; extraction; descent; origin; beginning.

birth-rate ('rāt), *n.* the increase of population as shown by the percentage of registered births to the number of inhabitants in a district within a specified period.

birth-right ('rīt), *n.* any right or privilege to which a person is entitled by birth; the right of the first born.

bis-cuit (bis'kit), *n.* a kind of unraised bread, baked hard and dry, and shaped in flat cakes; pottery after the first baking and previous to glazing and burning.

bi-sect (bī-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide into two equal parts.

BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA

1. Mocking bird. 2. Humming bird. 3. Catbird. 4. House wren. 5. Carolina cuckoo. 6. Cedar bird. 7. Baltimore oriole. 8. Chicken hawk (male). 9. Blue yellow-backed warbler. 10. Great horned owl. 11. Brown thrasher. 12. Australian weaver bird (recently introduced in America). 13. Cardinal (male). 14. Wild turkey. 15. Kingfisher. 16. Peal's egret heron. 17. Woodpecker.

bi-sec-tion (bī-sek'shun), *n.* division into two equal parts.

bi-sec-tor (bī-sek'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, bisects; a straight line which bisects an angle.

bi-sex-u-al (bī-seks'ū-ăl), *adj.* combining the organs of both sexes in one individual; hermaphrodite.

bish-op (bish'up), *n.* one of the highest orders of an Episcopal Church; below in rank to an archbishop, but above a priest; a spiritual overseer; the spiritual head or ruler of a diocese, having the power of ordination, confirmation, and consecration; the name of one of the pieces used in playing chess, having the top cleft in resemblance to a miter, originally called *archer;* a beverage composed of wine, oranges, lemons, and sugar; a woman's dress-improver; a kind of pinafore: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to make a horse appear younger by manipulating its teeth, and hence to deceive by improving the appearance of anything.

bish-op's sleeve (bish'ups slēv), *n.* a wide sleeve worn by women, so called from its resemblance to that worn by Anglican bishops.

bish-op's staff (bish'ups stăf), *n.* a crosier.

bish-op-ric (bish'up-rik), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a bishop; a diocese.

bisk, bisque (bisk), *n.* soup or broth composed of several kinds of meat or fish boiled together; crawfish soup; a stroke allowed to an inferior player or side at lawn-tennis.

bis-muth (bis'- or biz'muth), *n.* one of the elements, a light reddish-colored metal of brittle texture.

bi-son (bī'son), *n.* the aurochs, or European bison, still preserved in Lithuania; the American bison, inaccurately termed the buffalo, which is now almost extinct.

bisque (bisk), *n.* an unglazed white porcelain, used for statuettes, &c.

bis-sex-tile (bis-seks'til), *n.* leap-year: *adj.* pertaining to leap-year.

bis-ter (bis'tēr), *n.* a dark brown pigment extracted from wood-soot.

bi-sul-phate (bī-sul'fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid in which half of its hydrogen is replaced by a positive element.

bi-sul-phite (bī-sul'fīt), *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid, half the hydrogen of which is replaced by the base.

bi-sym-me-try (bī-sim'e-tri), *n.* correspondence of the right and left parts of anything.

bit (bit), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bite.

bit (bit), *n.* a tool for boring; the metal mouthpiece of a bridle; the part of a key which enters the lock and acts on the bolts and tumblers; the cutting blade of a plane; a small piece or fragment of anything; any small coin: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bitted, *p.pr.* bitting], to put a bridle upon; put a bit in the mouth of a horse.

bitch (bich), *n.* the female of the dog, or of other canine animals.

bite (bīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* bit, *p.p.* bitten, bit, *p.pr.* biting], to seize, grip, cut, or crush with the teeth; sting, as an insect; cause smarting pain to; cut; pinch, as with intense cold; blight or blast; take fast hold of; to corrode or eat into; to cheat, trick, take in [now only in *p.p.*]: *v.i.* to have the habit or exercise the power of biting; inflict injury with the teeth; cause to sting or smart; take a bait; take a firm hold: *n.* the act of seizing with the teeth; a wound made by the teeth, or by a sting; a mouthful; a hold or grip; in printing, a blank on a page due to some intervening substance between the paper and the type.

bi-tel-e-phone (bī-tel'e-fōn), *n.* a pair of telephones arranged so that they can be applied simultaneously to both ears.

bi-ting-ly (bī'ting-li), *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

bitt (bit), *n.* a post of wood or iron to which cables are made fast [generally used in the *pl.*]: *v.t.* to put round the bitts.

bit-ten, *p.p.* of bite.

bit-ter (bit'ĕr), *adj.* having a sharp or harsh taste; acrid; piercing; painful; grievous; poignant; severe; reproachful; caustic; sarcastic; cruel: *n.* any substance that is bitter.
Syn. acid, acrid, keen, mournful, sharp, sour.
Ant. (see sweet).

bit-ter-cup (-kup), *n.* a cup made of quassia wood, which imparts a bitter taste to liquids poured into it.

bit-ter-ness (bit'ĕr-nes), *n.* acridity; sharpness or severity.

bit-ter-sweet (bit'ĕr-swēt), *n.* the woody nightshade, the roots and leaves of which when chewed produce first a bitter, then a sweet taste.

bit-ter-ish (-ish), *adj.* somewhat bitter.

bit-tern (bit'ĕrn), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family; the residual brine in salt works from which Epsom salt is prepared.

bit-ters (bit'ĕrs), *n.pl.* liquor in which herbs or roots are steeped.

bi-tu-men (bi-tū'men), *n.* mineral pitch.

bi-tu-mi-nous (bi-tū'mi-nus), *adj.* having the qualities of, or containing, bitumen.

bi-va-lent (bī'vā- or biv'ă-lent), *n.* an element, one of the atoms of which can replace two atoms of hydrogen.

bi-valve (bī'valv), *adj.* having two valves or shells united by a ligament: *n.* a mollusk whose shell is composed of two parts or valves, connected by a ligament or hinge, which are opened or closed by muscles, as the oyster or mussel.

biv-ou-ac (biv'ōō-ak), *n.* an encampment of soldiers in the open air, without tents: hence, any open air encampment: *v.i.* to encamp without tents in the open.

bi-wa (bē'wă), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument similar to the mandolin.

bi-week-ly (bī-wēk'li), *adj.* occurring or appearing every two weeks; fortnightly [frequently confused with *semi-weekly* = twice in a week.]

bi-zarre (bi-zär'), *adj.* odd in manner or appearance; fanciful; grotesque.

blab (blab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blabbed, *p.pr.* blabbing], to tell thoughtlessly: *v.i.* to talk indiscreetly; tell tales: *n.* one who lets out secrets, or tells tales.

black (blak), *adj.* destitute of light; of the darkest hue; opposed to white; enveloped in darkness; dismal; gloomy or forbidding; destitute of moral light or goodness; atrocious; evil; calamitous; threatening; clouded with anger; sullen: *n.* the darkest color; the opposite of white; a black pigment or dye; a negro; mourning: *v.t.* to make black; blacken; apply blacking to.

black-a-moor (blak'a-mōōr), *n.* a negro.

black-art ('ärt), *n.* necromancy, magic.

black-ball (blak'bawl), *v.t.* to reject or exclude (as a candidate) by placing black balls in the ballot box.

black-ber-ry (blak'ber-ri), *n.* the fruit of several species of prickly shrubs, of the genus Rubus, the British name for which is bramble. There are two American species.

black-bird (blak'bĕrd), *n.* an English song bird, a species of thrush, called also merle, ousel, or black thrush; a crow-like bird of North America; a name given to a kidnapped negro or Polynesian.

black-board (blak'bōrd), *n.* a board painted black, to write or draw on with chalk.

black-cap (blak'-kap), *n.* the popular name of several black-crested birds; the cap worn by a judge when pronouncing sentence of death; the black raspberry.

black-cat-tle (blak-kat'l), *n.pl.* cattle raised for slaughter, irrespective of color.

black-cock (blak'-kok), *n.* the male of the European black grouse or black game; the heathcock.

black-en (blak'n), *v.i.* to grow black or dark: *v.t.* to make black; defame; asperse.

black-fish (blak'-fish), *n.* a female salmon immediately after spawning; a common name for several species of American and European fish.

black-flag (blak'flag), *n.* the flag of a pirate, with a skull and crossbones emblazoned upon it.

black-fly (blak'-flī), *n.* a black plant-louse; a minute beetle injurious to turnips.

black-fri-ar (blak'-frī-ar), *n.* a friar of the Dominican order; so called from the black gown adopted by members of the order.

black-guard (blag'ärd), *n.* a man of low character, and addicted to the use of foul or abusive language; a scoundrel: *adj.* vicious; low; vile; scurrilous; abusive: *v.t.* to revile in scurrilous language.

black-guard-ism (blag'ärd-izm), *n.* the conduct or language of a blackguard.

Black-hand (blak-hand), a Sicilian secret blackmailing society.

black-hole (blak'-hōl), *n.* a dungeon or dark cell in a prison; a place of confinement for soldiers.

black-ing (blak'ing), *n.* a preparation for imparting a shining black polish to boots.

black-ish (blak'ish), *adj.* somewhat black.

black-jack (blak'-jak), *n.* a large leathern vessel or drinking-cup of old times; the ensign of a pirate; a Cornish mining term for blende.

black-lead (blak'led), *v.t.* to cover with blacklead or plumbago: *n.* plumbago.

black-leg (blak'-leg), *n.* one who endeavors to obtain money by cheating at races or cards; a rook; an opprobrious term for a workman who is not a member of any trade union; a disease affecting sheep and cattle.

black-let-ter (blak'-let-ēr), *n.* the old English or Gothic letter employed in the early manuscripts and the first printed books: *adj.* written or printed in black-letter.

black-list (blak'-list), *n.* a list of persons who are deemed to be deserving of punishment, or whom it is desirable to exclude from business transactions: *v.t.* to put in a black-list.

black-mail (blak'māl), *n.* a tax anciently paid in money, corn, or cattle, in the north of England, and in Scotland, to the agents of robbers, to secure protection from pillage; hence extortion by means of intimidation: *v.t.* to extort money or goods from by intimidation of any kind.

black-smith (blak'smith), *n.* a smith who works in iron and makes iron utensils, horse-shoes, &c.

black-snake (blak'snāk), *n.* a black colored serpent; a heavy whip made of braided cowhide.

black-strap (blak'strap), *n.* mixed rum and molasses; among sailors, cheap wine.

black-thorn (blak'thôrn), *n.* the sloe; a stick cut from the stem of the sloe.

blad-der (blad'ēr), *n.* a thin elastic membranous bag in animals, in which a fluid is collected; any vesicle, blister, or pustule containing fluid or air; a hollow membranous appendage to some plants: *v.t.* put up in a bladder, as lard.

blad-der-y (blad'ēr-i), *adj.* resembling or containing bladders.

blade (blād), *n.* the leaf of a grass; the young stalk or spire of a grass; the broad expanded part of a leaf; the cutting part of an instrument; the broad part of an oar; anything resembling a blade; a dashing, reckless, rollicking fellow: *v.t.* to furnish with a blade: *v.i.* put forth blades.

blade-bone (blād'bōn), *n.* the scapula or shoulder-blade.

blain (blān), *n.* a pustule or blister.

bla-ma-ble (blā'mȧ-bl), *adj.* worthy of being blamed; deserving of censure.

bla-ma-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a culpable manner.

blame (blām), *v.t.* to censure; reproach: *n.* an imputation of a fault; censure; responsibility for anything wrong.

Syn. condemn, reprove, upbraid.

Ant. (see praise).

blame-ful (blām'fool), *adj.* meriting blame.

blame-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a censurable manner.

blanch (blânch), *v.t.* to take the color out; make lustrous; to remove the covering of: *v.i.* become white; turn pale: *n.* lead ore found separate in the rock.

blanc-mange (blȧ-monzh'), *n.* a white jelly, composed of isinglass, &c.

bland (bland), *adj.* mild; soft; gentle; affable; soothing.

blan-dish-ment (blan'dish-ment), *n.* winning expressions or actions; artful caresses.

blank (blangk), *adj.* confounded; confused; dejected; empty; free from writing or printing; without result; absolute; complete: *n.* any void space; an unfilled space in a written or printed document; a lottery ticket which fails to draw a prize; disk of metal prior to stamping; the white spot in the center of a target: *v.t.* a euphemistic form of the oath *damn*.

blank verse (vĕrs), *n.* unrhymed verse.

blan-ket (blang'ket), *n.* a soft, loosely woven woolen cloth for a bed or as a covering: *v.t.* to toss in a blanket by way of punishment or joke; pass to windward to take the wind out of a vessel's sails.

blan-ket-ing (blang'ket-ing), *n.* coarse cloth for blankets; the act of tossing in a blanket.

blare (blār), *v.i.* to bellow; to give forth a loud sound like a trumpet: *v.t.* to sound loudly; trumpet forth: *n.* a noise like the blast of a trumpet.

blar-ney (blär'ni), *n.* soft, wheedling speech; flattery: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blarneyed, *p.pr.* blarneying], to influence or deceive by soft, wheedling speeches; humbug with flattery.

blar-ney-stone *n.* a stone in the wall of Blarney Castle, Cork, on kissing which a person is said to become an adept in flattery.

bla-sé (blȧ-zā'), *adj.* exhausted by excess of pleasure. [Fr.]

blas-pheme (blas-fēm'), *v.t.* to speak irreverently of; mock; revile: *v.i.* to utter blasphemy; use profane language.

blas-phe-mous (blas'fe-mus), *adj.* uttering, containing, or exhibiting blasphemy; profane.

blas-phe-my (blas'fe-mi), *n.* [*pl.* blasphemies (-miz)], impious, profane, or mocking speech concerning God or sacred things; expressed contempt or contumely for the personality or authority of God.

blast (blȧst), *n.* a violent or sudden gust of wind; a forcible stream of air from an orifice; the sound produced by blowing a wind instrument; any sudden pernicious influence upon plants or animals; a blight; the explosion of gunpowder, dynamite, &c., in rending or removing rocks, or the charge so used; a flatulent disease in sheep: *v.t.* to injure; cause to fade or wither by some pernicious influence; blight; ruin or destroy; to rend or shatter by any explosive agent.

blast-ing ('ing), *n.* rending stone, &c. by explosives; a blighting or withering.

blas-te-ma (blas-tē'mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* blastemata (-mȧ-tȧ)], the point of growth of an organ as yet unformed, from which it is developed.

blas-to-derm (blas'to-dĕrm), *n.* the germinal spot in an ovum, from which the embryo is developed.

bla-tant (blā'tănt), *adj.* bawling; noisy.

blath-er (bla*th*'ĕr), *n.* foolish chatter.

blath-er-skite (bla*th*'ĕr-skit), *n.* a blustering,

noisy fellow; balderdash. (U. S. and Scot.)

blaze (blāz), *n.* a body of flame; brilliant sunlight; a sudden bursting out; active display; a white spot on the face of a horse or other quadruped; a white mark cut on a tree, to serve as a guide: *v.t.* to mark, as trees, by removing a portion of the bark, so as to indicate a path or boundary; to publish widely: *v.i.* to flame; send forth a brilliant light; be conspicuous.

blaz-er (blāz'ẽr), *n.* that which shines; a bright colored striped jacket.

bla-zon (blā'zn), *n.* a coat of arms; a description of armorial bearings; ostentatious display: *v.t.* to explain technically, according to heraldic rules; embellish; display; proclaim boastingly.

bla-zon-ment (blā'zn-ment), *n.* the act of blazoning.

bla-zon-ry (blā'zn-ri), *n.* a heraldic device; the art of describing and explaining coats of arms; decoration, as with heraldic devices.

bleach (blēch), *v.t.* to make white by removing color or dirt by the action of the sun's rays, or by a chemical process: *v.i.* to grow or become white.

bleach-er (blēch'er), *n.* the low-priced space or seats for spectators at baseball and other games.

bleach-er-y (blēch'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* bleacheries (-iz)], a place where bleaching is carried on.

bleach-ing-pow-der (pou'dẽr), *n.* chloride of lime.

bleak (blēk), *adj.* exposed to wind and cold; desolate; unsheltered; cheerless; piercing.

bleak (blēk), *n.* a small river fish, remarkable for its brilliant silvery scales.

blear (blēr), *adj.* sore or dim from a watery discharge: said of the eyes: *v.t.* to make sore or watery, as the eyes; to dim or obscure.

bleat (blēt), *v.i.* to cry as, or like, a sheep: *n.* a cry, as of a sheep.

bleb (bleb), *n.* a blister; a pustule; a bubble.

bleed (blēd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bled, *p.pr.* bleeding], to emit, or lose blood; to shed one's blood; to lose sap or juice; to pay or lose money freely: *v.t.* to take blood from; take money, &c., from.

blem-ish (blem'ish), *v.t.* to injure; stain; mar; tarnish; defame: *n.* any defect or deformity, physical or moral; a blemish.

Syn. flaw, speck, spot, stain.

Ant. (see ornament).

blench (blench), *v.i.* to start back; flinch; quail.

blend (blend), *v.t.* to mix together, so that the things mixed cannot be separated or individually distinguished: *v.i.* to mingle; shade imperceptibly into each other: *n.* a mixture as of colors, liquids, tobaccos, teas, &c.; a shading of one color, &c., into another.

blende (blend), *n.* a native sulphide of zinc.

blen-ny (blen'i), *n.* a kind of small marine fish.

bless (bles), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed & blest, *p.pr.* -ing], to consecrate; invoke a blessing upon; bestow happiness upon; praise or extol; esteem happy.

bless-ed-ness (bles'ed-nes), *n.* the state of being blessed; happiness; heavenly joys.

bless-ing (bles'ing), *n.* an invocation of happiness on another; a benediction; that which promotes prosperity; a divine benefit or gift; a mercy or boon; grateful adoration.

blest, *p.t., p.p & p.adj.* a contracted form of blessed.

blet (blet), *n.* a decayed spot in fruit: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bletted, *p.pr.* bletting], to become internally decayed.

blew *p.t.* of blow.

blew-its (blōō'its), *n.* the edible purple mushroom.

blight (blīt), *n.* a disease in plants, which causes them to wither partly or wholly; smut; mildew; anything which serves to check, nip, or destroy: *v.t.* to affect with blight; to check, nip, destroy, or frustrate.

blind (blīnd), *adj.* destitute of the sense of sight; without light, morally or intellectually; undiscriminating; inconsiderate; hidden; essentially incomplete; closed at one end; without understanding: *n.* anything which serves to hinder or obstruct vision, or intercepts the passage of light; a window-screen; a blinker; something to mislead the eye or the understanding: *v.t.* to deprive of sight; make blind, intellectually or morally; obscure; conceal.
Syn. sightless, heedless.
Ant. (see far-sighted).

blind-coal (blīnd'kōl), *n.* a flameless anthracite.

blind-fish (blīnd'fish), *n.* a diminutive fish of pale color, with rudimentary eyes, inhabiting the waters of Mammoth Cave, Kentucky.

blind-fold (blīnd'fōld), *adj.* having the eyes covered so as to be unable to see; having the mental eye or understanding darkened: *v.t.* to cover the eyes of, as with a bandage; hinder from seeing.

blind-ness ('nes), *n.* want of sight; want of discernment; ignorance; heedlessness.

blind-shell (blīnd'shel), *n.* a shell which falls without exploding, or contains no charge.

blind-side (blīnd'sīd), *n.* the weakest or most vulnerable side.

blind-spot (blīnd'spot), *n.* that point in the retina where the optic nerve enters the eye, and which is not sensitive to light.

blind-worm (blīnd'wĕrm), *n.* a small slender, limbless lizard, so named from the popular but erroneous supposition that it was blind. Also called slow-worm.

blink (blink), *v.i.* to wink with or as with the eye; twinkle; to get a glimpse; glimmer: *v.t.* to evade or shut one's eyes to; shirk: *n.* a glimpse or glance; a gleam; a glimmer; a twinkle; the gleam reflected from an ice-field or -berg at sea: *pl.* boughs cast in the path of deer to check their course.

blin-ker (bling'kĕr), *n.* one who blinks; a leather flap placed one on each side of a horse's bridle to prevent him from seeing any object except in front; that which obscures the sight or mental perception: *pl.* colored spectacles to shield the eyes from excess of light.

bliss (blis), *n.* the highest degree of happiness; blessedness; the perfect joy of heaven.

bliss-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a blissful manner.

blis-ter (blis'tĕr), *n.* a vesicle or pustule on the skin containing watery matter or serum; an elevation made by the raising of an external film or skin; an application to the skin to produce a blister: *v.t.* to raise a blister or blisters on: *v.i.* to rise in blisters, or become covered with blisters.

blithe (blīth), *adj.* gay; joyous; glad; mirthful; sprightly.

blithe-some (blīth'sum), *adj.* gay; merry.

bliz-zard (bliz'ard), *n.* a furious hurricane of wind with fine blinding snow, and characterized by intense cold; a poser.

bloat (blōt), *v.t.* to cause to swell; make turgid or swollen, as with water or air; inflate; to cure in smoke; make vain: *v.i.* to grow turgid.

bloat-er (blōt'ĕr), *n.* a herring smoked and partially dried, but not split open.

blob (blob), *n.* a blister; a bubble.

bloc (blŏk), *n.* a political group which votes and acts together. [Fr.]

block (blok), *n.* any unshaped solid mass of matter, as of wood, stone, &c.; a piece of wood for supporting the neck of a person condemned to be decapitated; a piece of hard wood prepared for the tool of the engraver; the piece of hard wood to which an electrotype, &c., is secured; a wooden mold for shaping hats; the piece of wood in which the wheels of one or more grooved pulleys run; a row of buildings; a square or portion of a city enclosed by streets; an obstruction; hindrance; shares bought or sold in the mass: *v.i.* to obstruct so as to hinder the passage of persons or things; stop up; to secure or support by blocks; to mold or shape on a block; to stop a train by signal; to give notice of opposition to a legislative bill, which cannot then be proceeded with after a specified time.

block-head (blok'hed), *n.* a stupid fellow.

block-house (blok'hous), *n.* an edifice constructed of heavy timber, and furnished with loopholes for musketry.

block system (blok' sis-tem), *n.* a system of working railway traffic by which the line is divided into short sections, no train being allowed to leave a section until the next section is signaled clear.

block-ade (blok-ād'), *n.* the shutting up of a place, as a port, by hostile ships or troops, with a view to compelling a surrender by preventing ingress or egress, or the reception of supplies: *v.t.* to surround and shut up; obstruct; block.

block-age (blok'ej), *n.* an obstruction.

blond, blonde (blond), *adj.* of a fair color; light colored: *n.* a person of very fair complexion and light hair (usually fem. *blonde*).

blonde-lace ('lās), *n.* a silk lace.

blood (blud), *n.* the fluid which circulates in the arteries and veins of an animal; the juice of anything, especially if red; kinship; consanguinity; lineage; extraction; high birth; temper; a man of high spirit; fleshy nature; blood shed in sacrifice; the atonement: *v.t.* to give a taste of blood; inure to the sight of blood.

blood-ed *adj.* of the best stock or breed.

blood-heat (blūd'hēt), *n.* the normal heat of the human blood in health (98° F.).

blood-horse (blud'hôrs), *n.* a horse of pure breed or pedigree.

blood-hound (blud'hound), *n.* a breed of large dogs remarkable for their acuteness of smell, and employed to track wounded game, or, as formerly, fugitive slaves and escaped criminals; a blood-hunter.

blood-i-ly (blud'i-li), *adv.* in a bloody manner; relentlessly; cruelly.

blood-i-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being bloody; disposition to shed blood.

blood-less (blud'les), *adj.* without blood; spiritless.

blood-mon-ey (blud'mun-i), *n.* money obtained at the cost of another's life; the reward paid for discovery or capture of a murderer; compensation paid to the next of kin of a person slain by another.

blood-shed (blud'shed), *n.* slaughter; spilling of blood.

blood-shot (blud'shot), *adj.* red and inflamed: said of the eyes.

blood-stone (blud'stōn), *n.* a dark green variety of quartz spotted with red jasper; heliotrope; red hematite iron ore.

blood-suck-er (blud'suk-ẽr), *n.* an animal that sucks blood; an extortioner.

blood-thirs-ty (blud'thẽrs-ti), *adj.* murderous; eager to shed blood.

blood-y (blud'i), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or resembling blood; blood-stained; cruel; murderous; attended with bloodshed; a coarse intensive expletive.

blood-y-flux (blud'i-fluks), *n.* dysentery.

bloom (blōōm), *n.* a blossom; the flower of a plant; the blossoming of flowers; a state or period of health and growth, promising higher perfection, or exhibiting freshness and beauty; the fresh color upon certain newly-gathered fruits; a flush; a glow; the powdery appearance on new coins, &c.; a rough mass of iron from the puddling furnace, intended to be drawn out under the hammer or rolled into bars: *v.i.* to produce blossoms; flower; exhibit the freshness and beauty of youth; glow.

bloom-er (blōōm'ẽr), *n.* a costume for women sought to be introduced by a Mrs. Bloomer, of New York, in 1849-50, and consisting of loose trousers under a short petticoat: (*pl.*), loose wide knickerbockers gathered below the knee, worn with or without an overskirt.

bloom-er-y (blōōm'ẽr-i), or **bloom-ar-y** ('ẽ-ri), *n.* a forge in which wrought iron is made directly from the ore.

blos-som (blos'um), *n.* the flower of a plant; the state of flowering; bloom: *v.i.* to put forth blossoms; flower; flourish.

blot (blot), *n.* a spot or stain; an obliteration or erasure; a blemish; disgrace: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blotted, *p.pr.* blotting], to spot or stain; mar; stain with infamy; cancel or efface [usually with *out*]: dry with blotting-paper; eclipse; obscure.

Syn. expunge, erase, obliterate.

blotch (bloch), *n.* a large irregular spot; a clumsy daub; an eruption, or pustule: *v.t.* to mark or disfigure with irregular blots or spots.

blotch-y (bloch'i), *adj.* having blotches.

blouse (blouz), *n.* a light, loose overgarment; a French workman: such artisans usually wearing a blue blouse.

blow (blō), *n.* a mass of blossoms; the state or condition of flowering: *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing], to blossom; flower.

blow (blō), *n.* a stroke with the hand or with a weapon; a knock; an act of hostility; a sudden shock or calamity.

blow (blō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* blew, *p.p.* blown, *p.pr.* blowing], to form or make a current of air; pant; breathe quickly; sound by being blown; spout water; boast: *v.t.* to drive a current of air upon; impel by a current of air; sound a wind instrument by forcing air through it; clear by forcing air through; form by inflation; put out of breath by fatigue; scatter or shatter by explosives; spread by report; deposit eggs in or upon: *n.* a blowing; a blast; a gale of wind; an egg deposited by a fly; the spouting of a whale.

Syn. buffet, cuff, knock, thump, disaster, misfortune, stroke.

blow-fly (blō'flī), *n.* any species of fly which deposits its eggs upon flesh.

blow-pipe (blō'pīp), *n.* a long tube of cane or reed used by South American Indians and the Dyaks of Borneo to discharge arrows by the force of the breath; a tube through which a current of air or gas is driven upon a flame so as to concentrate its heat upon a substance to fuse it.

blow-y (blō'i), *adj.* windy; breezy.

blowzed (blouzd) or **blowzy** (blou'zi), *adj.* ruddy-faced; high-colored; coarse-complexioned, as by exposure to the weather.

blub-ber (blub'ẽr), *v.i.* to weep violently, or so as to disfigure the face: *v.t.* to disfigure with weeping: *n.* the fat of whales and other cetaceans, from which train-oil is prepared; a jelly-fish or medusa.

bluch-er (blōōch'ẽr), *n.* a strong half-boot.

bludg-eon (bluj'un), *n.* a short heavy stick, sometimes loaded, used as a weapon.

blue (blū), *adj.* of the color of the clear sky; azure; low-spirited; dismal; severe; pedantic: *n.* color of the clear sky; one of the primary colors; azure; a dye or pigment of this color; pale without glare, as a flame: *v.t.* to make, or dye, blue.

blue-bell ('bel), *n.* the wild hyacinth; the harebell of Scotland.

blue-bird ('bẽrd), *n.* a small American bird of blue color.

blue-book ('book), *n.* a governmental official report, &c.: so called from the blue paper covers.

blue-blood ('blud), *n.* aristocratic lineage.

blue-bot-tle ('bot-l), *n.* a common field flower; a species of fly.

blue-bon-net ('bon-et), *n.* a Scotch cap of blue cloth; a name given to the Scottish troops before the Union; a Scotchman.

blue-buck ('buk), *n.* a name given to a small antelope, and the blauwbok of South America.

blue-dev-ils ('dev-ilz), *n.pl.* low spirits; mental depression; delirium tremens.

blue-grass ('grăs), *n.* a rich pasture grass.

blue-gum ('gum), *n.* a lofty tree of Australia, valuable for its timber, and for its essential

oil: used as a preventive against influenza.

blue-jack-et (blū'jak-et), *n.* a sailor.

blue-light (blū'līt), *n.* a light of that hue used as a signal; a pyrotechnic composition.

blue-mold (blū'mōld), *n.* a minute fungus which attacks bread and other food-stuffs.

blue-pet-er (blū'pē-tēr), *n.* a small blue flag with a white square in the center used as a signal for sailing, &c.

blue-rib-bon (blū'rib-un), *n.* a prized distinction; mark of success.

blue-spar (blū'spär), *n.* lazulite.

blue-stock-ing (blū'stok-ing), *n.* a woman of literary tastes or occupation.

blue-stone (blū'stōn), *n.* sulphate of copper.

blu-ing (blū'ing), *n.* the process of imparting a blue tint; the indigo, &c., used by washerwomen.

bluff (bluf), *adj.* having a broad, flattened front; rising steeply or boldly; broad and full; rough and hearty; surly; gruff: *n.* a high steep bank; a cliff or headland with a broad steep face: *v.t.* to deceive, or gain an advantage over, an opponent in the game of poker, by inducing the other players to suppose one's hand is more valuable than it is in reality: hence to frighten by an assumed possession of strength or knowledge.

Syn. blunt, abrupt, frank, impolite, rude, uncivil.

Ant. (see bland).

bluff-ly (-li), *adv.* in a blunt, outspoken, or off-hand manner.

bluff-y (bluf'i), *adj.* having bold steep banks, or headlands.

blu-ish (blū'ish), *adj.* somewhat blue.

blun-der (blun'dēr), *v.i.* to make a gross mistake; err stupidly; to move or act clumsily: *n.* a gross or stupid mistake.

blun-der-buss (blun'dēr-bus), *n.* a short gun or firearm with a large bore, now obsolete.

blun-der-ing-ly (blun'dēr-ing-li), *adv.* in a blundering manner.

blunt (blunt), *adj.* having a thick or rounded edge or point; not sharp; dull in understanding; abrupt in address; plain-spoken: *n.* money, especially silver money: *v.t.* to dull the edge or point of, by making it thicker; impair the force, keenness, or susceptibility of.

blunt-ish (blunt'ish), *adj.* somewhat blunt.

blur (blēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* blurred, *p.pr.* blurring], to dim; sully; stain; blemish: *n.* a smudge; a moral stain or blemish; a dim confused appearance.

blurt (blērt), *v.t.* to speak inadvertently; divulge unadvisedly [usually with *out*].

blush (blush), *v.i.* to become red in the face, as from shame or confusion; bloom; feel shame (for): *n.* the suffusion of the cheeks or face with a red color, through shame, confusion, modesty, &c.; a red or reddish color; a rosy tint.

blush-ful (blush'fool), *adj.* full of blushes.

blush-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a modest, blushing, manner.

blus-ter (blus'tēr), *v.i.* to be windy and boisterous, as the weather; talk in a noisy, swaggering style; bully; use empty threats: *v.t.* to utter with noisy violence [with *forth* or *out*]: *n.* the noise and violence of a storm, or of the wind in impotent gusts; noisy talk; empty menace; swagger.

blus-ter-ous (blus'tēr-us), **blustrous** ('trus), or **blus-ter-y** ('tēr-i), *adj.* noisy; tumultuous; rough.

bo-a (bō'å), *n.* [*pl.* boas ('åz)], a huge serpent of South America; a long fur tippet.

bo-a-con-stric-tor (bō'å-kon-strik'tēr), *n.* a serpent remarkable for its length and power of destroying its prey by constriction.

boar (bōr), *n.* the male of swine; the wild hog, or wild boar.

board (bōrd), *n.* a piece of timber sawed thin, and of considerable length and breadth compared with the thickness; a table for food; provision; entertainment; a council or court; a number of persons elected to the management of some public or private office or trust; a table or frame on which games are played; a thick stiff kind of paper; one of the two stiff covers of a book: *pl.* the stage of a theatre; the side, deck, or interior part of a ship or boat; the line over which a ship runs between tack and tack: *v.t.* to cover with boards; place at a board; furnish with food, or food and lodging, for a compensation; go on board of; enter a ship by force: *v.i.* to be supplied with meals, or obtain food and lodging, at a fixed charge.

board-er (bōrd'ẽr), *n.* one who pays for lodging or food by the day, week, &c.

board-ing (bōrd'ing), *n.* light timber collectively; a covering of boards; the act of supplying, or state of being supplied with, food and lodging for a stipulated sum; the act of entering a ship.

boar-ish (bōr'ish), *adj.* swinish; brutal; cruel.

boast (bōst), *v.i.* to brag; to speak of one's self or belongings in assertive and bombastic terms; vaunt; exult: *v.t.* to brag of: *n.* proud, vainglorious speech; a cause of boasting; occasion of pride, vanity, or laudable exultation; a stroke, in tennis, driving the ball at an acute angle against the court wall.

boast (bōst), *v.t.* to dress (stone) with a broad chisel and mallet; to dress (a block) in outline for a statue, &c., prior to more detailed or delicate work.

boast-ful (bōst'fool), *adj.* given to boasting.

boast-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a boastful manner.

boat (bōt), *n.* a small open vessel usually moved by oars but often by a sail; a ship; an open dish resembling a boat in shape: *v.t.* to transport in a boat: *v.i.* to go in a boat; row; sail.

boat-swain (bōt'swān, usually bō'sn), *n.* a petty officer of a ship who has charge of the rigging, anchors, cables, and cordage, and who summons the crew to their duty.

bob (bob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bobbed, *p.pr.* bobbing], to impart a short jerking motion to; to cut short: *v.i.* to have a short jerking motion; move or play to and fro, or up and down; to angle with a bob: *n.* any small round object playing loosely at the end of a chord, chain, &c.; a pendant; an ear-drop; the weight at the end of a pendulum, plumb-line, &c.; a knot of worms or rags on a string, used in angling for eels; a float; a short jerking action or motion; a bobwig; a shilling.

bob-bin (bob'in), *n.* one of the pins or small cylinders of wood used to carry and steady the threads in pillow-lace making; a spool or reel with a head at one or both ends, used to hold yarn or thread for spinning, weaving, or sewing; a machine-made cotton netting or lace, in imitation of pillow-lace; bobbinet.

bob-bi-net (bob-i-net'), *n.* an open fabric; an imitation in machine-work of pillow-lace.

bob-cat (bob'kăt), *n.* a lynx.

bob-o-link (bob'o-lingk), *n.* an American song-bird. Called also ricebird, reedbird.

bob-stay (bob'stā), *n.* one of two or more ropes or chains to hold the bowsprit down towards the stem or cut-water.

bob-tail (bob'tāl), *n.* a short tail or a tail cut short; the rabble (rag-tag and bobtail).

bob-tailed (bob'tāld), *adj.* having the tail cut short.

bob-white (bob'hwīt), *n.* the common American quail or partridge; its cry.

bock-beer (bok'bẽr), *n.* a variety of lager beer of double strength.

bo-co-wood (bō'kō-wood), *n.* the hard dark-colored wood of a tree of Guiana, extensively used for furniture, turnery, &c.

bode (bōd), *v.t.* to pretend; be an omen of: *v.i.* to augur; presage.

bod-ice (bod'is), *n.* the close-fitting waist or body of a woman's dress.

bod-i-ly (bod'i-li), *adj.* not mental; corporeal: *adv.* corporeally; entirely.

bod-ing (bōd'ing), *n.* an omen; presentiment: *adj.* foreboding; ominous.

bod-kin (bod'kin), *n.* a pointed instrument for piercing holes; a blunt needle for drawing tape, ribbon, &c., through a hem or loop; a long pin or stiletto to fasten up the hair; an awl-like printer's tool.

bod-y (bod'i), *n.* [*pl.* bodies ('iz)], the form and substance of an animal; the trunk, or main portion, of an animal or tree; the main or principal part of anything; a person; a number of individuals united by some common tie; a corporation; a united mass; a general collection; any solid geometrical figure; a material thing; a certain consistency or density; substance; strength, as wine, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bodied, *p.pr.* bodying], to furnish with a body; embody; produce in definite shape.

Syn. carcass, clay, form, frame, trunk, corpse, system.

Ant. (see spirit).

bod-y-col-or (bod'i-kul-ēr), *n.* a pigment possessing body or consistence, as distinguished from a transparent wash-tint.

bod-y pol-i-tic (bod'i pol'i-tik), *n.* the collective body of people living under an organized political government.

bod-y-snatch-er (bod'i-snatch-ēr), *n.* one who removes bodies from graves to sell them for dissection; resurrectionists.

Boer (bōōr), *n.* a Dutch colonist of South Africa engaged in farming or cattle breeding.

bog (bog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bogged, *p.pr.* bogging], to sink or submerge in a bog or quagmire: *v.i.* to sink or stick in a bog: *n.* a tract of wet, spongy ground, composed of decayed and decaying vegetable matter; a quagmire; marsh; morass.

bo-gey, bo-gy (bō'gi), *n.* [*pl.* bogeys, bogies ('giz)], a hobgoblin; a spectre.

bog-gle (bog'gl), *v.i.* to hesitate; waver; equivocate; act clumsily; bungle: *v.t.* to make a bungle of; embarrass: *n.* the act of hesitating or taking alarm; a bungle; botch.

bog-gy (bog'i), *adj.* full of bogs; marshy.

bo-gie, bo-gey (bō'gi), *n.* a four-wheeled truck supporting the front of a locomotive, or each end of a carriage, and turning beneath it by a central pivot; a sawmill truck.

bo-gus (bō'gus), *adj.* counterfeit; spurious.

bo-hea (bō-hē'), *n.* a kind of black tea.

Bo-he-mi-an (bō-hē'mi-ân), *n.* a native of Bohemia; a person who disregards social conventionalities, or evinces a wild or roving disposition; a gipsy: *adj.* pertaining to Bohemia.

Bo-he-mi-an-ism (bō-hē'mi-ân-izm), *n.* the life or habits of a person who by natural inclination leads a free and easy unconventional existence.

boil (boil), *v.i.* to be in a state of ebullition through the action of heat; seethe; be agitated or excited by passion or anger; be subjected to the action of boiling water: *v.t.* to heat to the boiling point; cause to bubble by heat; collect from, or separate, by boiling; subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid.

boil (boil), *n.* an inflamed and painful suppurating tumor.

boil-er (boil'ēr), *n.* a vessel in which a liquid is boiled or heated; a strong metallic vessel, in which steam is generated for driving engines or for other purposes.

bois-ter-ous (bois'tēr-us), *adj.* violent; rough; stormy; turbulent; noisy.

bo-las (bō'lâs), *n. sing.* or *pl.* a hunting implement consisting of two or more balls of iron or stone attached to the ends of a leather cord, used by the Gauchos and Indians of Southern and Western America.

bold (bōld), *adj.* courageous; venturesome; planned or executed with courage and spirit; forward; rude; impudent; over-stepping conventional rules; striking to the eye; steep; abrupt; prominent.

Syn. brave, daring, fearless, intrepid, undaunted.

Ant. (see timid).

bold-ness (bōld'nes), *n.* courage; assurance; daring.

bole (bōl), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree; a general term for friable clayey shale or clay, usually colored by oxide of iron.

bo-le-ro (bō-lā'rō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; the music accompanying such a dance.

bo-lide (bō'līd), *n.* a large meteor which explodes on coming into contact with the air.

boll (bōl), *n.* the pod or capsule of a plant, as of flax: *v.i.* to form into a boll or seed-vessel; go to seed (Ex. ix. 31).

bol-lard (bol'ărd), *n.* a strong post of wood or iron for securing hawsers.

bo-lo (bō'lō), *n.* a large knife, used in the Philippines as a war weapon.

Bol-she-vi-ki (bol-shi-vē'ki), *n.* [*pl.*] the radical socialist party in Russia. Followers are known as Bolshevists.

bol-ster (bōl'stĕr), *n.* a long pillow or cushion used to support the head; a pad to ease pressure; a compress; a cushioned or padded part of a saddle: *v.t.* to support with a pillow or cushion; prop; maintain; or support [usually with *up*].

bolt (bōlt), *n.* a short, thick arrow with a blunt head; a thunderbolt; a discharge of lightning; a stout metallic pin or rod used for holding objects together; a sliding catch for securing a door, gate, &c.; the portion of a lock shot or withdrawn by the key; an elongated bullet for use in a rifled cannon; a roll or length of certain textile fabrics; a refusal to support a nomination made by one's party, or withdrawal from one's party: *adv.* like a bolt; straight; suddenly: *v.t.* to shoot; discharge; start or spring; fasten or secure with a bolt; blurt out; swallow hurriedly or without chewing; secede from (a party) or decline to support (a party nomination): *v.i.* to shoot forth suddenly; depart with suddenness; start and run off.

bolt (bōlt), *v.t.* to sift or separate the coarser from the finer particles; hence to examine with care; separate.

bolt-er (bōlt'ĕr), *n.* one who bolts; a horse with the habit of running away; one who refuses to support a nominee: a sieve for meal; a fishing line.

bolt-rope (bōlt'rōp), *n.* a rope to which the edges of sails are sewed.

bo-lus (bō'lus), *n.* [*pl.* boluses (-ez)], a medicine in the form of a soft rounded mass, larger than an ordinary pill, to be swallowed at once; hence anything disagreeable which must be accepted.

bomb (bom or bum), *n.* a hollow iron ball or shell filled with an explosive material, fired from a mortar and usually exploded by a fuse; any missile similarly constructed and thrown by the hand.

bomb-ketch (bom'ketch), *n.* a strongly-built vessel, on which one or more mortars are mounted for use in a naval bombardment.

bom-bard (bom-bärd'), *v.t.* to attack with cannon; fire shot or shell at or into; assail hotly; fire questions at.

bom-bard-ier (bom-bärd-ēr'), *n.* a non-commissioned officer of the artillery.

bom-bard-ment (bom-bärd'ment), *n.* a continuous attack with shot and shell; the act of shelling a town or fort.

bom-bar-don (bom-bär'dun), or **bom-bar-do-ne** (dō'ne), *n.* a large-sized musical instrument of the trumpet class.

bom-bast (bom'bâst), *n.* originally cotton or other soft material used for stuffing garments: hence, high-sounding words; inflated language or style; fustian.

bom-bas-tic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an inflated manner or style.

bom-ba-zet, bom-ba-zette (bom-bă-zet'), *n.* a sort of thin woolen cloth, either plain or twilled.

bom-ba-zine (bom- or bum-bă-zēn'), *n.* a twilled fabric, of which the warp is silk and the weft worsted. Written also bombasine, bombasin, and bombazeen.

bomb-shell. Same as bomb.

bo-nâ fi-de (bō'nâ fīd'ez), *adj.* genuine. [L.]

bo-na fid-es (bō'na fīd'ēz), *n.* good faith; honorable dealing. [L.]

bo-nan-za (bō-nan'zä), *n.* a rich vein of ore: hence, anything which is a mine of wealth.

bon-bon (bŏng'bŏng), *n.* a sugar-plum; any confection of sugar; a Christmas cracker.

bond (bond), *n.* anything that binds, fastens, or confines; a ligament: *pl.* fetters; imprisonment; captivity: hence, a cause of union; duty; obligation; an instrument under seal by which a person binds himself, his heirs, &c., to do, or abstain from doing, a certain act; a promise to pay a certain sum on or before a specified date; a certificate, bearing interest, issued by a government, a corporation, or company, for the purpose of borrowing money; a unit of combining power equivalent to one atom of hydrogen: *v.t.* to put in bond or into a bonded warehouse, as dutiable goods, the duties remaining unpaid till the goods are taken out, but bonds being given for their payment: *adj.* in a state of servitude or slavery; captive.

bond-age (bond'ej), *n.* compulsory servitude; slavery; imprisonment; subjection to influence.

Syn. captivity, serfdom, thraldom, domination.

Ant. (see freedom).

bond-ed (bond'ed), *adj.* held in bond for payment of duties; secured by bonds, as a debt.

bonds-man (bondz'man), *n.* one who is bound as security for another.

bone (bōn), *n.* the ossified tissue forming the skeleton of most vertebrate animals; one of the parts or pieces of an animal skeleton; something made of bone; pieces of bone held between the fingers and rattled together as an accompaniment to music: *v.t.* to remove the bones from; put whalebone into; steal; appropriate.

bone-black (bōn'blak), *n.* animal charcoal.

bon-fire (bon'fīr), *n.* any large fire made in the open air to celebrate an event, or consume rubbish.

bone-set (bōn'set), *n.* a bitter tonic herb.

bon-ho-mie (bon-o-mē'), *n.* good-heartedness; a frank, good-natured manner. [Fr.]

bon-i-face (bon'i-fās), *n.* an innkeeper.

bon-mar-ché (bŏng-mär-shā'), *n.* good market. [Fr.]

bon mot (bong mō), *n.* a clever saying; terse witticism [Fr.]

bonne (bon), *n.* a French nurse.

bon-net (bon'et), *n.* a soft woolen cap worn by men in Scotland; a woman's head-covering, varying according to fashion, but distinguished from a hat by having no brim; anything resembling a bonnet in shape or use: *v.t.* to crush the bonnet or hat over the eyes of.

bon-ny (bon'ni), *adj.* handsome; beautiful; pretty; gay; blithe. Written also bonnie.

bon-ny-clab-ber (bon'i-clab-ēr), *n.* milk curdled in the process of souring; clabber; curd.

bon-ton (bŏng-tŏng'), *n.* the style of persons in high life; good breeding; fashionable society; height of fashion. [Fr.]

bo-nus (bō'nus), *n.* [*pl.* bonuses (-ez)], a sum given, or paid, over and above what is required, or actually payable; an additional dividend out of accumulated profits; a sum paid in addition to regular pay or wages.

boo (bōō), *interj.* an expression of aversion or contempt: *n.* hooting: *v.i.* to low like an ox; groan: *v.t.* to hoot at.

boo-by (bōō'bi), *n.* a dunce; a stupid fellow; a species of gannet, a West Indian bird.

boo-by-ish (-ish), *adj.* stupid; silly.

boo-dle (bōō'dl), *n.* money paid for votes, or undue political influence; bribe money.

boo-dler (bōō'dlēr), *n.* one who gives or accepts a bribe.

book (book), *n.* a collection of sheets of paper and other material, blank, written, or printed, bound together; a volume; a treatise; a division, section, or part of a literary composition; a register or record: *v.t.* to enter or register in a book; record; to secure or engage beforehand by registry or payment.

book-case (book'kās), *n.* a case with shelves for books.

book-keep-ing (book'kēp-ing), *n.* the art of recording pecuniary or business transactions in a regular and systematic manner.

book-ma-ker (book'māk-ēr), *n.* one who writes and publishes books; a compiler; one who bets against the success of a horse in a race, and enters his transactions in a book; a professional betting man.

book-man (book'mân), *n.* a studious man; a scholar.

book-mus-lin (book'muz-lin), *n.* a fine kind of transparent muslin.

book-name (book'nām), *n.* the name of a plant or animal in use only in text-books.

book-worm (book'wĕrm), *n.* the larva or grub of various species of insects which infest and injure books; a person closely addicted to study.

book-ing-of-fice (book'ing-of'-fis), *n.* in England, an office where tickets are sold for railway or steamship traveling, or for seats in a theater.

book-ish (book'ish), *adj.* given to reading; fond of study; better acquainted with books than with men; pedantic.

book-let (book'let), *n.* a little book.

boom (bōōm), *n.* a long pole or spar run out to extend the foot of certain sails; a strong chain, cable, or line of spars bound together, extended across a river or harbor to exclude an enemy's ships; a deep, hollow sound; a sudden demand for a commodity; a rapid rise in price; a sudden burst of popular favor: *v.i.* to make a deep, hollow, reverberating sound; to go off with a rush; *v.t.* to push with energy.

boom-er (bōōm'ēr), *n.* one who starts or promotes a boom; the Australian name for the male of the great kangaroo.

boom-e-rang (bōōm'e-rang), *n.* a missile weapon used by the Australian aborigines, consisting of a piece of flat curved hard wood, which, when thrown by the hand in a certain manner, describes a series of curves, and finally returns to the thrower, striking the ground behind him: hence any action which may recoil on its projector.

boon (bōōn), *n.* prayer or petition; a benefit; a gift; a privilege; a favor: *adj.* gay; kind; jovial; merry, convivial.

boon (bōōn), *n.* the refuse woody matter of flax from which the fiber has been dressed.

boor (bōōr), *n.* a rustic; a peasant; a rude, ill-mannered, clownish person.

boor-ish (bōōr'ish), *adj.* like a boor; clownish; awkward in manner; illiterate.

boost (bōōst), *v.t.* to lift by pushing from behind: *n.* a lift from behind.

boot (bōōt), *n.* profit; that which is thrown in as an inducement to a bargain, or to make an exchange equal: *v.t.* to profit; to advantage; to benefit; to avail [usually with *it*].

boot (bōōt), *n.* a leather covering for the feet and the lower part of the leg; an old instrument of torture; a receptacle for luggage at either end of a coach; a driving apron of leather or rubber-cloth: *v.t.* to put boots on; kick with the boot.

booth (bōōth), *n.* a temporary structure made of boards, canvas, &c.

boot-jack ('jak), *n.* an instrument for drawing off boots.

boot-leg ('leg), *v.* to carry and sell liquor in places where the sale of liquor is forbidden.

boot-leg-ger ('leg-ēr), *n.* a person who carries and sells liquor illegally.

boot-tree ('trē), *n.* a block to stretch boots.

boots (bōōts), *n.* the servant in a hotel who cleans the boots of the guests.

boo-ty (bōō'ti), *n.* [*pl.* booties ('tiz)], spoil taken in war; plunder; pillage.

bo-ra (bō'rä), *n.* a fierce dry N. E. wind which blows on the coasts of the Adriatic Sea.

bo-rac-ic (bō-ras'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced from, borax.

bo-rac-ic ac-id (as'id), *n.* a compound of boron with oxygen and hydrogen.

bo-rat-ed (bō'rāt-ĕd), *n.* mixed or filled with borax or boric acid; as, *borated* talcum powder.

bo-rax (bō'raks), *n.* a salt compounded of boracic acid and soda, used as a flux in soldering metals, and in the manufacture of glass, enamel, artificial gems, &c.

bord (bōrd), *n.* the face of coal parallel to the natural fissures.

bord-age (bōrd'ej), *n.* planking of a ship's side; (feudal law) the servile tenure by which a villein of the lowest rank held his cottage.

bor-deaux (bōr-dō'), *n.* red and white wines produced in the district of Bordeaux, France.

bor-der (bôr'dĕr), *n.* the outer part or edge of anything; a margin; brink; boundary; frontier; a narrow flower bed: *v.t.* to make a border about, or to adorn with a border: *v.i.* to touch at the edge or boundary [with *on* or *upon*].

Syn. brim, brink, edge, margin, rim, verge, boundary, confine, frontier.

bor-der-er (bôr'dĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who dwells on the border of a district.

bor-der-land (bôr'dĕr-land), *n.* land forming a border or frontier; an uncertain or debatable district.

bore (bōr), *v.t.* to pierce or drill a hole in; form by piercing or drilling; to force (as a passage) with effort; weary by tedious repetition, or by dullness; annoy: *v.i.* to pierce or penetrate by boring, &c.; push forward toward a certain point: *n.* a hole made by boring; the caliber or internal diameter of a hole; a person or thing that wearies by prolixity or dullness; anything which causes ennui.

bore (bōr), *n.* a tidal wave which breaks in the estuaries of some rivers, and, being impeded by the narrowing channel, rises in a watery ridge and courses along with great force and noise.

bore, *p.t.* of bear.

bo-re-an (bō're-ăn), or **boreal** (-al), *adj.* northern; pertaining to the North, or to the North wind.

Bo-re-as (bō're-as), *n.* the north wind. [G.]

bore-cole (bōr'kōl), *n.* a variety of kale.

bore-dom (bōr'dum), *n.* ennui; the realm of bores; bores collectively.

bo-ride (bō'rīd), *n.* a compound of boron with a metallic base.

born (bôrn), *p.adj.* innate; inherited.

born, *p.p* of bear, to bring forth.

borne, *p.p* of bear, to carry.

bor-nite (bôr'nīt), *n.* a valuable ore of copper.

bo-ro-glyc-er-ide (bō-rō-glis'er-īd), *n.* an antiseptic containing boric acid, glycerine, &c.

bo-ron (bō'ron), *n.* a non-metallic element occurring abundantly in borax.

bor-ough (bur'ō), *n.* a corporate town.

bor-row (bor'ō), *v.t.* to obtain (a thing) on loan; adopt; appropriate; copy.

bort (bôrt), *n.* imperfect or inferior diamonds used for polishing other stones.

bos-cage, bos-kage (bos'kaj), *n.* ground covered with trees and shrubs; woods; thickets; a wooded landscape.

bosh (bosh), *n.* absurd or empty talk; utter nonsense: *interj.* humbug!

bos-ket (bos'ket), *n.* a grove; a thicket.

bos-ky (bos'ki), *adj.* woody; bushy.

bos-om (boo'zum), *n.* the breast; clothing covering the breast; the affections or passions; something likened to a bosom, as a sustaining surface; inmost recess, &c.; *adj.* pertaining to the bosom; intimate; cherished; beloved; worn on the bosom: *v.t.* to place or harbor in the bosom; cherish; conceal.

boss (bos), *n.* [*pl.* bosses ('ez)], a protuberant part; a stud or knob; an ornamental projection of a ceiling: *v.t.* to ornament with studs or knobs.

boss (bôs), *n.* a master, superintendent; foreman; leader; political party controller: *adj.* chief; most highly esteemed: *v.t.* to direct; manage.

bo-tan-ic (bo-tan'ik), or **botanical** ('ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to botany.

bo-tan-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* from a botanist's point of view; according to a system of botany.

bot-a-nist (bot'â-nist), *n.* one who studies or is skilled in a knowledge of plants.

bot-a-nize (bot'â-nīz), *v.i.* to seek after plants for the purpose of studying them: *v.t.* to explore botanically.

bot-a-ny (bot'â-ni), *n.* the science which treats of plants.

botch (boch), *n.* a swelling on the skin; a large ulcerous affection.

botch (boch), *v.t.* to mend or patch in a clumsy manner; put together unskilfully: *n.* a clumsy patch; bad work.

botch-y (boch'i), *adj.* marked with botches.

bot-fly (bot'fli), *n.* a fly whose larvæ are parasitic in horses and other animals.

both (bōth), *adj.* & *pron.* the one and the other; the two; the pair, without excepting either: *adv.* & *conj.* as.

Syn. twain, two.

Ant. (see each).

both-er (bo*th*'ẽr), *v.t.* to annoy; tease; worry; give trouble: *v.i.* to trouble one's self; be troublesome: *n.* worry; annoyance; one who, or that which, bothers.

both-er-a-tion (bo*th*-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of bothering, or state of being bothered.

both-er-some (bo*th*'ẽr-sum), *adj.* troublesome.

bots (bots), *n.pl.* the larvæ of several species of gadfly, which infest horses, oxen, sheep, &c.

bot-tle (bot'l), *n.* a hollow vessel, usually with a narrow neck, made of glass or earthenware, for holding liquids; the contents of a bottle: *v.t.* to put into bottles; a quantity of hay or grass bundled up.

bot-tle-hold-er (bot'l-hōld'ẽr), *n.* one who waits upon a pugilist in a prize-fight, administering refreshment, &c.; a backer; a second.

bot-tle-nose (bot'l-nōz), *n.* a name given to several species of cetaceans having bottle-shaped noses.

bot-tom (bot'um), *n.* the deepest part of anything; the base; foundation; root; the ground under any body of water; the buttocks; the seat of a chair; low land formed by alluvial deposits; a river; a valley; a dale; a ship; stamina: *adj.* lowest; undermost: *v.t.* to found or build upon; furnish with a bottom; fathom; get to the bottom of: *v.i.* to rest; be based or grounded.

bot-tom-lands (bot'um-lanz), *n.pl.* rich flat alluvial soil on the river banks of the Western States.

bot-tom-less (-les), *adj.* without bottom; fathomless; baseless; visionary.

bot-tom-ry (bot'um-ri), *n.* the act of borrowing money on the security of a ship.

bouche, bouch (bōōsh), *v.t.* to drill a new mouth or vent in.

bou-doir (bōō'dwär), *n.* a small room, elegantly furnished for a lady's private use.

bouffe (bōōf), *n.* opera-bouffe; comic opera.

bough (bou), *n.* an arm or branch of a tree.

bought, *p.t.* & *p.p* of buy.

bou-gie (bōō'zhē), *n.* a wax taper or candle; a slender flex-

ible tube for insertion in the urethra, rectum, &c., in cases of stricture.

bouil-li (bōō'lyē, French bōō-yē'), *n.* meat boiled or stewed with vegetables.

bouil-lon (bōō'lyon, French bōō-yông'), *n.* a clear soup produced from boiled meat.

boul-der (bōl'der), *n.* a large stone worn or rounded by the action of water; a portion of rock which has been transported to some distance from its native bed.

bou-le (bōō'lē), *n.* the higher popular assembly of ancient Athens; the modern Greek legislative assembly [G.].

bou-le-vard (bōō'le-värd), *n.* a broad street, planted with trees.

bounce (bouns), *v.t.* to cause to bound; to eject summarily; to bully: *v.i.* to strike against anything so as to rebound; to leap or spring suddenly or unceremoniously; boast or bluster: *n.* a sudden bound or spring; a heavy sudden thrust or thump; a boast; brag; an impudent lie: *adv.* with a spring; suddenly.

bound (bound), *n.* a limit; confine; extent; boundary: *pl.* territory within certain boundaries: *v.t.* to serve as a limit to; circumscribe.

Syn. confine, limit, restrict.

bound (bound), *v.i.* to jump or spring suddenly or in succession; leap; rebound: *n.* a leap; spring; jump; rebound.

bound, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bind.

bound (bound), *adj.* ready to go; destined.

bound-a-ry (bound'ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* boundaries (-riz)], the extent or limit of anything.

bound-less (bound'les), *adj.* without bounds; unlimited.

boun-te-ous (boun'te-us), *adj.* giving freely; liberal in gifts; munificent.

boun-ti-ful (boun'ti-fool), *adj.* liberal in bestowing gifts or favors; generous; ample.

boun-ti-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a liberal manner.

boun-ty (boun'ti), *n.* [*pl.* bounties ('tiz)], liberality in bestowing gifts or favors; generosity; munificence; a premium offered by a government to induce men to enlist in the army or navy, or to encourage some branch of industry.

bou-quet (bōō-kā'), *n.* a nosegay; a perfume or aroma characteristic of some wines.

bou-que-tier (bōō-ke-tēr'), *n.* a bouquet-holder.

bour-don (bōōr'don), *n.* the bass drone of the bagpipe; a bass stop of an organ.

bour-geois (bōōr-zhwä'), *n.* a French citizen of the mercantile class; a shopkeeper; a size of type between long primer and brevier (bēr-jois') (see type): *adj.* of or pertaining to the mercantile or middle class. [Fr.]

bour-geoi-sie (bōōr-zhwä-zē'), *n.* the French middle classes; the middle class connected with the trade of any country. [Fr.]

bour-geon, **bur-geon** (bōōr'jun, or bur'jun), *v.i.* to put forth buds: *n.* a bud; a shoot.

bourn (bōōrn), *n.* a stream; a rivulet; a bound; destination; goal.

bour-rée (bōōr-rā'), *n.* a composition of a lively character, allied to the gavotte.

bourse (bōōrs), *n.* a stock exchange for the transaction of business, especially the Bourse or Stock Exchange of Paris.

bout (bout), *n.* a turn or bend; a going and returning; as much as is performed at one time; a trip[1]; essay; round; contest.

bou-ton-niere (bōō-ton-nyār'), *n.* a bouquet worn in the button-hole. [Fr.]

bo-vine (bō'vin), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, oxen; resembling or possessing the characteristics of an ox or cow; stolid, dull.

bow (bou), *n.* the forepart or prow of a ship.

bow (bou), *v.t.* to bend; make curved or crooked; bend or incline, as the head or body in token of respect; subdue: *v.i.* to make a bow: *n.* an inclination of the head or bending of the body, as a salute, or in token of reverence, respect, assent, or submission.

bow (bō), *n.* a weapon for discharging arrows; anything curved; an implement with which instruments of the violin kind are played; an elastic stick with its ends connected by string, used for turning a drill, &c.; a looped ornamental knot of ribbon or other material: *v.t.* to bend or curve like a bow; play with a bow: *v.i.* become bent or curved.

bow-net (bō'net), *n.* a conical basket for trapping lobsters and cray-fish.

bow-saw (bō'saw), *n.* a saw for cutting curves.

Bowd-ler-ize (bōd'lē-rīz), *v.t.* to expurgate, as an editor, everything deemed offensive or indelicate.

bow-el (bou'el), *n.* one of the intestines of an animal; a gut [generally in the *pl.*]: *pl.* the interior part of anything; tenderness; pity (II Cor. vi. 12).

bow-er (bou'ĕr), *n.* a shelter constructed of boughs or twining plants; an arbor.

bow-er (bou'ĕr), *n.* an anchor carried at the bow of a ship; one of the two highest cards in euchre, or the second and third highest (when the joker is used).

bow-er-y (bou'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* bow-eries (-iz)], a country retreat; farm: *adj.* like a bower; shady.

bow-ie-knife (bō'ē-nīf), *n.* a sheath-knife formerly used in the United States as a weapon.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a circular hollow vessel for holding liquids; a large drinking cup; the hollow or concave part of anything.

bowl (bōl), *n.* a ball of wood used in the games of bowls, and skittles: *pl.* a game played with bowls: *v.i.* to play with bowls; roll a bowl or a cricket ball; move rapidly and smoothly like a ball: *v.t.* to roll, as a bowl or ball.

bow-line (bō'līn), *n.* a rope fastened near the middle of a square-sail, to keep the ship near the wind.

bowl-ing (bōl'ing), *n.* the art of playing at bowls.

bowse (bouz), *v.i.* to pull or haul hard.

bow-sprit (bō'sprit), *n.* a large boom or spar running out from the stem of a ship or other vessel to carry its sails forward.

bow-string (bō'string), *n.* the string of a bow; string used by the Turks for strangling offenders: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bowstrung, *p.pr.* bowstringing], to strangle with a bowstring.

box (boks), *n.* an evergreen shrub or small tree, yielding a hard close-grained wood: *adj.* of box, or resembling a box-tree.

box (boks), *n.* [*pl.* boxes ('ez)], a case or receptacle for holding anything; the quantity a box contains; the driver's seat on a carriage; a compartment in a theater or other public place; a Christmas present; a place of shelter for a man on duty; a small country house used by sportsmen; a cylindrical hollow iron in a wheel, in which the axle runs; a case to protect mechanism from injury: *v.t.* to enclose in a box; confine; boxhaul.

box (boks), *n.* a blow on the head with the fist, or on the ear with the open hand: *v.t.* to strike with the fist or hand: *v.i.* to fight with the fists.

box-er (boks'ĕr), *n.* one who boxes; a pugilist; a box packer; a member of the Chinese society which in 1900 attacked foreigners.

box-haul (boks'hawl), *v.t.* to veer a ship round instead of tacking.

box-ing ('ing), the art of fighting with the fists, or sparring with boxing-gloves.

box-ing-glove (boks'ing-gluv), *n.* a padded glove.

box-met-al (boks'met-ăl), *n.* an antifriction alloy used for journal-boxes, shafting, &c.

box-wood ('wood), *n.* the hard, smooth wood of the box-tree, used by engravers, turners, &c.

boy (boi), *n.* a male child; a young lad; sometimes used for a man.

boy-ar (boi'ăr), *n.* a Russian landed proprietor; the name of the Conservative party in Roumania.

boy-cott (boi'kot), *v.t.* to combine against a person so as to

ostracize him socially, and prevent or hinder the conduct of his business or profession, as a means of punishment or intimidation: *n.* the act or state of boycotting; a combination for such a purpose.

boy-er (boi'ēr), *n.* a Flemish sloop with a raised structure at each end.

boy-hood (boi'hood), *n.* the state of being a boy.

boy-ish (boi'ish), *adj.* pertaining to a boy or boyhood; childish; puerile.

boy-scout (boi'skout), *n.* a member of an organization for training boys in out-door life and duty by non-military methods.

brace (brās), *n.* that which holds anything tightly or supports it firmly; a prop; a bandage; a pair; a curve connecting two or more lines of print; a curved instrument for holding and turning boring tools; a rope reeved through a block at the end of a yard, by which the yard is swung from the deck; a timber or scantling to strengthen the framework of a building: *pl.* the leathern bands clasping the cords at the side of a drum; shoulder-straps to support the trousers: *v.t.* to bind or tie closely; strain up; strengthen; furnish with supports.

brace-drill (brās'dril), *n.* a drill for boring metals.

brace-let (brās'let), *n.* an ornamental band or ring for the wrist.

bra-chi-al (brak'i-āl), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the arm.

bra-chi-ate (brak'i-āt), *adj.* having branches in pairs, nearly horizontal, and each pair at right angles with the next.

brac-ing (brās'ing), *adj.* imparting tone or strength; invigorating.

brack-en (brak'en), *n.* the brake fern.

brack-et (brak'et), *n.* a supporting piece projecting from a wall; a single or jointed gas-pipe, burner, &c.; one of two marks [], used to enclose a word or note, or to indicate an interpolation; a brace: *v.t.* to furnish with or enclose within brackets; connect by brackets; couple together.

brack-ish (brak'ish), *adj.* saltish.

bract (brackt), *n.* a modified leaf growing from the flower stem, or enveloping a head of flowers.

brac-te-ate (brak'tē-āt), *adj.* furnished with bracts; made of thin beaten metal.

brad (brad), *n.* a slender flat nail, having a projection on one side: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bradded, *p.pr.* bradding], to nail or secure with brads.

brae (brā), *n.* a hillside; sloping ground. [Scot.]

brag (brag), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bragged, *p.pr.* bragging], to boast; speak vainglorioously: *n.* a boast; a thing to boast of; ostentatious pretense; a game of cards.

brag-ga-do-cio (brag-ā-dō'shio), *n.* a boaster; a braggart; empty boasting.

brag-gart (brag'ärt), *n.* a boaster; a vain fellow: *adj.* boastful.

brah-ma (brä'mâ), *n.* a useful variety of large domestic fowl.

Brah-man (brä'man), **Brah-min** (brä'min), *n.* a member of the Hindu priestly caste.

Brah-man-ism (brä'man-izm), *n.* the religion or doctrines of the Brahmans. Also Brahminism.

Brah-man-ist (brä'man-ist), *n.* an adherent of Brahmanism. Also Brahminist.

braid (brād), *v.t.* to weave or intertwine; plait: *n.* a plaited band or fillet.

braid-ism (brād'izm), *n.* hypnotism.

brail (brāl), *n.pl.* certain ropes used to gather up the foot and leeches of a sail prior to furling: *v.t.* to haul in by the brails [usually with *up*].

braille (brāl), *n.* a system of printing in raised letters, for the blind; the letters themselves.

brain (brān), *n.* the soft whitish convoluted mass occupying the cranium of a vertebrate, constituting the center of the nervous sys-

tem, and the seat of consciousness and volition; the understanding; intellectual power: *v.t.* to dash out the brains of.

brain-storm ('stôrm), *n.* a state of cerebral excitement, due to continued nerve strain, and causing temporary mental derangement.

brain-wave ('wāv), *n.* a telepathic vibration by which it is supposed a thought is conveyed from one mind to another.

brain-y (brān'i), *adj.* possessed of brains; acute; sharp witted.

braise (brāz), *v.t.* to stew (as meat) in a covered vessel: *n.* meat thus cooked.

brait (brāt), *n.* a rough diamond.

brake (brāk), *n.* an instrument or machine to break flax; the handle of a pump; a baker's kneading trough; a sharp bit or snaffle; a frame for confining refractory horses while shoeing; a heavy vehicle without a body, for breaking in young horses to harness; a kind of wagonette; a heavy harrow for breaking clods; a mechanical device for checking the motion of a vehicle or machine; a brake van.

brake (brāk), *n.* a place overgrown with bracken, brushwood, &c.; the common fern.

brake-man, brakes-man ('man), *n.* one who attends to a railroad brake.

brake-shoe (brāk'shōō), *n.* that part of a brake which presses against the wheel.

brak-y (brāk'i), *adj.* full of bracken, brushwood, &c.; rough; thorny.

bram-ble (bram'bl), *n.* the English blackberry; any prickly bush or shrub.

bram-bly (bram'bli), *adj.* full of brambles.

bran (bran), *n.* the husks of wheat, rye, &c., separated from the flour by bolting.

branch (brânch), *n.* [*pl.* branches ('ez)], a shoot or limb from a main bough; an off-shoot; any member or part of a body or system; a department; a section or subdivision; any part of a family descending in a collateral line: *adj.* deviating from the trunk or main body: *v.i.* to ramify; diverge; spread diffusely [with *out*]: *v.t.* to divide.

bran-chi-æ (brang'ki-ē), *n.pl.* the respiratory organs of fishes and some amphibia; gills.

bran-chi-al (brang'ki-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the branchiæ or gills.

bran-chi-ate (brang'ki-āt), *adj.* having permanent gills.

branch-let (brânch'let), *n.* a little branch.

brand (brand), *n.* a burning piece of wood; any form of trademark: hence, quality or kind; a stigma or mark of infamy; a fungoid disease of plants: *v.t.* to mark by burning with a hot iron, or by other means; stigmatize.

brand-ed ('ed), *adj.* marked with a brand.

bran-died (bran'dēd), *adj.* flavored with brandy.

bran-dish (bran'dish), *v.t.* to move, wave, or shake, as a raised weapon.

bran-dy (bran'di), *n.* [*pl.* brandies ('diz)], an ardent alcoholic liquor distilled from wine or the husks of grapes.

brand-new (brand'nū), *adj.* quite new.

brant. Same as brant-goose.

brant-fox (brant'foks), *n.* a variety of fox found in Sweden. Called also brent-fox.

brant-goose (brant'gōōs), *n.* the smallest species of the wild goose.

brash (brash), *adj.* brittle, as wood; quick tempered; hasty: *n.* a rash or eruption; a transient sickness.

brash (brash), *n.* broken, loose, and angular fragments of rock underlying alluvial depcsits; small broken pieces of ice.

brasque (brask), *n.* a paste used for lining crucibles, &c.; *v.t.* to line with brasque.

brass (brâs), *n.* [*pl.* brasses ('ez)], an alloy of copper and zinc; a utensil, ornament, or other article made of brass; a monumental tablet

of brass; money; impudence: *pl.* the brass instruments of a band: *v.t.* to cover with brass.

bras-sie (brăs'i), *n.* in golf, a wooden club with a brass plate on the sole. Also brassy.

bras-siere (bra-syar'), *n.* a tight-fitting underwaist worn by women. [Fr.]

brass-y (brăs'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, brass.

brat (brat), *n.* a child [used contemptuously].

bratt-ice (brat'is), *n.* the inside planking of a mine; a plank partition in a level.

brat-tle (brat'l), *v.i.* to run with a rattling noise; clatter; scamper: *n.* a rattling or clattering noise.

bra-va-do (brā-vā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* bravados & -does ('dōz)], arrogant menace; defiance.

brave (brāv), *adj.* bold; courageous; intrepid; making a fine show: *n.* an Indian warrior; one indiscreetly bold: *v.t.* to encounter with courage and fortitude.
Syn. dare, defy, bold.
Ant. (see afraid).

bra-ver-y (brā'vēr-i), *n.* the quality of being brave; fearlessness; magnificence.
Syn. courage, valor.
Ant. (see cowardice).

bra-vo (brā'vō), *interj.* well done! good! *n.* a cheer.

bra-vo (brā'vō), *n.* [*pl.* bravos or -voes ('vōz)], a daring villain; a bandit; an assassin.

bra-vu-ra (brā-vōō'rā), *n.* an air of florid, brilliant style, adapted to display the skill of the performer, or the range and flexibility of a singer's voice: *adj.* brilliant; florid; pertaining to a bravura.

brawl (brawl), *v.i.* to quarrel noisily and outrageously; make a noise as of water rushing over a rocky or pebbly bed: *n.* a noisy quarrel; an uproar; a row.

brawn (brawn), *n.* boar's flesh, especially when prepared by collaring, boiling, and pickling; muscular strength.

brawn-i-ness (-nes), *n.* hardness; strength.

braw-ny (braw'ni), *adj.* muscular; tough.

brax-y (brak'si), *n.* a name given to a variety of diseases of sheep; a diseased sheep, or its mutton: *adj.* affected with braxy.

bray (brā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brayed, *p.pr.* braying], to pound or beat fine or small: *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh cry, as the ass: *n.* the harsh cry of an ass.

braze (brāz), *v.t.* to solder with brass; cover or ornament with brass.

bra-zen (brā'zn), *adj.* made of brass; pertaining to brass; impenetrable; impudent; shameless: *v.t.* to carry off or behave with insolence or effrontery.

Bra-zen Age (āj), *n.* the traditional age that succeeded to the Silver Age, characterized by violence.

bra-zier (brā'zhēr), *n.* an open pan for burning charcoal.

bra-zil-ian peb-bles (bra-zil'-yan peb'lz), *n.pl.* lenses made from rock crystal from Brazil.

braz-i-lin (braz'i-lin), *n.* the coloring substance extracted from brazil-wood.

bra-zil-nut (brā'-zil'nut), *n.* the seed of a palm of tropical America.

bra-zil-wood (brā-zil'wood), *n.* a very heavy wood of a red color from Brazil, used for dyeing red.

breach (brēch), *n.* the act of breaking; the violation of a law, contract, or any other engagement; a gap; a difference; quarrel; injury; surf: *v.t.* to make an opening in.

bread (bred), *n.* food made from ground corn; food in general.

bread-fruit (-frōōt), *n.* the fruit of a tree native to the Pacific islands, which, when roasted, is eaten as bread.

bread-stuff (-stuf), *n.* bread-corn; flour; meal from which bread is made.

breadth (bredth), *n.* the measure of any surface from side to side; freedom from narrowness; broad effect.

break (brāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* broke, *p.p.* broken, *p.pr.* breaking], to separate with violence; interrupt; fracture; weaken or destroy; disperse; violate; make bankrupt; make a first disclosure of; dismiss, cashier, or reduce to the ranks; tame or subdue: *n.* a breach; rupture; an interruption; change of direction; a first appearance; a pause; an opening in the circuit causing interruption to an electric current; a twist of the ball in cricket; a player's turn in billiards; the number of points scored successively; alteration of the male voice at puberty; a sudden fall in prices.
Syn. bruise, crush, pound.
Ant. (see bind).

break-age (brāk'ej), *n.* the act of breaking; allowance for accidental fracture.

break-down (brāk'doun), *n.* a collapse; failure; downfall, as of a carriage; a lively, noisy dance.

brea-ker (brā'kēr), *n.* one who, or that which, breaks; a machine to crush rocks, &c.; a wave broken against the shore, or a rock [usually in the *pl.*]; a small water cask; a trainer of horses, &c.

break-fast (brek'fâst), *n.* the first meal in the day: *v.t.* to provide with or entertain at breakfast: *v.i.* to eat breakfast.

break-wa-ter (brāk'waw-tēr), *n.* any structure to break the force of the waves.

bream (brēm), *n.* a broad-shaped fresh-water fish of the carp family: *v.t.* to clear a ship's bottom of shells, seaweed, &c., by fire.

breast (brest), *n.* the fore part of the body between the neck and the abdomen; one of the organs in women, and some other mammalia, for the secretion of milk; the affections; the conscience; the front of anything: *v.t.* to present the front to; meet or oppose manfully or openly; stem.

breast-fast ('fâst), *n.* a large rope or chain to secure the midship part of a ship to a dock, wharf, or to another vessel.

breast-plate ('plāt), *n.* a portion of armor covering the front of the body; a part of the vestment of the Jewish high priest.

breast-work ('wērk), *n.* a hastily constructed work thrown up breast-high for defense; the parapet of a building.

breath (breth), *n.* the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; the power or capacity to breathe freely; life; respite; a pause; a respiration; an instant; air in gentle motion; a mere word; a trifle; an odorous exhalation; fragrance; an aspirate.

breathe (brēth), *v.i.* to inhale air and expel it from the lungs; live; take breath; rest from action; pass, as air; blow softly; insinuate: *v.t.* to inhale and exhale; inspire; whisper; exercise; blow into.

breath-ing (brēth'ing), *n.* respiration; air in gentle motion; a gentle influence; a pause; ardent desire; an accent ['].

breath-less (breth'les), *adj.* out of breath; without breath; dead.

brec-cia (brech'iâ), *n.* angular rock fragments united by a matrix.

bree (brē), *n.* broth; sauce moisture.

breech (brēch), *n.* the buttocks; the hinder part of anything; the part of a cannon or other firearm behind the bore or chamber: *v.t.* to put into breeches; furnish with a breech; fasten by a breeching.

breech-loa-der ('lō-der), *n.* a fire-arm loaded at the breech.

breech-es (brich'ez), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men, covering the legs from the knees to the hips; trousers or pantaloons.

breech-es-buoy (-boi), *n.* a life-saving device consisting of canvas breeches and a ring, by which persons can be hauled along a rope from a wrecked vessel to the shore.

breech-ing (brich'ing), *n.* the harness which passes round a horse's breech; a strong rope to check the recoil of a gun.

breed (brēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bred, *p.pr.* breeding], to procreate; hatch; produce; train; rear: *v.i.* to bear young; be fruitful; be produced:

n. a race or progeny from the same parents or stock.

breed-ing ('ing), *n.* the process of generating; nurture; manners; good behavior.

breeze (brēz), *n.* a gadfly or horse-fly.

breeze (brēz), *n.* a gentle gale; a fresh soft wind; an excited quarrel or wrangle.

Syn. blast, gale, gust, hurricane, storm, tempest.

breeze (brēz), *n.* house sweepings; sifted ashes and cinders used in burning bricks; fine coal, or coke.

breth-ren (bre*th*'ren), *n.* plural of brother.

Bret-on (bret'on), *n.* a native of Brittany, *adj.* relating to Brittany.

breve (brēv), *n.* a note of time equal to two semibreves or four minims; a mark (˘) used to indicate a short vowel.

bre-vet (brev'et, or bre-vet') *n.* a commission to an officer in the army conferring a higher rank, but without increase of pay; a patent; a warrant; a license: *adj.* conferred by brevet: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brevetted, *p.pr.* brevetting], to confer brevet rank upon.

bre-vi-a-ry (brē'vi-a-ri, or brev'i-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* breviaries (-riz)], a book containing the daily offices and prayers.

bre-vier (brē-vēr'), *n.* a size of type between bourgeois and minion. (See type.)

brev-i-ty (brev'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* brevities (-tiz)], shortness; conciseness.

brew (brōō), *v.t.* to make liquors from malt or other materials; plot: *v.i.* be in preparation: *n.* the action, process, or product of brewing.

brew-er-y (brōō'ẽr-i), *n.* a brew-house.

briar. Same as brier.

bri-ar-root' (brī'ẽr-rōōt), *n.* the root of the white heath, used in the manufacture of tobacco-pipes. Also brier-root.

bribe (brīb), *n.* a gift or consideration in money given or promised with the object of corrupting or unduly influencing the judgment or conduct of the recipient: *v.t.* to gain over or influence by a bribe: *v.i.* to practice or attempt bribery.

bri-ber-y (brī'bẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* briberies (-iz)], the act or practice of bribing.

bric-à-brac (brik'â-brak), *n.* antique articles of vertu: fancy ware.

brick (brik), *n.* an oblong block of kneaded clay dried in the sun or burned in a kiln; a jolly, good-natured fellow: *adj.* made of, or resembling, brick: *v.t.* to lay or build with bricks; make like brickwork.

brick-bat ('bat), *n.* a piece or fragment of a brick.

brick-kiln ('kil), *n.* a kiln or furnace in which bricks are baked or burnt.

bri-cole (bri-kol'), *n.* harness worn by men for dragging guns or loads.

brid-al (brīd'âl), *n.* a marriage; nuptials: *adj.* pertaining to a bride, or wedding.

bride (brīd), *n.* a woman newly married, or about to be married.

bride-groom ('grōōm), *n.* a man newly married, or about to be married.

brides-maid (-z'mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman who attends on a bride.

bride-well (brīd'wel), *n.* a house of correction for the confinement of disorderly persons.

bridge (brij), *n.* a structure of iron, stone, or wood, spanning a river, road, valley, &c.; anything resembling a bridge in form or use; an apparatus for measuring the resistance of a conductor, called Wheatstone's bridge; a game of cards (first known as bridge-whist): *v.t.* to build a bridge; make a passage; find a way of overcoming.

bridge-board ('bōrd), *n.* a notched board into which the ends of the steps of wooden stairs are fastened.

bridge-deck ('dek), *n.* a partial deck extending from side to side of a vessel amidships.

bridge-head ('hed), *n.* a covering work to protect the end of a bridge nearest the enemy; a tête-de-pont.

bridge-rail ('rāl), *n.* a railroad rail with an arched tread and lateral foot-flanges.

bridge-train ('trān), *n.* a pontoon train.

bridg-ing (brij'ing), *n.* a piece of wood between two beams to keep them apart.

bri-dle (brī'dl), *n.* the headstall, bit, and reins by which a horse is controlled; a restraint: *v.t.* to put a bridle on; control; guide: *v.i.* to hold the head up, as an indication of pride, scorn, or anger [with *up*].

bri-dle-path (-path), *n.* a path only wide enough for horsemen or pack animals.

bri-doon (bri-dōōn'), *n.* the light snaffle and rein of a military bridle.

brief (brēf), *adj.* short; concise; contracted; narrow: *n.* an epitome; an abridged statement of a case for the instruction of counsel; a writ; a papal letter: *v.t.* to shorten; make an abstract of.

bri-er (brī'ēr), *n.* a thorny plant or shrub.

brig (brig), *n.* a two-masted, square-rigged vessel.

bri-gade (bri-gād'), *n.* a subdivision of an army, consisting of several regiments, squadrons, or battalions, under the command of a brigadier-general; an organized body acting under authority: *v.t.* to form into a brigade or brigades.

brig-a-dier (brig'ă-dēr), *n.* a general officer commanding a brigade, and ranking next below a major-general. Also brigadier-general.

brig-and (brig'ând), *n.* a robber; a member of a gang of free-booters infesting mountainous districts; a highwayman; a bandit.

brig-and-age (brig'ând-ej), *n.* the life and practices of a brigand; organized robbery.

brig-an-tine (brig'ăn-tin), *n.* a small two-masted vessel, square-rigged like a brig, but with fore-and-aft mainsail and raking masts.

bright (brīt), *adj.* [*comp.* brighter, *superl.* brightest], luminous; brilliant; shining; sparkling; illustrious; glorious; witty; clever; lively; auspicious; alert; glowing.
Syn. clear, radiant, shining.
Ant. (see dull).

bright-en (brīt'in), *v.i.* to grow bright; clear up: *v.t.* to make bright or luminous; make gay or cheerful; make acute.

bright-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being bright.

Bright's dis-ease (brīt's diz-ēz'), *n.* a form of kidney disease characterized by the presence of albumin in the urine.

brill (bril), *n.* a flat fish resembling the turbot. Also prill.

bril-lian-cy (bril'yân-si), *n.* splendor Also brilliance.

bril-liant (bril'yânt), *adj.* sparkling; lustrous; glittering; distinguished: *n.* a diamond, cut to exhibit its refracting qualities to the best advantage; the smallest size of type. (See type.)

bril-lian-tine (bril'yân-tin), *n.* a cosmetic preparation for imparting a gloss to the hair.

bril-liant-ly (-li), *adv.* in a brilliant manner.

brim (brim), *n.* the edge of anything: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brimmed, *p.pr.* brimming], to fill to the brim: *v.i.* to be full to the brim.

brim-ful (brim'fool), *adj.* overflowing.

brim-stone (brim'stōn), *n.* sulphur: *adj.* made of brimstone; of the color of sulphur.

brin-dled (brin'dld), *adj.* tawny, with spots or streaks.

brine (brīn), *n.* salt water; pickle; the ocean; tears: *v.t.* to steep in brine.

bring (bring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brought, *p.pr.* bringing], to fetch or convey from another place; fetch; cause to come; produce; procure; conduct; persuade; lead.

brink (bringk), *n.* the edge; verge.

brin-y (brīn-i), *adj.* very salt.

bri-quette (bri-ket', French brē-kā'), *n.* coal-dust molded into the shape of bricks.

brisk (brisk), *adj.* lively; active; swift; vivacious; effervescing vigorously; sparkling; burning freely: *v.i.* to become brisk [generally with *up*].

brisk-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being brisk.

bris-ket (bris'ket), *n.* that part of an animal's breast where the ribs join the breast-bone.

bris-tle (bris'l), *n.* a short, stiff, coarse hair, especially upon the back and sides of swine; any stiff, sharp hair: *v.t.* to erect like bristles; fix a bristle to

bris-tly (bris'li), *adj.* covered with bristles.

bris-tol board (bris'tol bōrd), *n.* a thick, smooth, white pasteboard.

bris-tol pa-per (pā'pēr), *n.* a kind of stout drawing paper.

bris-tol stone (stōn), *n.* a transparent rock-crystal. Called, when polished, bristol diamond.

brit (brit), *n.* the young of the herring and sprat; small animals upon which whales feed.

bri-tan-ni-a met-al (bri-tan'i-ă met'ăl), *n.* a white metal alloy of tin, copper, antimony, and bismuth.

brite (brīt), *v.i.* to be over-ripe.

Brit-ish (brit'ish), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Great Britain or its inhabitants; pertaining to the ancient Britons.

Brit-ish-er (brit'ish-ēr), *n.* a British subject, especially one belonging to the British army or navy.

Brit-on (brit'un), *n.* a native of Great Britain.

brit-tle (brit'l), *adj.* apt to break.

Syn. fragile, breakable.
Ant. (see solid).

broach (brōch), *n.* an awl; spike; skewer; any boring bit or drill; a stonecutter's chisel; a spire rising directly from a tower without a parapet: *v.t.* to tap or piece; begin a discussion about.

broad (brawd), *adj.* [*comp.* broader, *superl.* broadest], wide; ample; vast; liberal; comprehensive; open; unrestrained; evident; characterized by breadth of treatment: *n.* a flooded fen; an expansion of a river over low-lying land.

broad-ax ('aks), *n.* an axe for hewing timber; an ancient military weapon.

broad-cast ('kăst), *v.t.* to scatter or throw by hand in all directions; to send out messages by radio from a central station: *adj.* scattered far and wide: *adv.* so as to scatter widely: *n.* a casting of seed.

broad-cloth ('klawth), *n.* a fine woolen cloth.

broad-seal ('sēl), *n.* the great seal of England.

broad-side ('sīd), *n.* the entire side of a ship above the water-line; a simultaneous volley from one side of a warship; a sheet printed on one side, and containing information of a popular character, or an attack on some public person.

broad-sword ('sōrd), *n.* a cutting sword with a broad blade.

broad-en (brawd'n), *v.i.* to grow broad: *v.t.* to make broad or comprehensive.

Brob-ding-nag-i-an (brob-ding-nag'i-ăn), *adj.* resembling an inhabitant of the fabled country of Brobdingnag in Swift's "Gulliver's Travels," hence, gigantic: *n.* a giant.

bro-cade (bro-kād'), *n.* a silk stuff variegated with gold and silver flowers, &c.

broc-a-telle (brok'ă-tel), *n.* a beautifully variegated marble obtained from Italy and Spain; a figured fabric of silky texture.

broc-co-li (brok'o-li), *n.* a variety of cabbage.

broch (brok), *n.* a prehistoric roofless round tower, with massive walls of unhewn stone: found chiefly in Scotland.

bro-chure (brō-shōōr'), *n.* a pamphlet dealing with a subject of passing interest.

brock (brok), *n.* a badger: [Prov. Eng.] a foul, dirty fellow.

bro-gan (brō'gan), *n.* a course, heavy shoe.

brogue (brōg), *n.* a coarse, rough shoe; a dialectic pronunciation.

broil (broil), *v.t.* to cook upon a gridiron: *v.i.* to be subjected to great heat; to be heated with passion: *n.* a noisy quarrel.

bro-kage (brō'kej), *n.* the premium or commission of a broker; brokerage.

broke *p.t. & p.p.* of break.

bro-ken (brō'kn), *p.adj.* not entire; in pieces; rough; hilly; transgressed; bankrupt; crushed; infirm; imperfect; interrupted.

bro-ker (brō'kẽr), *n.* one who acts as agent or middleman for another; a dealer in second-hand furniture.

bro-ker-age (brō'kẽr-ej), *n.* the business of a broker; his fee or commission.

bro-ma (brō'mȧ), *n.* aliment; a light preparation of cocoa or chocolate.

bro-mal (brō'mȧl), *n.* a colorless, oily fluid obtained by the action of bromine on alcohol.

bro-mate (brō'māt), *n.* a salt of bromic acid.

bro-mic ac-id (brō'mik as'id), *n.* a compound of bromine and oxygen.

bro-mide (brō'mīd or 'mid), *n.* a compound of bromine.

bro-mide of po-tas-si-um (of po-tas'i-um), *n.* a compound of bromine, used largely in medicine as a sedative.

bro-mine (brō'mīn or min), *n.* a non-metallic element related to chlorine and iodine.

bro-mite (brō'mīt), *n.* an ore of silver; bromic silver.

bro-mo-gel-a-tin (brō-mō-jel'ȧ-tin), *adj.* prepared from certain bromides, nitrate of silver, and gelatine, and used for the sensitive emulsions employed for dry photographic plates.

bron-chi, *n. pl.* of bronchus.

bron-chi-a (brong'ki'ȧ), *n.pl.* the bronchial tubes.

bron-chi-al (brong'ki-ȧl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the bronchia.

bron-chi-tis (brong-kī'tis), *n.* an inflammation, acute or chronic, of the mucous lining of the bronchial tubes.

bron-cho (brong'kō), *n.* an unbroken Mexican or Californian horse.

bron-chus (brong'kus), *n.* [*pl.* bronchi ('kī)], one of the two principal branches of the windpipe or trachea.

bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin, to which other metallic substances are sometimes added; a work of art cast or wrought in bronze; a pigment used to imitate bronze; impudence: *adj.* made of or resembling bronze: *v.t.* to make of the color of bronze; tan by exposure to the sun; apply bronze pigment or leaf to.

Bronze Age (āj), *n.* the age succeeding the Stone Age, the ornaments and weapons of that period being made of bronze.

bronz-ine (bronz'in), *n.* a metal resembling bronze.

brooch (brōch or brōōch), *n.* an ornamental dress-clasp.

brood (brōōd), *n.* offspring; a hatch; the young birds hatched at one time: *v.i.* to sit on eggs, as a hen; linger over sorrowfully [with *on* or *over*]: *v.t.* to sit over, cover, and cherish; ponder over.

brood-y (brōōd'i), *adj.* inclined to sit; adapted for breeding.

brook (brook), *n.* a small stream.

brook (brook), *v.t.* to bear; put up with.

brook-let (brook'let), *n.* a small brook.

broom (brōōm), *n.* a shrub, bearing large yellow flowers; a besom or brush.

broom-stick ('stik), *n.* the handle of a broom.

brose (brōz), *n.* a kind of porridge, made by pouring boiling water, or milk, or meat liquor, on oatmeal. [Scotch]

broth (broth), *n.* a kind of thin soup.

broth-el (broth'el), *n.* a house of ill-fame.

broth-er (bru*th*'ẽr), *n.* [*pl.* brothers (-ẽrz), & brethren (bre*th*'ren)], a male born of the same father and mother; one closely united by a common interest; a member of a religious order; a fellow creature; one who resembles another: *pl.* human beings in general: *v.t.* to behave toward as a brother; to address as "brother"; to admit to brotherhood.

broth-er-ger-man (-jẽr'mân), *n.* a brother on both the father's and the mother's side.

broth-er-hood (bru*th*'ẽr-hood), *n.* the state or quality of being a brother; a fraternity.

broth-er-in-law (-in-law), *n.* the brother of one's husband or wife; sister's husband.

Broth-er Jon-a-than (jon'ȧ-then), *n.* a humorous imaginary character representing New England, or more broadly, the United States.

broth-er-ly (bru*th*'ẽr-li), *adj.* as becomes a brother; affectionate.

brough-am (brōō'ȧm or brōōm), *n.* a close four-wheeled carriage for one or two horses.

brought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of bring.

brow (brou), *n.* the arch of hair over the eye; the forehead; the general aspect of the countenance; the edge of a steep place; the upper portion of a hill.

brow-beat (brou'bēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* browbeat, *p.p.* browbeaten, *p.pr.* browbeating], to depress or bear down arrogantly; bully.

brown (broun), *adj.* of a dusky or dark color: *n.* a dark color, inclined to red or yellow; a halfpenny: *v.i.* to become brown: *v.t.* to make brown.

brownie (brou'ni), *n.* a beneficent spirit supposed to haunt old farmhouses. [Scotch]

browse (brouz), *n.* the tender shoots or twigs of shrubs and trees: *v.t.* to feed on; pasture on; graze: said of cattle, deer, &c.

bru-in (brōō'in), *n.* a familiar name for the brown bear.

bruise (brōōz), *n.* an injury to the flesh of an animal or to a plant or other body, caused by a blow: *v.t.* to injure, crush, or indent by a blow or pressure without laceration; contuse; bray, as drugs, &c.: *v.i.* to fight with the fists; box.

bruis-er ('ẽr), *n.* a boxer; a machine for crushing grain, &c.

bruit (brōōt), *n.* report; rumor; fame: *v.t.* to report; noise abroad.

bru-mal (brōō'mȧl), *adj.* pertaining to winter; foggy; misty.

brum-ma-gem (brum'mȧ-jem), *adj.* sham; counterfeit; showy, but worthless.

bru-nette (brōō-net'), *n.* a woman with a brown or dark complexion, usually with dark hair and eyes: *adj.* having such a color.

brunt (brunt), *n.* a violent shock; a furious onslaught; a brief and sudden effort.

brush (brush), *n.* a thicket of small trees; the small trees and shrubs of a wood; an instrument composed of bristles, &c., used for cleaning, applying paint, &c.; the brushy tail of a fox; a slight encounter; a brushing; thin metallic plates or flexible wires bound together, employed to conduct a current to or from an electric motor, &c.; a brief trial of speed: *v.t.* to sweep, cleanse, or rub with a brush; touch lightly in passing; renovate; ruffle [with *up*]: *v.i.* to move with haste; skim over with a light touch.

brush-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a toothless wheel used to turn a similar wheel by means of bristles, leather, cloth, &c.; attached to the circumference; a circular wheel for polishing, used on a lathe.

brush-wood (brush'wood), *n.* rough, close bushes; a thicket; a coppice; small wood, suitable for the fire.

brusque (brusk), *adj.* abrupt in manner.

Brus-sels-car-pet (brus'elz-kär'pet), *n.* a strong kind of woolen carpet.

Brus-sels-lace (-lās), *n.* various kinds of expensive lace made originally at Brussels.

Brus-sels-sprouts (-sproutz), *n.pl.* a variety of the common cabbage.

bru-tal (brōō'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a brute; savage; cruel.

bru-tal-i-ty (brōō-tal'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being brutal; pitiless cruelty.

bru-tal-ize (brōō'tăl-īz), *v.t.* to make brutal; sensualize.

bru-tal-ly (brōō'tăl-i), *adv.* in a cruel or brutal manner; inhumanly.

brute (brōōt), *adj.* without reason or intelligence; rough; brutal; uncivilized: *n.* a beast; an irrational, irresponsible animal; a brutal person.

bru-ti-fy (brōō'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* brutified, *p.pr.* brutifying], to make like a brute; degrade morally or physically.

bru-tish (brōōt'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a brute; savage; sensuous.

Syn. base, coarse, sensual, sottish, vile, bestial.

Ant. (see refined).

bry-ol-o-gy (brī-ol'o-gi), *n.* the science of mosses.

Bry-o-zo-a (brī-o-zō'a), *n.* a class of marine animals that form compound colonies. Also polyzoa.

bub (bub), *n.* a boy. Also bubby.

bub-ble (bub'l), *n.* a small bladder of water or other fluid filled with air or gas; anything unreal or unsubstantial; a swindling speculation: *v.i.* to rise in bubbles; run with a gurgling sound: *v.t.* to cause to bubble; cheat.

bu-bo (bū'bō), *n.* [*pl.* buboes ('bōz)], an inflammatory swelling in the groin or armpit.

bu-bon-o-cele (bū-bon'o-sēl), *n.* rupture or hernia in the groin.

buc-cal (buk'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek.

buc-ca-neer (buk-ă-nēr), *n.* a pirate; a sea-robber; one of the piratical adventurers who, during a part of the 17th century, made depredations on the Spaniards in America: *v.i.* to act the part of a buccaneer.

buc-ci-na-tor (buk'si-nā-tĕr), *n.* a muscle of the cheek called the trumpeter's muscle from its use in blowing wind-instruments.

buc-ci-num (buk'sin-um), *n.* the genus of mollusks to which the whelk belongs.

bu-cen-taur (bū-sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous monster, half man and half bull; the state barge of Venice used by the doge in the annual ceremony of espousing the Adriatic.

bu-chu (bū'kū), *n.* the name of certain species of Barosma, employed as a medicine.

buck (buk), *v.t.* to break or pulverize, as ore.

buck (buk), *n.* the male of the fallow-deer, goat, rabbit, hare, &c.; a gay fellow; a fop; a male Indian or Negro.

buck-board ('bōrd), *n.* a light vehicle in which the body and springs are replaced by a long, elastic board.

buck-eye ('ī), *n.* a name of the American horse-chestnut.

buck-hound ('hound), *n.* a staghound.

buck-jumper (-jump'ĕr), *n.* a vicious untrained horse that endeavors to throw the rider by arching its back and drawing its feet together.

buck-shot ('shot), *n.* shot of a large size.

buck-wheat ('hwēt), *n.* a plant cultivated for its triangular seeds, which are ground into meal and used for food.

buck-et (buk'et), *n.* a vessel for drawing or holding water; the scoop of a dredging-machine or of a grain elevator; a receptacle on a water-wheel which receives the force of the water.

buck-et-shop (-shop), *n.* an office for gambling in stocks, grain, &c. in small amounts.

buck-le (buk'l), *n.* a metal clasp consisting of a frame with

movable tongue or catch, used for securing straps, bands, &c.: *v.t.* to fasten with a buckle; twist; bend; confine; join; to prepare for action: *v.i.* to curl; apply one's self with vigor [with *to*].

buck-le (buk'l), *n.* a bend, or kink, as in a blade; a curl of hair; the condition of being curled, as hair.

buck-ler (buk'lēr), *n.* a kind of ancient shield.

buck-ra (buk'rā), *n.* a Negro term for a white man.

buck-ram (buk'rām), *n.* coarse linen cloth stiffened with dressing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, buckram: hence, stiff; precise.

buck-skin (buk'skin), *n.* leather made from the skin of a buck (now usually, from sheep skin); clothes made of such skin: *adj.* made of buckskin.

bu-col-ic (bū-kol'ik), *adj.* pastoral: *n.* a pastoral poem; a rustic.

bud (bud), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* budded, *p.pr.* budding], to graft: *v.i.* to put forth or produce buds; begin to grow: *n.* the rudimentary, undeveloped stage of a branch, leaf, or flower; a gemmule.

Bud-dha (bōō'dâ), *n.* the founder of the Buddhist religion.

Bud-dhist (bōōd'ist), *n.* one who accepts the doctrines of Buddhism: *adj.* pertaining to Buddha or Buddhism.

budge (buj), *v.i.* to move from one's position: *v.t.* change the position of.

budge (buj), *n.* a lambskin dressed with the wool outwards.

budg-et (buj'et), *n.* a bag with its contents: hence a stock or store; the annual financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

bud-let (bud'let), *n.* a small bud.

buff (buf), *n.* a thick leather prepared from the skin of the buffalo, ox, &c., dressed with oil; a light yellow; the bare skin: *adj.* made of buff-leather; buff-colored.

buf-fa-lo (buf'â-lō), *n.* [*pl.* buffaloes (-lōz)], a ruminant mammal of the ox family; a name given to various wild oxen, especially to the North American bison.

buf-fa-lo-bird (-bērd), *n.* a bird which perches on the buffalo to catch parasites.

buf-fer (buf'ēr), *n.* any contrivance which serves to deaden the concussion caused by the impact of two bodies; a good-tempered, somewhat foolish person.

buf-fet (buf'et), *n.* a blow with the hand: *v.t.* to strike with the hand; box; beat; contend against: *v.i.* to exercise or contend with blows; struggle.

buf-fet (buf'et & boo-fā'), *n.* a cupboard or sideboard; a counter for refreshments.

buf-fo (boof'ō), *n.* the comic actor in an opera: *adj.* comic; burlesque.

buf-foon (buf-ōōn'), *n.* one who amuses others by low jests, antics, odd gestures, &c.

buf-foon-er-y (buf-ōōn'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* buffooneries (-iz)], the arts and practices of a buffoon; vulgar tricks and postures.

buf-fy (buf'i), *adj.* buff-colored; resembling buff.

bug (bug), *n.* name in England for the bedbug; an insect.

bug-a-boo (bug'â-bōō), *n.* a bugbear.

bug-bear (bug'bār), *n.* a frightful object; a vain terror.

bug-gy (bug'i), *n.* a light four-wheeled carriage drawn by one horse: *adj.* infested with bugs.

bu-gle (bū'gl), *n.* a hunting horn; a military wind-instrument.

bu-gle (bū'gl), *n.* an elongated glass bead.

bu-gler (bū'glēr), *n.* one who plays or sounds signals on the bugle.

buhl (būl), *n.* decorative inlaying for cabinet-work, consisting of brass or other metal, tortoise-shell, &c., worked into scrolls or other patterns; the articles so ornamented.

build (bild), *v.t.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* built, builded, *p.pr.* building], to construct; erect, as a house; form by art; raise anything on a support or foundation; establish: *v.i.* to construct an edifice; depend, base, or reckon [with

on or *upon*]: *n.* mode or style of construction.

build-ing (bild'ing), *n.* the act of constructing, raising, or establishing, an edifice.

bulb (bulb), *n.* an onion-shaped root; a kind of leaf bud; any protuberance or expansion on a stem or tube: *v.i.* to project as a bulb [with *out*].

bul-bif-er-ous (bul-bif'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing bulbs.

bul-bous (bul'bus), *adj.* pertaining to or resembling a bulb.

bul-bul (bōōl'bōōl), *n.* the Persian nightingale.

bulb-ule (bulb'ūl), *n.* a little bulb; a bulblet.

bulge (bulj), *n.* the bilge or widest part of a cask; a bending outwards; the bilge of a ship: *v.i.* to jut out; be protuberant.

bulk (bulk), *n.* magnitude or size; complete dimensions; the main mass or body; the cargo of a ship when stowed; volume: *v.i.* to increase in size; swell out.

bulk-head (-hed), *n.* a partition in a vessel which separates one part of it from another.

bul-ki-ness (-nes), *n.* greatness in bulk.

bul-ky (bul'ki), *adj.* of great size or bulk.

bull (bool), *n.* the male of any bovine mammal; the male of various large animals, as the whale, elephant, &c.; one who endeavors to raise the price of stock in order that he may sell dear (the opposite of a bear): *adj.* male, or of large size [in composition]: *v.t.* to endeavor to raise the market value of.

bull (bool), *n.* a papal letter, edict, or rescript, having a leaden seal (*bulla*) affixed to it.

bull (bool), *n.* a ludicrous inconsistency in language.

bull-bait-ing (bool'bāt-ing), *n.* the sport of baiting or attacking bulls with dogs.

bull-calf (bool'kăf), *n.* a male calf.

bull-dog (bool'dog), *n.* a variety of dog of strong muscular build, and remarkable for its courage and ferocity, formerly used for baiting bulls: *pl.* a pair of pistols; a proctor's attendant: *adj.* characterized by courage and tenacity.

bull-doze (bool'dōz), *v.t.* to intimidate by threats; bully. (U. S. slang).

bul-let (bool'et), *n.* a small ball or projectile.

bul-le-tin (bool'e-tin), *n.* an official report regarding some matter or event of public interest; a periodical publication: *v.t.* to publish or announce by bulletin.

bull-fight (bool'fit), *n.* a combat between armed men and a bull.

bull-finch (bool'finch), *n.* a common British song bird.

bull-frog (bool'frog), *n.* a large North American species of frog abounding in marshy places, remarkable for its loud, bellowing croak.

bull-head (bool'hed), *n.* a broad-headed scaleless fish of North America; catfish.

bul-lion (bool'yun), *n.* uncoined gold or silver; foreign coin; a heavy twisted fringe covered with fine gold- or silver-wire.

bul-lion-ist (bool'yun-ist), *n.* an advocate for an exclusive metallic currency, or a metallic currency combined with convertible paper.

bul-lock (bool'ok), *n.* an ox or castrated bull; a full-grown steer.

bull's-eye (boolz'ī), *n.* a boss of glass; a sweet-meat; any circular opening for light or air; a small obscure cloud, with a ruddy center; a lantern with a convex lens; a plano-convex lens for concentrating the light, attached to a microscope; the center of a target; a shot that hits the bull's-eye.

bull-ter-ri-er (bool'ter'i-ĕr), *n.* a cross-breed between the bulldog and the terrier.

bull-y (bool'i), *n.* [*pl.* bullies ('iz)], one who domineers by insolence or threats: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bullied, *p.pr.* bullying], to overbear with bluster and menaces: *v.i.* to be insolently noisy and quarrelsome.

bul-rush (bool'rush), *n.* a rush-like aquatic plant.

bulse (buls), *n.* a bag or purse used in the East Indies to carry or measure valuables; a packet of diamonds or gold dust.

bul-wark (bool'wĕrk), *n.* a rampart; a fortification; the boarding round the sides of a ship, above the level of the deck; any means of protection or defense.

bum (bum), *n.* a worthless loafer; a spree or debauch: *v.t.* to make hum, as a top; to waste time in lounging.

bum-ble-bee (bum'bl-bē), *n.* a species of large bee.

bum-boat (bum'bōt), *n.* a boat used in England to convey provisions, fruit, &c., for sale to vessels lying off the shore.

bum-mer (bum'ĕr), *n.* a loafing fellow who sponges on others; a low politician.

bump (bump), *n.* a shock from a blow; a swelling protuberance; the striking of a boat by the prow of another following it in college boat-races: *v.t.* to bring in violent contact; thump: *v.i.* to come in collision; strike heavily.

bump-er (bump'ĕr), *n.* an overflowing cup.

bump-kin (bump'kin), *n.* an awkward, clumsy rustic; a country lout.

bump-tious (bump'shus), *adj.* self-assertive.

bun (bun), *n.* a small light cake.

bunch (bunch), *n.* a cluster; a collection of things of the same kind growing or fastened together; a tuft; a small mass of ore: *v.i.* to swell out; cluster: *v.t.* to form into a bunch.

bunch-i-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being bunchy.

bunch-y (bunch'i), *adj.* gathered into a bunch.

bun-co (bung'kō), *n.* a confidence game.

bun-combe, bun-kum (bung'-kum), *n.* idle or showy speech, especially if intended to secure votes or satisfy one's constituents.

bund (bund), *n.* an embankment to protect the land against inundation.

bun-des-rath (boon'dĕs-rät), *n.* the federal council of the German Empire; bund.

bun-dle (bun'dl), *n.* a number of things bound together; a roll or package; two reams of printing or brown paper: *v.t.* to tie or bind in a bundle or roll; to dismiss unceremoniously [with *off* or *out*]: *v.i.* to depart without ceremony [with *off*.]

bung (bung), *n.* a large cork for stopping the hole in a cask; a publican: *v.t.* to stop with a bung; close or shut up.

bun-ga-low (bung'gâ-lō), *n.* a single-storied house, lightly built, and generally surrounded by a veranda.

bun-gle (bung'gl), *v.i.* to botch; manage awkwardly: *v.t.* to perform clumsily: *n.* a clumsy performance; a botch.

bun-ion (bun'yun), *n.* a swelling on the foot, usually over the joint of the great toe.

bunk (bungk), *n.* a box or recess serving for a sleeping-berth in a vessel, sleeping-car, &c.: *v.i.* to sleep in a bunk.

bun-ker (bung'kĕr), *n.* a large bin or receptacle; a sandhole on golf links.

bun-ny (bun'i), *n.* a squirrel or rabbit.

bunt (bunt), *n.* the middle part or belly of a square sail: *v.i.* to swell out: *v.t.* to haul up, as the middle part of a sail in furling.

bunt (bunt), *n.* a species of fungus which produces the smut disease in wheat.

bunt-ing (bunt'ing), *n.* a bird allied to the finches and the sparrows; a thin woolen stuff used for making flags; flags collectively.

bunt-line (bunt'lin), *n.* one of the ropes attached to the foot-rope of a square sail to draw the sail up to the yard.

buoy (boi), *n.* a floating body moored at a certain place to indicate the position of something beneath the water; a life-buoy: *v.t.* to keep afloat in a fluid [with *up*]; to mark with a buoy; support.

buoy-age (boi'ej), *n.* buoys collectively.

buoy-an-cy (boi'ăn-si), *n.* relative lightness; elasticity of spirits.

buoy-ant (boi'ănt), *adj.* having the quality of floating in a fluid; not easily depressed.

bur (bēr), *n.* the rough prickly seed-case of certain plants; a partially burnt brick; the guttural pronunciation of the rough *r*; the rough ridges of metal left by the graver in cutting metal.

bur-bot (bēr'bot), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the cod family.

bur-den (bēr'dn), *n.* that which is borne or carried; a load; something grievous, wearisome, or oppressive; a ship's capacity for carrying a cargo; a chorus or refrain; a topic on which one dwells: *v.t.* to load; lay a weight upon.

bur-den-some (-sum), *adj.* hard to bear; oppressive.

bur-dock (bēr'dok), *n.* a large wayside weed with rough broad leaves.

bu-reau (bū'rō), *n.* [*pl.* bureaus or bureaux ('rōz)], a chest of drawers for clothing; a desk or writing-table furnished with drawers; an office; a governmental department for the transaction of public business.

bu-reau-cra-cy (bū-ro'krâ-si), *n.* the system of centralized government by means of bureaus or departments; the officials administering such bureaus, as a body.

bu-reau-crat (bū'rō-krat), *n.* an advocate or supporter of bureaucracy.

burg (bērg), *n.* a borough.

bur-gee (bur'jē), *n.* a swallow-tailed flag; small coal for furnaces.

bur-gess (bēr'jes), *n.* a citizen or freeman of a borough. Also burgher.

burg-lar (bērg'lar), *n.* one who breaks into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

burg-la-ri-ous (bērg-lā'ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, burglary.

burg-la-ry (bērg'la-ri), *n.* the act or crime of breaking into a house at night with intent to commit a felony.

bur-go-mas-ter (bēr'go-mâs-tēr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a municipal town in Holland, Flanders and Germany.

bur-grave (bur'grāv), *n.* the hereditary ruler of a town or fortress.

bur-gun-dy (bēr'gun-di), *n.* a wine, red and white, made in Burgundy in France.

bur-gun-dy-pitch (-pitch), *n.* spruce-fir resin.

bur-i-al (bēr'i-ăl), *n.* the act of burying.

bu-rin (bū'rin), *n.* a cutting tool.

burke (burk), *v.t.* to murder by suffocating.

burl (bērl), *n.* a small knot or lump in thread or cloth; a knot in wood: *v.t.* to pick knots, &c., from as in finishing cloth.

bur-lap (bēr'lap), *n.* a coarse fabric made of jute, hemp, &c., used for bagging or in upholstery [commonly in the *pl.*].

bur-lesque (bēr-lesk'), *adj.* tending to excite laughter by extravagant contrast or caricature: *n.* a ludicrous, grotesque representation; a literary composition or dramatic piece composed in burlesque style: *v.t.* to ridicule or make ridiculous by caricatured representation; travesty; parody.

bur-let-ta (bēr-let'ă), *n.* a comic opera; a musical farce.

bur-li-ness (bēr'li-nes), *n.* the quality of being burly.

bur-ly (bēr'li), *adj.* bulky; large; corpulent.

burn (bērn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* burnt & burned, *p.pr.* burning], to consume or injure with fire; reduce to ashes; scorch; expose to the action of fire; produce by means of fire; affect with a burning sensation; cauterize: *v.i.* to be on fire; suffer from or be injured by excess of heat; glow; shine; be inflamed with pas-

sion or desire: *n.* an injury to the flesh caused by fire.
Syn. blaze, brand, consume, cremate, scorch, singe.
Ant. (see cool).

burn (bĕrn), *n.* a rivulet; a brook.

bur-ner (bĕr'nĕr), *n.* one who burns or sets fire to anything; the part of a lamp or gas fixture from which the flame issues.

burn-ing-glass (-glâs), *n.* a double-convex lens used to focus the rays of the sun upon combustible substances to ignite them.

bur-nish (bĕr'nish), *v.t.* to polish by friction; make smooth and lustrous: *n.* polish; gloss; brightness.

burnt (burnt), *adj.* charred by fire.

burnt of-fer-ing (of'ĕr-ing), *n.* something offered and burnt upon an altar as a sacrifice or an atonement for sin.

burr (bur), *n.* the rough sound of *r;* a whirring noise: *v.t.* to pronounce with this sound.

bur-row (bur'ō), *n.* a hole in the ground excavated by a rabbit or other animal, as a refuge and habitation: *v.i.* to excavate; work a way into or under something; lodge in a deep or concealed place; hide.

burr-stone ('stōn), *n.* a siliceous rock used for millstones.

bur-ry (bur'i), *adj.* full of burs; rough.

bur-sa (bĕr'sâ), *n.* a sac or sac-like cavity.

bur-sar (bĕr'sĕr), *n.* the treasurer of a British college; a Scotch university student who receives an allowance for his support.

bur-sar-y (bĕr'sĕr-i), *n.* the treasury of a British college or monastery; the allowance paid to a student in a Scottish university.

burse (bĕrs), *n.* a purse; a chalice cloth cover.

burst (bĕrst), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* burst, *p.pr.* bursting], to rend or break open with violence; yield to internal force or pressure; explode; give way under excess of grief or pain; appear or disappear suddenly: *v.t.* to rend or break by violence; open suddenly: *n.* a violent or sudden breaking forth; a sudden explosion; a rush; a strenuous effort; a spurt.

bur-y (ber-i), *n.* a manor-house; a borough.

bur-y (ber'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* buried, *p.pr.* burying], to deposit and cover in a grave or tomb, or in any final resting-place; entomb: keep secret; hide.

bur-y-ing (ber'i-ing), *n.* a burial: *p.adj.* pertaining to interment.

bus (bus), *n.* a shortened form of omnibus.

bush (boosh), *n.* a thick shrub; a forest region; wild, uncleared country; the tail or brush of a fox; a branch of a tree formerly hung out as a tavern sign: *v.i.* to grow thick or bushy: *v.t.* to set bushes about; use a bush-harrow on.

bush (boosh), *n.* a lining or tube of hard metal inserted in an orifice, to reduce wear by friction: *v.t.* to furnish with a bush.

bush-el (boosh'el), *n.* a dry measure containing eight gallons or four pecks; a vessel of such a capacity; a large quantity.

Bush-man (boosh'măn), *n.* [*pl.* bushmen ('men)], one of a tribe of aboriginals near the Cape of Good Hope; a Bosjesman.

bush-rang-er (boosh'rānj-ĕr), *n.* one who leads a predatory life in the bush country; originally a criminal who escaped and lived a lawless life in the bush.

bush-whack-er (boosh'hwak-ĕr), *n.* a back-woodsman; an implement for cutting brushwood.

bush-y (boosh'i), *adj.* thick and spreading like a bush; overgrown with shrubs.

bus-i-ly (biz'i-li), *adv.* in a busy manner.

busi-ness (biz'ness), *n.* employment; trade; profession; something to be transacted or required to be done; right of action; affair; matter: *adj.* pertaining to business; practical.
Syn. vocation, employment, engagement, occupation, art, profession, trade.

busk (busk), *n.* a strip of flexible material worn in the front of corsets.

bus-kin (bus'kin), *n.* a kind of half-boot or high shoe reaching to the middle of the calf; a high shoe (cothurnus) worn by ancient actors in tragedy to increase their height.

bus-ky (bus'ki), **bos-ki** (bos'ki), *adj.* bushy; wooded; over grown with trees.

buss (bus), *n.* a small two-masted vessel; colloquially, a kiss.

bust (bust), *n.* the chest or thorax; the head, shoulders, and breast of a person represented in sculpture.

bus-tard (bus'tērd), *n.* a bird of the genus Otis, of which their are many species, as the great bustard of Europe and Africa.

bus-tle (bus'l), *v.i.* to be busy, with a certain amount of noise; to move quickly: *n.* tumult; noisy activity; a pad or cushion worn by women beneath the skirt.
Syn. stir, tumult, fuss.
Ant. (see quiet).

bus-y (biz'i), *adj.* earnestly or closely employed; bustling; diligent; officious; meddlesome: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* busied, *p.pr.* busying], to keep constantly engaged; occupy one's self actively.

bus-y-bod-y (biz'i-bod-i), *n.* [*pl.* busybodies (-iz)], a meddling, officious person.

but (but), *prep.* except; besides: *conj.* still: *adv.* only.

butch-er (booch'ēr), *n.* one who slaughters animals for food; one who delights in slaughter: *v.t.* to slaughter for food; to murder in a barbarous manner.

butch-er-bird (-bērd), *n.* a name given to various shrikes, from their habit of suspending their slaughtered prey upon thorns.

butch-er-y (booch'ēr-i), *n.* the business of slaughtering cattle; barbarous murder.

but-ler (but'lēr), *n.* a manservant in a household who has the care of the plate, wines, &c.; the chief servant in a large household.

butt (but), *n.* a push or thrust delivered by the head of an animal; a thrust in fencing: *v.t.* to strike by thrusting the head against.

butt (but), *n.* the extremity of a thing; the thicker end of anything; a target; a rifle or gunnery range; a goal; a limit; the thickest part of tanned ox-hides; an object of ridicule.

butt (but), *n.* a large cask, chiefly for wine; a definite measure of wine in a cask.

butte (boot), *n.* an abrupt isolated hill or ridge.

but-ter (but'ēr), *n.* an oily, unctuous substance obtained from cream or milk by churning; any substance of butter-like consistence; gross flattery: *v.t.* to spread or smear with butter; to flatter grossly.

but-ter-bird (-bērd), *n.* the rice-bunting.

but-ter-cup (-kup), *n.* a plant bearing yellow cup-shaped flowers.

but-ter-fin-gers (-fing'gērz), *n.pl.* one who lets a ball slip through his fingers.

but-ter-fly (but'ēr-flī), *n.* [*pl.* butterflies (-flīz)], a general name for any species of diurnal lepidopterous insects; a gay, showily-dressed, trifling person.

but-ter-ine (but'ēr-in), *n.* an imitation butter.

but-ter-milk (but'ēr-milk), *n.* whey separated from the cream in butter-making.

but-ter-nut (but'ēr-nut), *n.* the fruit of a North American tree allied to the walnut.

but-ter-y (but'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* butteries (-iz)], an apartment in which provisions, wines, &c., are kept; a room in some colleges where liquors and provisions are kept for sale.

but-ting (but'ing), *n.* an abuttal; a boundary.

but-tock (but'ok), *n.* the rump or protuberant hinder part of a man or animal [used usually in the *pl.*]; the convex part of a ship under the stern.

but-ton (but'n), *n.* any small rounded object used to secure different parts of a garment, or attached for ornament; something resembling a button; the knob at the end

of a foil; a ball of gold, &c., worn on the hats of Chinese officials to indicate their rank: *pl.* young mushrooms; a page boy: *v.t.* to fasten or furnish with buttons.

but-ton-hole (but'n-hōl), *n.* a hole in a garment for fastening a button: *v.t.* to detain in conversation against the will; bore.

but-ton-wood (-wood), *n.* the American species of plane-tree.

but-tress (but'res), *n.* masonry or brickwork built on to an outside wall to afford support; a support: *v.t.* to support by a buttress.

bu-ty-rate (boo'ti-rāt), *n.* a salt of butyric acid.

bu-tyr-ic (boo-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or derived from butter.

bu-tyr-ic ac-id (as'id), *n.* a colorless liquid obtained from butter; it is present also in cod-liver oil and in sweat glands.

bux-om (buk'sum), *adj.* cheerful; jolly; robust; plump and comely.

buy (bī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* bought, *p.pr.* buying], to acquire by paying an agreed price; purchase; bribe.

buy-er's op-tion (bī'ērz op'-shun), *n.* a purchaser's privilege of taking an agreed amount of stock within a certain period.

buzz (buz), *n.* a continuous humming noise, as of bees; a confused or blended murmur, as of many voices; a whispered report or rumor: *v.i.* to make a low humming sound; speak with a low humming voice: *v.t.* to spread secretly.

buz-zard (buz'ērd), *n.* the name of several species of hawks; a stupid, dull fellow.

buz-zing-ly (-li), *adv.* with a humming sound.

buzz-saw ('saw), *n.* a circular saw.

by (bī), *prep.* next or near to; with, as instrument, means, way; through: *adv.* near; present.

bye (bī), *n.* a run scored at cricket when the ball passes the wicket-keeper and long-stop, and has not been struck by the batsman; a goal at football.

by-gone (bī'gôn), *adv.* past; gone by: *n.* a past event.

by-law ('law), *n.* a private law or statute framed by a corporate body.

bys-sus (bis'sus), *n.* a fine cloth worn in ancient times; a tuft of long, silky filaments, by which bivalves attach themselves to submarine bodies; asbestos, a fibrous mineral.

by-stand-er (bī'stan-dēr), *n.* one standing near; a spectator.

by-way ('wā), *n.* a private or secluded way.

by-word (bī'wērd), *n.* a proverb; nickname; an object of derision.

by-zant (biz'ant), *n.* a gold coin of Byzantium, worth $25.

Byz-an-tine (biz-an'tin), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Byzantium (Constantinople), the ancient capital of the Eastern Roman Empire.

—C—

Ca-a-ba (kä'ä-bä), *n.* the sacred shrine of Mecca.

cab (kab), *n.* a public carriage with four or two wheels, drawn by one horse; the shelter for the driver of a locomotive.

ca-bal (kä-bal'), *n.* a secret combination of a few persons for carrying out some specific design; an intrigue: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caballed, *p.pr.* caballing], to unite in secret with others to effect some design.

cab-a-la (kab'ä-lä), *n.* a secret system of the Jewish rabbis to interpret the hidden meaning of the Pentateuch; esoteric doctrine.

cab-al-ism (kab'ăl-ism), *n.* occult doctrine.

cab-al-ist (kab'ăl-ist), *n.* one versed in the Jewish cabala, an occultist.

ca-bal-le-ro (kă-bă-lā'rō), *n.* a Spanish knight or gentleman; a stately Spanish dance.

cab-a-ret (kăb'a-ret), *n.* a hotel or restaurant in which guests are entertained at meals by dancing and vaudeville acts.

cab-bage (kab'ej), *n.* the well-known vegetable; the terminal head of palm-trees; tailors' clippings, taken as perquisites: *v.i.* to form a head like that of the cabbage: *v.t.* to appropriate to one's own use, as remnants.

ca-be-ca (kă-bā'să), *n.* the finest quality of Indian silk.

cab-in (kab'in), *n.* a small hut, cottage, or room; a room in a ship for officers or passengers: *v.t.* to confine in a cabin: *v.i.* to live in a cabin.

cab-i-net (kab'i-net), *n.* a small apartment; a private room; a piece of furniture to hold objects of vertu, &c.; a cabinet photograph; a deliberative committee of the heads of governmental departments.

ca-ble (kā'bl), *n.* a large strong rope or chain; a submarine telegraph line; a molding resembling a cable; a measure of distance = 100 to 140 fathoms: *v.t.* to fasten with a cable; transmit by telegraph cable.

ca-ble-gram (kā'bl-gram), *n.* a message sent by a submarine cable.

ca-bo-chon (ka'bōō-shon), *n.* a precious stone polished but not faceted.

ca-boose (ka-bōōs'), *n.* a ship's galley or kitchen; the trainmen's car attached to a freight-train.

cab-ri-o-let (kab-ri-o-lā'), *n.* a covered carriage with two or four wheels drawn by one horse.

ca-ca-ine (kă-kā'in), *n.* the essential principle of cacao.

ca-ca-o (kă-kā'ō), *n.* a small evergreen tree of tropical America and West Indies, from the seeds of which cocoa and chocolate are prepared.

cach-a-lot (kash'ă-lot & -lō'), *n.* the sperm whale, which yields spermaceti.

cache (kash), *n.* a place of concealment for food for future use: *v.t.* to hide (provisions) in the ground.

ca-chet (kă-shā'), *n.* a seal; hence a distinctive mark.

cach-in-na-tion (kak-i-nā'shun), *n.* loud or unrestrained laughter.

cach-o-long (kash'o-long), *n.* a milk or greyish-white variety of opal; pearl opal.

ca-chou (kă-shōō'), *n.* a pill for sweetening the breath.

ca-cique (kă-sēk'), *n.* the name or title of the aboriginal chiefs of the West Indies and some parts of South America.

cack-le (kak'l), *v.i.* to cry like a hen or goose: specifically applied to the cry made by a hen which has laid an egg; giggle; prattle; *n.* the cry of a hen or goose; silly talk.

cac-o-e-thes (kak-ō-ē'thēs), *n.* a bad habit. **C. scribendi,** a diseased propensity for writing; an itch for authorship.

ca-coph-o-nous (kă-kof'o-nus), *adj.* discordant.

cac-tus (kak'tus), *n.* [*pl.* cacti ('tī) & cactuses (-ez)], a spiny fleshy plant with showy flowers.

cad (kad), *n.* a vulgar, ill-bred fellow; an errand boy; a hanger on.

ca-da-ver (kă-dā'vĕr), *n.* a dead body; a corpse.

ca-dav-er-ous (kă-dav'ĕr-us), *adj.* resembling a corpse; pale; ghastly.

cad-die (kad'i), *n.* a lad who carries golf clubs.

cad-dis (kad'is), *n.* the larva of the caddis-fly.

cad-dy (kad'i), *n.* [*pl.* caddies ('iz)], a small box for keeping tea.

cade (kād), *n.* a barrel or cask of 500 herrings, or 1,000 sprats.

ca-dence (kā'dens), *n.* the full modulation of the voice in reading or speaking; rhythm; a musical run or trill.

ca-den-za (kä-den'zä), *n.* a vocal or instrumental flourish.

ca-det (kä-det'), *n.* a younger son; student in a naval or military academy.

ca-di (kä'di), *n.* a Mohammedan judge.

cad-jer (kaj'ẽr), *n.* a huckster; beggar; tramp.

cad-mi-um (kad'mi-um), *n.* a bluish-white ductile metal, resembling tin.

ca-du-ce-an (kä-dū'sē-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the caduceus, the winged staff of Mercury, entwined with serpents

cæ-cal (sē'kal), *adj.* having one end closed; blind.

cæ-cum (sē'kum), *n.* [*pl.* cæca ('kä)], the blind gut; a pouch-like appendage of the large intestine, having one end closed.

Cæ-sa-ri-an (sē-zā're-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Cæsar.

Cæ-sa-ri-an op-er-a-tion (op-ẽr-ā'shun), *n.* a delivery of a fœtus by cutting through the walls of the abdomen.

cæs-i-um (sēs'i-um), *n.* a rare metal associated with rubidium.

cæ-su-ra (sē-zū'ra), *n.* a pause or division in a verse.

caf-é (kaf-ā'), *n.* a restaurant.

ca-fe-ter-i-a (kä-fe-tẽr'i-a), *n.* a quick lunch restaurant where the patrons serve themselves.

caf-fe-ine (kaf'e-in), *n.* a bitter alkaloid extracted from coffee; theine.

cage (kāj), *n.* a box or inclosure furnished with metal bars for confining birds, or other animals; a contrivance for raising and lowering men in a mine shaft: *v.t.* to confine in a cage; shut up.

ca-ique (kä-ēk'), *n.* a skiff or light rowing boat used on the Bosphorus.

cairn (kārn), *n.* a conical heap of stones erected as a monument.

cairn-gorm (kārn'gôrm), *n.* a yellow or brown variety of quartz or rock-crystal.

cais-son (kā'sun), *n.* an ammunition-wagon or chest; a box filled with explosives for firing a mine; a water-tight box or casing used for building structures in water; a sunken panel in a ceiling; a structure for raising and floating sunken vessels.

cai-tiff (kā'tif), *n.* a despicable or cowardly wretch: *adj.* despicable; vile; cowardly.

ca-jole (kä-jōl'), *v.t.* to coax or deceive by flattery; wheedle; cheat.

cake (kāk), *n.* a small mass of dough, sweetened and baked; a compressed or solidified mass of any substance, especially if thin or flat; a simpleton; *v.t.* to form into a cake: *v.i.* to consolidate into a hard mass.

cal-a-bash (kal'ă-bash), *n.* the fruit of the calabash tree of tropical America, used when dried as a vessel for liquids, etc.

cal-a-boose (kal-ă-bōōs'), *n.* a jail; a lockup.

ca-lam-i-tous (kă-lam'i-tus), *adj.* producing, or resulting from, calamity.

ca-lam-i-ty (kă-lam'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* calamities (-tiz)], any cause that produces evil, disaster, or extreme misfortune; distress; affliction.

Syn. mischance, mishap.
Ant. (see good-fortune).

cal-a-mus (kal'ă-mus), *n.* [*pl.* calami (-mi)], a genus of palms producing the rattan canes; the sweet flag.

ca-lash (kă-lash'), *n.* a light carriage with low wheels and a folding removable top; a hood formerly worn by women.

cal-car-e-ous (kal-kār'ē-us), *adj.* of the nature of, or containing, lime.

cal-ci-fy (kal'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* calcified, *p.pr.* calcifying], to convert into lime: *v.i.* to become strong by conversion into lime.

cal-ci-mine (kal'si-mīn), *n.* white or tinted wash for walls or ceilings.

cal-ci-na-tion (kal-si-nā'shun), *n.* the act or process of reducing to powder by heat.

cal-cine (kal-sīn'), *v.t.* to reduce a substance to powder by heat; oxidize: *v.i.* to undergo calcination.

cal-cite (kal'sīt), *n.* crystallized carbonate of lime.

cal-ci-um (kal'si-um), *n.* the metallic base of lime.

cal-ci-um car-bide (kär'bīd), *n.* a compound of quicklime and carbon, from which acetylene is generated by subjecting it to the action of water.

cal-cog-ra-phy (kal-kog'rā-fi), *n.* the art of drawing with colored chalks or pastels.

calc-spar (kalk'spär), *n.* a crystalline carbonate of lime or calcite.

cal-cu-lar-y (kal'kū-lēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, calculi.

cal-cu-late (kal'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to compute; ascertain or determine by any process of reasoning; estimate: *v.i.* to make a computation; suppose or think.

cal-cu-la-tion (kal-kū-lā'shun), *n.* the art of reckoning by numbers; computation; something deduced by reasoning or inference; estimate; opinion.

cal-cu-la-tive (kal'kū-la-tiv), *adj.* tending to calculate.

cal-cu-la-tor (kal'kū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or a machine that, computes or reckons.

cal-cu-lous (kal'kū-lus), *adj.* stony; gritty.

cal-cu-lus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* calculi (-lī)], a stony concretion in the body; one of the higher branches of mathematics; the differential calculus.

cal-de-ra (kal-dā'rā), *n.* a deep caldron-like cavity on the summits of extinct volcanoes.

cal-dron (kawl'dron), *n.* a large kettle or boiler.

cal-e-fa-cient (kal-e-fā'shent), *adj.* causing warmth.

cal-en-dar (kal'en-dēr), *n.* a register of the days, weeks and months of the year, &c.; a register or list; a list of criminal causes arranged for trial: *v.t.* to register or place on a list.

cal-en-dar month (munth), *n.* a solar month reckoned according to the calendar, as distinguished from the lunar month.

cal-en-der (kal'en-dēr), *n.* a machine consisting of heated rollers, used for smoothing and glazing paper or cloth: *v.t.* to press in a calender.

cal-ends (kal'endz), *n.pl.* in the Roman calendar, the first day of each month. Also kalends.

cal-en-ture (kal'en-tūr), *n.* a violent fever affecting sailors in hot latitudes.

cal-es-cence (kāl-es'ens), *n.* increasing warmth.

calf (käf), *n.* [*pl.* calves (kävz)], a young bovine quadruped, especially of the cow; the young of certain marine mammalia, as the whale; leather made from the skin of a calf; a small island or iceberg near a larger one; a stupid or silly person; the thick fleshy part of the leg behind.

cal-i-ber (kal'i-bēr), *n.* the diameter of a cylindrical body; mental capacity.

cal-i-brate (kal'i-brāt), *v.t.* to determine the caliber of; graduate.

cal-i-bra-tion (kal-i-brā'shun), *n.* the act of calibrating.

cal-i-cle (kal'i-kl), *n.* a small cup-shaped cell.

cal-i-co (kal'i-kō), *n.* [*pl.* calicoes & os (-kōz)], white or unprinted cotton cloth.

cal-i-graph (kal'i-graf), *n.* a form of typewriter.

ca-lig-ra-phy (kā-lig'rā-fi), *n.* see calligraphy.

cal-i-pash (kal'i-pash), *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the upper shell, inclosing a dull greenish gelatinous substance.

cal-i-pee (kal'i-pē), *n.* the part of a turtle belonging to the lower shell, inclosing a light yellow gelatinous substance.

cal-i-pers (kal'i-pērz), *n.pl.* compasses for measuring the diameters of cylindrical bodies.

ca-liph (kal' or kā'lif), *n.* a title of the successors of Mohammed. Also calif.

cal-i-phate (kal'i-fāt), *n.* the office, dignity or government of a caliph.

calk, caulk (kawk), *v.t.* to drive oakum into the seams of (a ship).

calk (kawk), *v.t.* to copy (a drawing) by covering the back with chalk or lead, and tracing over the lines with a style for transfer.

calk (kawk), *n.* that part of a horseshoe which projects downward to prevent slipping; a semi-circular piece of iron nailed to the heel of a boot: *v.t.* to furnish with a calk.

call (kawl), *v.t.* to summon from, or invite to, any place; convoke judicially or officially; designate for an office; name; characterize as; exhort; utter in a loud voice; rouse from sleep: *n.* a summons or invitation; a request or command; a short visit; the cry or note uttered by certain animals; a demand for payment due on shares; the option of claiming stock at a certain time at a stipulated price.

call-i-graph (kal'i-graf), *n.* a specimen of elegant penmanship.

cal-lig-ra-pher (kal-lig'ra-fēr), or **cal-lig-ra-phist** (-fist), *n.* one skilled in handwriting.

cal-lig-ra-phy (kal-lig'rā-fi), *n.* elegant or beautiful writing.

call-ing (kawl'ing), *n.* the act of summoning; a summons or invitation; a vocation, trade, or profession; the state of being divinely called (II Pet. i. 10).

cal-li-o-pe (kal-ē'o-pē), *n.* the muse of epic poetry and eloquence; an organ in which steam produces the notes.

cal-lis-then-ic (kal-is-then'ik), *adj.* pertaining to calisthenics.

cal-lis-then-ics (kal-is-then'iks), *n.pl.* the art of promoting health by physical exercise; simple gymnastics.

cal-li-ty-ping (kal'i-tī-ping), *n.* the process of producing plates for printing purposes by means of typewriting and photo-engraving.

cal-los-ity (kal-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* callosities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being hardened; a callus.

cal-lous (kal'us), *adj.* hardened; insensible.

cal-low (kal'ō), *adj.* unfledged.

cal-lus (kal'us), *n.* [*pl.* calli (-ī)], the hardening of the skin from pressure; bony matter which unites the ends of fractured bones.

calm (käm), *adj.* tranquil; still; undisturbed: *n.* stillness; serenity: *v.t.* to quiet; still; pacify: *v.i.* to become calm (with *down*).

Syn. collected, composed, placid, serene.

Ant. (see stormy, unsettled).

calm-ness (käm'nes), *n.* the state of being calm.

cal-o-mel (kal'o-mel), *n.* mercurous chloride: used as a purgative medicine.

ca-lor-ic (kā-lor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to heat.

cal-o-ric-i-ty (kal-o-ris'i-ti), *n.* the power in animals of developing and maintaining heat.

cal-o-rie (kal'o-rē), *n.* the unit of heat (metric system) to express the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water from 0° to 1° centigrade. Also calory.

ca-lor-i-fa-ci-ent (ka-lor-i-fā'shi-ent), *adj.* heat-producing: said of food-stuffs.

cal-o-rif-ic (kal-o-rif'ik), *adj.* heating.

ca-lor-i-fi-ca-tion (kā-lor-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the production of heat.

cal-o-rif-ic rays (rāz), *n.pl.* the invisible heating rays emanating from the sun and heated bodies.

cal-o-rim-e-ter (kal-o-rim'i-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring heat produced or given off by a body.

cal-o-rim-e-try (kal-o-rim'i-tri), *n.* the art or process of determining the amount of heat contained in, or given off by, bodies.

cal-o-ri-mo-tor (kal-o-ri-mō'tēr), *n.* a galvanic apparatus for producing heat in a short external circuit.

ca-lotte (kă-lot'), *n.* a plain skull-cap of satin, &c.; a cap or hood on the heads of certain birds.

cal-o-type (kal'o-tīp), *n.* a photographic process in which the image is received on paper prepared with iodide of silver. Also called talbotype, from the name of the inventor.

cal-trop (kal'trop), *n.* an iron instrument with four spikes, placed in ditches, &c., to hinder the advance of troops; a name for various plants with prickly fruit.

cal-u-met (kal'ū-met), *n.* the tobacco-pipe of the North American Indians, smoked as a symbol of peace, or to ratify treaties.

ca-lum-ni-ate (kă-lum'ni-āt), *v.t.* to accuse falsely and maliciously; *v.i.* to utter calumnies.

ca-lum-ni-a-tion (kă-lum-ni-ā'-shun), *n.* the act of calumniating.

ca-lum-ni-ous (kă-lum'ni-us), *adj.* slanderous; defamatory.

cal-um-ny (kal'um-ni), *n.* [*pl.* calumnies (-niz)], a false accusation; a slander.

Cal-va-ry (kal'vă-ri), *n.* the place where Christ was crucified; in Roman Catholic countries a representation of the crucifixion erected in the open air.

calve (käv), *v.i.* to bring forth a calf; become detached from: said of glaciers when icebergs break off from them.

Cal-vin-ism (kal'vin-izm), *n.* the doctrines of John Calvin [1509-64], the French theologian and reformer, especially those relating to predestination and election.

Cal-vin-ist (kal'vin-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrines of Calvin.

Cal-vin-is-tic (kal-vin-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to Calvin or his doctrines.

calx (kalks), *n.* [*pl.* calxes (kalk'-sez), or calces (kal'sēz)], lime or chalk; the residuum of a metal left after calcination.

ca-lyx (kā'liks), *n.* [*pl.* calyxes (kā'lik-sez), calices (kal'i-sēz)], the whorl of a flower.

cam (kam), *n.* a projecting part of a wheel or other moving piece of machinery for imparting an eccentric or alternating motion.

cam-ber (kam'bēr), *n.* a convexity on an upper surface; a piece of timber thus bent; a small dock for unloading timber: *v.t.* to curve or bend; arch.

cam-ber-win-dow (-win'dō), *n.* a window arched at the top.

cam-bist (kam'bist), *n.* one who deals in notes or bills of exchange; a money-changer; a manual of international moneys, weights and measures.

cam-bi-um (kam'bi-um), *n.* the formative layer of cellular tissue which lies between the young wood and the bark of exogenous trees.

cam-bra-sine (kam'brā-zēn), *n.* a fine kind of cambric; batiste.

Cam-bri-an (kam'bri-an), *n.* geological strata below the Silurian.

cam-bric (kām'brik), *n.* a very fine thin linen: adj. pertaining to, or made of, cambric.

cam-bric-mus-lin (-muz'lin), *n.* a fine cotton imitation of cambric.

came, *p.t.* of come.

cam-el (kam'el), *n.* a large ruminant quadruped, of which there are two species, the Arabian camel or dromedary, with a single hump, and the Bactrian camel, with two humps; a water-tight structure placed beneath a vessel to raise and float it over a shoal or bar.

Ca-mel-li-a (kă-mēl'i-ă), *n.* a genus of Asiatic evergreen shrubs, cultivated for their

beautiful rose-like flowers and shining foliage.

ca-mel-o-pard (kă-mel'o-pärd & kam'el-o-pard), *n.* the giraffe.

cam-e-o (kam'e-ō), *n.* a precious stone or shell on which figures are engraved in relief.

cam-er-a (kam'ēr-â), *n.* [*pl.* cameras (-âz)], a camera obscura, especially that employed in photography.

cam-er-a lu-ci-da (lōō'si-dâ), *n.* an optical instrument for reflecting distant objects on paper by means of a solid glass prism.

cam-er-a ob-scu-ra (ob-skū'râ), *n.* a darkened chamber or box in which, by means of lenses, external objects are exhibited on paper, glass, &c.

cam-o-mile (kam'o-mīl), *n.* a plant of the genus Anthemis, whose flowers have a bitter aromatic taste, and are largely used as a medicine.

cam-ou-flage (kam'ōō-flazh), *n.* artificial scenery used to hide military secrets from airplanes.

camp (kamp), *n.* the ground occupied by an army at rest, with tents, huts, &c.; an encampment; *v.i.* to live in a camp; encamp.

cam-paign (kam-pān'), *n.* a series of military operations; the period during which an army carries on active operations in the field: *v.i.* to serve in a campaign.

cam-pa-ni-le (kam-pä-nē'le), *n.* [*pl.* campaniles ('lez)], a bell-tower detached from the body of a church.

cam-pan-u-late (kam-pan'yoo-lāt), *adj.* bell-shaped.

cam-peach-y wood (kam-pēch'ī wood), *n.* another name for log-wood.

cam-pes-tral (kam-pes'tral), *adj.* pertaining to the fields or open ground.

cam-phene (kam'fēn), *n.* rectified oil of turpentine. Also camphine.

cam-phor (kam'fēr), *n.* a volatile aromatic whitish substance, obtained from various trees and plants of Eastern Asia.

cam-phor-tree (-trē), *n.* a species of laurel yielding the camphor of commerce.

cam-phor-ate (kam'fēr-āt), *v.t.* to saturate or treat with camphor.

camp-meet-ing (-mēt'ing), *n.* an outdoor religious gathering.

camp-stool ('stōōl), *n.* a folding stool or seat.

cam-pus (kam'pus), *n.* the grounds of a college.

cam-wood (kam'wood), *n.* a red dye-wood.

can (kan), *v.i.* [*p.t.* could], to be able; possess power physically, morally, or mentally (used as an auxiliary verb).

can (kan), *n.* a metal vessel of small size, for holding liquids or preserving solids: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canned; *p.pr.* canning], to put up in cans for preservation.

Can-a-di-an (kan-ā'di-an), *n.* an inhabitant of Canada: *adj.* pertaining to Canada.

ca-na-di-an bal-sam (b a w l-sum), *n.* a resin obtained from a species of fir.

ca-naille (kă-nāl'), *n.* the lowest orders of the populace. [Fr.]

ca-nal (kă-nal'), *n.* an artificial navigable waterway; a duct or tube for the passage of fluids; a channel or groove.

ca-nal-ize ('īz), *v.t.* to convert into a canal, as a watercourse.

ca-nard (kă-närd', French kă-när'), *n.* an absurd story or report; a hoax.

ca-na-ry (kă-nā'ri), *n.* a light wine; a pale or bright yellow color; a small singing bird with yellow plumage, a native of the Canary Islands: *adj.* bright yellow.

can-can (kan'kan), *n.* a vivacious and indelicate French dance.

can-cel (kan'sel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canceled, *p.pr.* canceling], to deface writing by drawing lines across it; annul; strike out common factors: *n.* the part of a book deleted and reprinted before publication.

Syn. abolish, efface, nullify, repeal, revoke, erase.
Ant. (see confirm).

can-cer (kan'sēr), *n.* a genus of crustaceans, including the crabs; one of the twelve zodiacal signs, the sign of the summer solstice; a malignant tumor or growth.

can-cer-ate (kan'sēr-āt), *v.i.* to grow into a cancer.

can-cer-ous (kan'sēr-us), *adj.* like a cancer; affected with cancer.

can-crine (kang'krīn), *adj.* having the form or qualities of a crab.

can-croid (kang'kroid), *adj.* resembling a cancer.

can-del-a-brum (kan-de-lā'-brum), *n.* [*pl.* candelabra ('brâ)], a lamp-stand; an ornamented branched candlestick.

can-dent (kan'dent), *adj.* glowing with a white heat.

can-des-cence (kan-des'ens), *n.* a state of glowing.

can-did (kan'did), *adj.* honest; outspoken; sincere; free from undue bias; open; fair.
Syn. artless, frank, truthful.
Ant. (see crafty).

can-di-date (kan'di-dāt), *n.* one who offers himself, or is proposed by others to fill some office: *v.i.* to become a candidate.

can-di-da-ture (kan'di-dā-tūr), *n.* the state of being a candidate.

can-died (kan'did), *p. adj.* preserved or incrusted with sugar.

can-dle (kan'dl), *n.* a cylindrical body of tallow, wax, or other fatty material, inclosing a wick of cotton, and used to furnish light.

can-dle-pow-er (-pou'ēr), *n.* the illuminating power of a candle taken as a unit in determining the luminosity of any flame.

Can-dle-mas (kan'dl-mâs), *n.* the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary (Feb. 2nd).

can-dor (kan'dēr), *n.* openness; frankness.

can-dy (kan'di), *n.* a solid confection of sugar, combined with flavoring or coloring substances: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* candied, *p.pr.* candying], to conserve with sugar; incrust with crystals: *v.i.* to become candied.

can-dy-tuft (kan'di-tuft), *n.* a plant bearing tufted flowers, originally from Candia.

cane (kān), *n.* the stem of certain palms, grasses, and other plants, as the bamboo, sugar cane, rattan, &c.; a walking-stick: *v.t.* to beat with a cane; furnish with cane.

cane-brake ('brāk), *n.* a thicket of canes.

ca-nel-la (kā-nel'lâ), *n.* an aromatic and tonic bark of a West Indian tree.

ca-nes-cence (ka-nes'ens), *n.* a whitish color; hoariness.

ca-nine (kā-nīn'), *adj.* pertaining to dogs; having the nature or qualities of a dog.

ca-nine teeth (tēth), *n.pl.* two sharp-pointed teeth on each side of the upper and lower jaws of most mammals. Also canines.

can-is-ter (kan'is-tēr), *n.* a metal box or case for tea, coffee, &c.; a case containing shot which explodes when fired from a gun.

can-ker (kang'kēr), *n.* a cancerous or ulcerous disease; an eating or corroding agency which causes decay or rot; anything that insidiously corrodes, corrupts, or destroys: *v.t.* to corrode or corrupt; infect with poisonous influence: *v.i.* to grow corrupt; be infected with, or become malignant.

can-ker-worm (wērm), *n.* a caterpillar destructive to trees or plants; something, as sorrow, evil, &c., that insidiously destroys one's happiness.

can-ker-ous (kang'kēr-us), *adj.* corroding.

can-na-bin (kan'â-bin), *n.* a narcotic resin extracted from hemp.

can-na-bis (kan'â-bis), *n.* Indian hemp.

canned (kand), *adj.* preserved in tins.

can-nel-coal (kan'el-kōl), *n.* a hard bituminous

coal burning with a clear bright flame; candle-coal.

can-ner-y (kan'e-ri), *n.* [*pl.* canneries (-riz)], an establishment for preserving meat, fish, &c., in cans hermetically sealed.

can-ni-bal (kan'i-bâl), *n.* a human being who eats human flesh; any animal that eats the flesh of its own kind: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, cannibalism.

can-ni-bal-ism (kan'i-bâl-izm), *n.* the act or practice of eating human flesh by human beings, or of animals by those of like kind.

can-ni-bal-is-tic (kan-i-bâ-lis'-tik), *adj.* characterized by cannibalism.

can-non (kan'un), *n.* [*pl.* cannons ('unz), or cannon (collectively)], a large gun; a piece of ordnance.

can-non-ade (kan-un-ād'), *n.* the act of discharging cannon against a town, fort, &c.: *v.t.* to attack with cannon or ordnance: *v.i.* to discharge cannon.

can-non-eer (kan-un-ēr'), *n.* an artilleryman.

can-non-eer-ing (kan-un-ēr'ing), *n.* the act or art of using cannon.

can-not (kan'ot), (*can* and *not*), to be unable.

can-nu-la (kan'ū-lâ), *n.* a small tube for injecting or withdrawing fluids.

can-nu-lar (kan'ū-lâr), *adj.* tubular.

can-ny, can-nie (kan'i), *adj.* shrewd; knowing; cautious; wary; artful; reasonable; quiet; easy; safe: *adv.* in a canny manner.

ca-noe (kâ-nōō'), *n.* [*pl.* canoes (-nōōz')], a light boat of bark, hide, or the hollow trunk of a tree; any light boat propelled by paddles: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* canoed, *p.pr.* canoeing], to sail or paddle a canoe.

ca-noe-ist (kâ-nōō'ist), *n.* one who paddles a canoe.

can-on (kan'un), *n.* a law or rule in general; a law or rule regarding doctrine or discipline enacted by a council and confirmed; the books of the Holy Scriptures received as authoritative by the Christian Church (called the Sacred Canon); a catalogue of saints; one of the largest kinds of type; the part by which a bell is hung; a cathedral dignitary; a bone in a horse's foreleg.

cañ-on (kä-nyōn'), or **canyon** (kan'yun), *n.* a narrow deep gorge having more or less perpendicular sides.

ca-non-ic (kâ-non'ik), or **canonical** (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a rule or canon; according to, or established by, ecclesiastical laws; belonging to the canon of Scripture.

ca-non-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in conformity with a canon or rule.

ca-non-ic-als (kâ-non'ik-âlz), *n.pl.* the dress prescribed by the canons to be worn by a clergyman when officiating.

can-on-ic-i-ty (kan-on-is'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being canonical.

can-on-ist (kan'on-ist), *n.* one skilled in the study and practice of ecclesiastical law.

can-on-iz-a-tion (kan-on-iz-ā'-shun), *n.* the act of canonizing.

can-on-ize (kan'on-īz), *v.t.* to enrol in the catalogue or canon of the saints.

can-on law (law), *n.* rules or laws relating to faith, morals, and discipline that regulate Church government, as laid down by popes and councils.

can-on-ry (kan'on-ri), *n.* [*pl.* canonries (-riz)], the benefice filled by a canon.

can-o-py (kan'o-pi), *n.* [*pl.* canopies (-piz)], a covering fixed above a bed, or suspended over a throne or dais; any similar covering; a decorative cover above an altar, pulpit, niche, &c.: *v.t.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* canopied, *p.pr.* canopying), to cover with a canopy.

cant (kant), *v.i.* to speak in a whining voice, or with an affected or hypocritical tone; make whining pretensions to goodness; to use the conventional phraseology of a particular sect, party, &c.: *n.* a whining manner of speech; the speech affected by those soliciting alms; the jargon or slang spoken by thieves, gipsies, beg-

gans, &c.; the words and phrases characteristic of a certain party, sect, &c.; the employment of certain phrases and forms of speech without sincerity, especially the assumption of a religious character or the hypocritical use of sacred words: *adj.* of the nature of cant.

cant (kant), *n.* an external angle; an inclination from the level; a sudden jerk producing a change in direction: *v.t.* to incline; tilt; give a fresh direction to; cut off an angle of.

can't (kânt), a colloquial contraction of can not.

can-ta-liv-er (kan'tă-liv-ēr). Same as cantilever.

can-ta-loupe (kan'tă-lōōp), *n.* a variety of musk-melon of delicate flavor.

can-tan-ker-ous (kan-tang'kēr-us), *adj.* ill-tempered; cross-grained; contentious.

can-ta-ta (kan-tä'tă), *n.* a short choral composition in the manner of an oratorio; a poem or story set to music.

can-ta-trice (kan'tă-trēs, Italian kân-tâ-trē'chā), *n.* a female singer, especially one who sings in operas.

can-teen (kan-tēn'), *n.* a kind of shop in barracks or camp where liquors and provisions are sold; a vessel used by soldiers for carrying water or liquor when on the march; a box containing mess utensils, &c., for officers when on foreign service.

can-ter (kan'tēr), *n.* an easy gallop; a Canterbury gallop: *v.i.* to move in an easy gallop: *v.t.* to cause to canter.

can-ter-bur-y (kan'tēr-ber-i), *n.* a stand with divisions for holding music, &c.

can-thar-i-des (kan-thar'i-dēz), *n.pl.* a preparation of Spanish flies used for blistering.

can-thus (kan'thus), *n.* [*pl.* canthi ('thī)], the angle made by the meeting of the eyelids.

can-ti-cle (kan'ti-kăl), *n.* a song; one of the non-metrical hymns of the Bible arranged for chanting in church service: *pl.* the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon.

can-ti-lev-er (kan'ti-lev-ēr), *n.* a bracket or block projecting from the wall of a house, to support a balcony, cornice, &c.; one of two arms projecting from opposite banks and joined over a stream to form a bridge: *adj.* constructed on the principle of a cantilever.

can-til-la-tion (kan-ti-lā'shun), *n.* intoning, especially in Jewish synagogue worship.

can-ting (kan'ting), *p. adj.* affectedly pious; whining.

can-tle (kan'tl), *n.* a corner; piece; hindbow of a saddle: *v.t.* to divide.

can-to (kan'tō), *n.* [*pl.* cantos ('toz)], a part of a poem of some length; the highest vocal part in concerted music; soprano.

can-to-fer-mo (-fēr'mō), *n.* plain song. [It.]

can-ton (kan'ton), *n.* a district or division of a territory; one of the Swiss federal states; in France, a subdivision of an arrondissement; a division of a painting or flag: *v.t.* to divide into districts or parts; to allot separate quarters to troops.

can-ton-ment (kan'ton-ment), *n.* a part of a town or village allotted to a body of troops: in India, a permanent military station.

can-toon (kan-tōōn'), *n.* a cotton stuff having one side satiny, and the other corded.

Ca-nuck (kă-nuk'), *n.* a Canadian. Also Kanuck.

can-vas (kan'vâs), *n.* a coarse heavy cloth of hemp or flax, used for tents, sails, &c., and also for painting on; sails in general; a painting: *adj.* made of canvas.

can-vas-back (-bak), *n.* a North American duck, esteemed for the delicacy of its flesh.

can-vass (kan'vâs), *v.t.* to examine; sift; discuss; solicit votes or opinions: *v.i.* to traverse a district for the purpose of soliciting votes, interest, orders, &c.: *n.* a close inspection or scrutiny; discussion; a solicitation of votes, interest, orders, &c.

ca-ny (kā'ni), *adj.* consisting of cane; full of canes.

can-yon (kan'yun). Same as cañon.

can-zo-na (kan-tzō'nä) or **can-zone** ('nē), *n.* a song or air somewhat resembling the madrigal; an instrumental piece in the style of a madrigal. [It.]

can-zo-net (kan-tzō-net'), *n.* a short song. [It.]

caout-chin, caoutchine (kōō'-chin), *n.* an inflammable volatile oil distilled from caoutchouc.

caout-chouc (kōō'chook), *n.* an elastic gummy substance obtained from the milky juice of several tropical trees, and much used in the industrial arts; india-rubber.

cap (kap), *n.* a covering for the head, usually without a brim; anything resembling a cap; a percussion cap; the top or summit; a particular size of writing-paper; *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* capped, *p.pr.* capping], to put a cap on; cover with, or as with, a cap; cover the top end of; complete; crown; place a cap on the head when conferring a university degree.

ca-pa-bil-i-ty (kā-pā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being capable: *pl.* intellectual attainments.

ca-pa-ble (kā'pā-bl), *adj.* receptive; susceptible; having power, skill, or capacity; competent; legally qualified.

Syn. able, competent.

Ant. (see incompetent).

ca-pa-cious (kā-pā'shus), *adj.* roomy; spacious.

ca-pa-cious-ly (-li), *adv.* in a capacious manner.

ca-pac-i-tate (kā-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make capable; enable; qualify.

ca-pac-i-ty (kā-pas'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* capacities (-tiz)], the power of receiving or containing; the power of containing a certain quantity exactly; cubic contents; intellectual ability; legal qualification; profession; function; position.

cap-a-pie (kap-ä-pē'), *adv.* from head to foot.

ca-par-i-son (kä-par'i-son), *n.* an ornamental covering for a horse; gay or rich clothing: *v.t.* to cover with rich clothing, as a horse; adorn with rich dress.

cape (kāp), *n.* a covering for the shoulders, worn separately or attached; a headland.

ca-per (kā'pēr), *v.i.* to skip; jump: *n.* a frolicsome leap or spring; a skip; a prank.

ca-per (kā'pēr), *n.* a plant, the flower-buds of which are pickled and used as a condiment under the name of capers.

cap-ful (kap'fool), *n.* as much as fills a cap; a small quantity; a passing gust.

ca-pi-as (kā'pi-ăs), *n.* a writ authorizing the arrest of the person named in it.

cap-il-lar-i-ty (kap-i-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being capillary; capillary attraction.

cap-il-la-ry (kap'il-a-ri), *adj.* resembling a hair; minute; slender; possessing a very small bore; pertaining to the capillary vessels of the body; *n.* a tube with a small bore: *pl.* one of the minute blood-vessels connecting the arteries with the veins.

cap-il-la-ry at-trac-tion (a-trak'shun), *n.* the power possessed by porous bodies of drawing up a fluid.

ca-pil-li-form (ka-pil'i-fôrm), adj. having the form of a hair.

cap-il-lose (kap'i-lōs), *adj.* hairy; rough.

cap-i-tal (kap'i-tăl), *adj.* affecting the head or life; punishable with death; first in importance; chief; principal; good; excellent; first-rate; *n.* the chief city or town in a kingdom or state; a capital letter.

cap-i-tal (kap'i-tăl), *n.* the sum invested in any particular business; stock in trade; stock or resources of any kind, moral or physical; that part of wealth which is saved and is available for, or employed in, future production; the head or top of a column, pilaster, or pillar.

cap-i-tal-ism (kap'i-tăl-izm), *n.* the possession of capital, especially its concentration in the hands of a few; the power of combined capital.

cap-i-tal-ist (kap'i-tăl-ist), *n.* one who possesses capital.

cap-i-tal-i-za-tion (kap-i-tăl-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of capitalizing.

cap-i-tal-ize (kap'i-tăl-īz), *v.t.* to convert into capital; compute or realize the present value of in money, as a periodical payment; print with a capital.

cap-i-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a manner involving the forfeiture of life; in an excellent manner.

cap-i-tate (kap'i-tāt), *adj.* growing in a head.

cap-i-ta-tion (kap-i-tā'shun), *n.* a tax, fee, or grant per head.

Cap-i-tol (kap'i-tul), *n.* the temple of Jupiter at Rome, situated on the S. W. summit of the Capitoline Hill; the building occupied by the United States Congress at Washington; the house occupied by a State legislature.

ca-pit-u-lar (kă-pit'ū-lăr) or **ca-pit-u-lar-y** (-lăr-i), *adj.* pertaining to a chapter; growing in a head: *n.* a statute passed in a chapter, as of knights or canons: *pl.* the body of statutes of a chapter or of an ecclesiastical council; a member of a chapter.

ca-pit-u-late (kă-pit'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to surrender to an enemy on conditions agreed upon.

ca-pit-u-la-tion (kă-pit-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of capitulating; the instrument containing the terms of surrender.

ca-pit-u-la-tor (kă-pit'ū-lā-tẽr), *n.* one who capitulates.

cap-lin (kap'lin), *n.* a small fish of the smelt family, largely used as bait for cod.

ca-pon (kā'pon), *n.* a castrated cock; a cock-chicken castrated for the purpose of improving the flesh for table.

cap-o-niere, cap-on-niere (kap-o-nēr'), *n.* a covered lodgment; a passage from one part of a defensive work to another, protected by a parapet.

ca-pote (kă-pōt'), *n.* a kind of long coarse cloak; a long mantle for women.

ca-pouch (kă-pōōsh'), *n.* a monk's hood or cowl; the hood of a cloak.

cap-ric (kap'rik), *adj.* pertaining to a goat.

cap-ric ac-id (as'id), *n.* an acid found in the butter of cow's and goat's milk, cocoanut-oil, &c., united with glycerine, and having a smell like that of a goat.

ca-price (kă-prēs'), *n.* a sudden impulse of the mind; a whim; a freak.

ca-pri-cious (kă-prish'us), *adj.* characterized by caprice; unsteady; fickle.

cap-ri-form (kap'ri-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a goat.

cap-rin (kap'rin), *n.* a substance in butter giving to it its characteristic taste and smell.

cap-rine (kap'rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a goat.

cap-ri-ole (kap'ri-ōl), *n.* a leap of a horse made without advancing: *v.i.* to execute a capriole.

cap-si-cin, cap-si-cine (kap'si-sin), *n.* an alkaloid extracted from several species of Capsicum.

Cap-si-cum (kap'si-kum), *n.* a genus of South American plants, the pods of several species of which are used as a condiment (chillies), and when dried and ground form cayenne pepper.

cap-size (kap-sīz'), *v.i.* to be overturned; upset: *v.t.* to turn over or upset: *n.* an upset or overturn.

cap-stan (kap'stăn), *n.* an upright drum or cylinder revolving upon a spindle, and worked by bars or levers.

cap-stone (kap'stōn), *n.* the top stone of a structure; coping.

cap-su-lar (kap'sū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a capsule.

cap-su-lat-ed (kap'sū-lāt-ed), *adj.* furnished with, or enclosed in, a capsule.

cap-sule (kap'sūl), *n.* a metallic seal or cover for a bottle; a small envelope of gelatine inclosing a nauseous drug; a seed-vessel or pod which at maturity opens by valves; a

small shallow vessel; a membranous sac inclosing some part or organ.

cap-tain (kap'ten), *n.* one who has command of, or authority over, others; a chief; a commander; in the army, the commander of a company; in the navy, an officer commanding a ship of war; the master of a merchant vessel; the head of a team or side in athletic games, as football and baseball.

cap-tain-cy (kap'ten-si), *n.* the rank, post, or commission of a captain.

cap-tion (kap'shun), *n.* a certificate of arrest.

cap-tious (kap'shus), *adj.* ready to catch at faults or take offense; quibbling; sophistical; fitted to harass or perplex; carping.

Syn. fretful, cross, peevish, petulant.

Ant. (see good-natured).

cap-ti-vate (kap'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to enslave or hold captive by beauty or excellence; charm or lure; fascinate.

cap-ti-va-tion (kap-ti-vā'shun), *n.* the act of charming; the state of being charmed.

cap-tive (kap'tiv), *adj.* made prisoner; held in bondage; fascinated; of or pertaining to bondage: *n.* one who is taken prisoner, especially one so taken in war; one held in bondage or fascinated.

cap-tiv-i-ty (kap-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the state of being held in bondage or confinement; servitude; imprisonment.

cap-tor (kap'tēr), *n.* one who captures or takes any person or thing by force or stratagem.

cap-ture (kap'tūr), *n.* the act of seizing or taking, as a prisoner or a prize; arrest; the thing taken: *v.t.* to take or seize by force, surprise, or stratagem; make a prisoner or prize of.

cap-u-chin (kap'ū-shēn or -ū-shēn'), *n.* a Franciscan monk of the mendicant order: so named from the long pointed cowl or capouch worn by the members; a woman's cloak and hood.

cap-ut (kap'ut), *n.* [*pl.* capita ('i-tâ)], the head.

car (kär), *n.* a wheeled vehicle, especially one running on railroad tracks, as passenger-car and baggage-car; the basket suspended beneath a balloon to contain the aëronaut; a chariot of war or state.

car-ack, car-rack (kar'ak), *n.* a large round-built vessel formerly used by the Portuguese and Spaniards in the East Indian and American trade.

car-a-cole (kar'â-kōl), *n.* a half turn which a horseman makes, either to the right or left; a spiral staircase. Also caracol: *v.i.* to move in a caracole; wheel.

ca-rafe (kâ-rāf'), *n.* a water-bottle for the table.

car-a-mel (kar'â-mel), *n.* burnt sugar, used for coloring spirits, gravies, soups, &c.; a kind of sweetmeat.

car-a-pace (kar'â-pās), *n.* the upper shell of the tortoise, turtle, &c.; the upper covering of the Crustacea.

car-at (kar'ât), *n.* the weight of 3.17 grains, used for weighing precious stones and pearls; a twenty-fourth part, a term used to express the fineness of gold used in jewelry; thus, gold 22 carats fine contains 22 parts of pure gold and 2 of alloy (copper or silver). Also spelled karat.

car-a-van (kar'â-van or kar-â-van'), *n.* a company of travelers, merchants, or pilgrims, associated together for mutual security, especially when traveling through deserts or regions infested by robbers; a large covered wagon or carriage for the conveyance of traveling exhibitions or passengers; a van.

car-a-van-sa-ry (kar-â-van'sâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* caravansaries (-riz)], in the East, a kind of inn consisting of a large unfurnished building surrounding a spacious court, where caravans rest at night. Also caravanserai.

car-a-vel (kar'â-vel) or **carvel** (kär'vel), *n.* a name given to several kinds of ships, as a small 16th century vessel, used by the Spaniards and Portuguese, with broad bows, narrow high poop, four masts, and lateen sails.

car-a-way (kar'ă-wā), *n.* a biennial plant with aromatic and pungent seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

car-ba-zot-ic (kär-ba-zot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to or composed of carbon and nitrogen.

car-ba-zot-ic ac-id (as'id), *n.* an acid obtained by the action of nitric acid on indigo and other vegetable and animal substances: used in dyeing.

car-bide (kär'bīd), *n.* a compound of carbon with a metal: formerly called a carburet.

car-bine (kär'bīn), *n.* a short rifle adapted to the use of cavalry. Also carabine.

car-bi-neer (kär-bi-nēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a carbine. Also carabineer.

car-bo-hy-drate (kär-bo-hī'drāt), *n.* one of a group of organic compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

car-bo-hy-drous (kär-bo-hī'drus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a carbohydrate.

car-bo-la-ted (kär'bo-lā-ted), *adj.* impregnated or treated with carbolic acid.

car-bol-ic (kär-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, carbon or coal-tar.

car-bol-ic ac-id (as'id), *n.* an acid obtained from coal-tar by distillation; largely used as an antiseptic in surgery, and as a disinfectant. Also called phenic acid.

car-bol-ize (kär'bol-īz), *v.t.* to treat or impregnate with carbolic acid.

car-bon (kär'bon), *n.* an elementary substance present in all organic compounds, and occurring in nature in two distinct forms, as the diamond and graphite. The action of heat on vegetable and animal tissues produces carbon in the form of charcoal, lampblack, coke, &c.; *v.t.* to place carbons in (an arc-lamp).

car-bon-di-ox-ide (-dī'oks-īd), *n.* carbonic acid gas; an important constituent of the atmosphere.

car-bon-light (-līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by passing an electric current through carbon-points.

car-bon-point (-point), *n.* the rod of an arc-lamp, moved forward by clockwork to maintain its position to another opposing rod as it is burned away.

car-bo-na-ceous (kär-bo-nā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing carbon.

car-bon-ate (kär'bon-āt), *n.* a compound of carbonic acid with a base.

car-bon-a-ted (kär'bon-ā-ted), *adj.* combined, or impregnated, with carbonic acid.

car-bon-ic (kär-bon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, carbon.

car-bon-ic ac-id (-as'id), *n.* (car-bon-dioxide) a gaseous colorless compound of carbon and oxygen in the proportion of 12 parts of carbon to 32 of oxygen. It is a heavy irrespirable gas, and acts as a narcotic poison.

car-bon-if-er-ous (kär-bon-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* containing or yielding carbon or coal.

car-bon-ize (kär'bon-īz), *v.t.* to convert into carbon by combustion, by the action of fire, or an acid: *n. carbonization.*

car-bon pa-per (pā'per), *n.* a tissue paper so prepared with carbon that it will reproduce on paper underneath a copy of anything impressed on it, as by a pencil or a typewriter.

car-bo-run-dum (kär-bo-run'dum), *n.* carbide of silicon, an abrasive substance much harder than emery.

car-boy (kär'boi), *n.* a large globular bottle of glass, protected by a basket-work, used to contain or convey corrosive acids.

car-bun-cle (kär'bung-kl), *n.* a beautiful gem of a deep red color; an inflammatory tumor, boil, or ulcer.

car-bun-cu-lar (kär-bung'kū-lēr), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a carbuncle; red; inflamed.

car-bu-ret-ted (kär'bū-ret-ed), *p.adj.* combined with carbon in the manner of a carbide.

car-bu-ret-er (kär-bū-ret'ĕr) *n.* an apparatus used to charge air with gas from gasoline or other hydrocarbons for illuminating or power purposes.

car-bu-rize (kär'bū-rīz), *v.t.* to combined with carbon.

car-case, car-cass (kär'kās), *n.* [*pl.* carcasses (-ez)], the dead body of an animal; a corpse; the decaying remains of a bulky thing; the framework or skeleton of a building, ship, &c.; a perforated shell filled with combustibles, used to set fire to buildings, ships, &c.

car-cel-lamp (kär'sel-lamp), *n.* a lamp, the oil in which is raised mechanically: used in lighthouse, and as a table-lamp.

card (kärd), *n.* a printed piece of pasteboard used for various social or business purposes; such a piece printed bearing certain devices or figures, used for playing games; a short business advertisement in a newspaper; the dial of a mariner's compass; an instrument for combing the fibres of wool, flax, or cotton, preparatory to spinning: *v.t.* to comb or open, as wool, flax, &c., with a card.

Car-da-mine (kär'dâ-mīn), *n.* a genus of herbs, which includes the cuckoo-flower, &c.

car-da-mom (kär'dâ-mum), *n.* the capsule of several species of plants of the ginger family with its aromatic seeds, used medicinally and as a condiment.

card-board (kärd'bōrd), *n.* pasteboard of fine quality, used in making cards, &c.

car-di-a (kär'di-â), *n.* the upper or cardiac end of the stomach where the œsophagus or gullet enters it; improperly, the heart.

car-di-ac (kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the heart; stimulating the heart's action: *n.* a medicine which excites action in the heart through the medium of the stomach, and stimulates the spirits; a cordial; stimulant.

car-di-al-gi-a (kär-di-al'ji-â), *n.* heartburn.

car-di-gan (kär'di-gân), *n.* a knitted woolen jacket or waist-coat.

car-di-nal (kär'di-nâl), *adj.* chief; pre-eminent; fundamental.

car-di-nal (kär'di-nâl), *n.* an ecclesiastical prince ranking in dignity next to the Pope; a woman's short cloak with a hood.

car-di-nal num-bers (num'berz), *n.pl.* the numbers *one, two, three,* &c., in distinction from *first, second, third,* &c., which are called *ordinal numbers.*

car-di-nal points (pointz), *n.pl.* N., S., E., W.

car-di-nal vir-tues (ver'tūz), *n.pl.* justice, prudence, temperance, and fortitude.

car-di-nal-winds (windz), *n.pl.* winds which blow due N., S., E., and W.

card-ing (kärd'ing), *n.* preparing fibres for drawing or spinning.

car-di-tis (kär-dī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart.

car-dol (kär'dol), *n.* an oily liquid extracted from the pericarp of the cashew-nut, and used for blistering.

card-shar-per (-shär'pĕr), *n.* one who cheats at cards, and fleeces those he traps into playing with him.

care (kär), *n.* concern; solicitude; anxiety; a burdensome responsibility; caution; charge or oversight; attention, watchfulness; an object of watchful attention and regard: *v.i.* to be anxious or solicitous; be concerned, troubled, or interested.

Syn. anxiety, concern, solicitude, heed, attention.

Ant. (see heedlessness, negligence).

ca-reen (kâ-rēn'), *v.t.* to bring (a ship) on one side for the purpose of calking, cleansing, or repairing: *v.i.* to incline on one side, as a ship under press of sail.

ca-reer (kâ-rēr'), *n.* a run at full speed; general course of action; an occupation or calling: *v.i.* to move or run rapidly.

care-ful (kār'fool), *adj.* full of care; anxious; attentive; watchful; cautious; provident; thoughtful.

care-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a careful manner.

care-less (-les), *adj.* neglectful; heedless; free from care; not constrained.

ca-ress (kȧ-res'), *n.* any act or expression of affection; an embrace: *v.t.* to treat with tokens of affection; bestow caresses upon.

Syn. kiss, embrace.

Ant. (see spurn, buffet).

car-et (kar'et), *n.* a mark (^) used in writing, or in correcting proofs, to indicate the place where something is omitted or is to be added.

car-go (kär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* cargoes ('gōz)], the lading or freight of a ship.

Car-ib (kar'ib) or **Caribbee** ('i-bē), *n.* a native of the Caribbee Islands, or one of a tribe inhabiting certain regions of Central America and the north of South America.

car-i-bou, **car-i-boo** (kar'i-bōō), *n.* the North American reindeer.

car-i-ca-ture (kar'i-kȧ-tūr), *n.* a pictorial or descriptive representation of a person or thing, in which the defects or peculiarities are exaggerated so as to produce a ludicrous effect; parody: *v.t.* to represent in a ridiculous or exaggerated style; parody; burlesque.

Syn. mimicry, imitation, burlesque, exaggeration.

car-i-ca-tur-ist (kar'i-kȧ-tūr-ist), *n.* one who represents others in caricature.

ca-ri-es (kā'ri-ēz), *n.* decay of bones, teeth, or vegetable tissue.

car-il-lon (kar'il-lon), *n.* a chime of bells diatonically tuned and played by hand or machinery; a simple air adapted for playing on a set of bells.

car-i-nate (kȧ'ri-nāt), *adj.* keel-shaped.

car-i-ole (kar'i-ōl), *n.* a small open carriage; a light covered cart.

ca-ri-os-i-ty (kā-ri-os'i-ti), *n.* the state of being carious.

ca-ri-ous (kā'ri-us), *adj.* affected with caries.

cark (kärk), *v.i.* to be anxious or concerned: *v.t.* to vex; load with care or grief.

carl, carle (kärl), *n.* a strong, sturdy fellow; a rustic; a churl.

car-line (kär'lin), *n.* a ship's timber running fore and aft from one transverse deck-beam to another, serving as a foundation for the planks of the deck.

car-lock (kär'lok), *n.* a kind of isinglass made of the sturgeon's bladder, and used in clarifying wine.

car-min-a-tive (kär-min'ȧ-tiv), *n.* a medicine which expels wind and relieves colic and flatulence: *adj.* expelling wind.

car-mine (kär'mīn or 'min), *n.* the essential coloring principle of cochineal; a rich crimson pigment.

car-nage (kär'nej), *n.* slaughter; great destruction of life by violence; massacre.

Syn. butchery, bloodshed.

car-nal (kär'nȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the body, its passions and its appetites; animal; fleshly; sensual, impure; not spiritual, but essentially human; secular.

car-nal-ism (kär'nȧl-izm) or **car-nal-i-ty** (kär-nal'i-ti), *n.* the state of being carnal; sensuality.

car-nal-ist (kär'nȧl-ist), *n.* a sensualist.

car-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* in an animal or fleshly manner.

car-na-tion (kär-nā'shun), *n.* a light rose-pink; flesh color; the parts of a picture in which flesh is represented; a pink.

car-ney (kär'ni), *n.* a disease of horses, in which the furred condition of the mouth prevents eating.

car-ni-fi-ca-tion (kär-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* tissue so altered as to resemble flesh.

car-ni-val (kär'ni-vâl), *n.* the season of rejoicing before Lent: observed in Roman Catholic countries; feasting or revelry.

car-ni-vo-ra (kar-niv'o-rȧ), *n.pl.* animals that feed on flesh.

car-niv-o-rous (kär-niv'o-rus), *adj.* eating or feeding on flesh.

car-ob (kär'ob), *n.* an evergreen tree which yields a nutritious pod known as St. John's-bread.

car-ol (kar'ul), *n.* a song of joy or praise, especially one in honor of the Nativity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -ed, *p.pr.* -ing], to sing in joy; warble: *v.t.* to praise or celebrate in song.

car-om (kar'um), *v.i.* to move in a glancing manner, as a billiard ball: *n.* the impact of a billiard ball against two others in succession. Also cannon.

ca-rot-id (kȧ-rot'id), *n.* one of the two principal arteries, one on either side of the neck, which convey the blood from the aorta to the head: *adj.* pertaining to the two great arteries of the neck.

ca-rouse (kȧ-rouz'), *n.* a feast or festival; a noisy drinking bout or revel: *v.i.* to drink heartily and with jollity; revel. Also carousal.

car-ou-sel (kar'ōō-zel), *n.* a merry-go-round; military pageant; tournament. [Fr.]

carp (kärp), *v.i.* to cavil or find fault.

carp (kärp), *n.* a fresh-water fish of several species.

car-pal (kär'pȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the carpus or wrist.

car-pel (kär'pel), *n.* a simple pistil, or one of the parts of a compound pistil or ovary of a flower.

car-pen-ter (kär'pen-tẽr), *n.* an artificer who works in timber and prepares the woodwork of houses, ships, &c.: *v.i.* to perform carpenter's work.

car-pen-try (kär'pen-tri), *n.* the art of cutting, framing, and joining timber; work done by a carpenter.

car-pet (kär'pet), *n.* a thick woven or felted fabric, with a pattern, used for covering floors or stairs; a soft covering, resembling carpet: *v.t.* to cover with a carpet; bring under consideration.

car-pet-bag (-bag), *n.* a traveling bag formerly used, made of carpet-like material.

car-pet-bag-ger (-bag'ẽr), *n.* a former political adventurer in the Southern States who carried his effects in a carpet-bag.

car-pet-knight (-nīt), *n.* one upon whom the honor of knighthood or other distinction has been conferred for other than active service.

car-pet-ing (kär'pet-ing), *n.* cloth for carpets; carpets in general.

car-riage (kar'ej), *n.* the act of carrying or transporting; cost of conveyance; behavior; deportment; a wheeled vehicle; the wheeled stand or support of a gun; the framework of a wooden staircase.

car-ri-er (kar'i-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, carries or conveys; one whose business is to carry goods for hire; a portion of various machines: a frame for holding photographic plates or magic-lantern slides.

car-ri-er-pig-eon (-pij'un), *n.* a variety of pigeon trained to convey letters, &c.

car-ri-on (kar'i-on), *n.* dead or putrefying flesh; filth; garbage: *adj.* pertaining to, or feeding on, carrion.

car-ri-on-crow (-krō), *n.* the common crow of Europe; rarely, the American crow.

car-ron-ade (kar-on-ād'), *n.* a short cannon of large bore for close range, formerly used in the navy.

car-ron-oil (kar'on-oil), *n.* linseed-oil and lime-water: used as a liniment for burns.

car-rot (kar'ot), *n.* a plant with an edible root used for food; the root itself.

car-ry (kar'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* carried, *p.pr.* carrying], to convey from one point to another; bear; have on one's person; convey by force; lead; transfer; accomplish; gain possession of; extend or continue in time or space [with *up* or *back*]; exhibit; imply; have in charge or conduct; to

take by assault: *v.i.* to act as a bearer; propel a projectile to a distance; hold the head in a particular manner.

Syn. lift, sustain, transport, bear, bring.

cart (kärt), *n.* a carriage for the conveyance of heavy goods; a light two-wheeled vehicle used by tradesmen, &c.: *v.t.* to carry or convey in a cart.

cart-age (kärt'ej), *n.* the charge made for conveyance by a cart; the act of carting.

carte (kärt), *n.* a bill of fare.

carte blanche (kärt blângsh), *n.* a blank paper; a signed sheet of paper given to another to be filled up as he pleases: hence, unconditional terms or authority. [Fr.]

car-tel (kär'tel), *n.* an agreement between hostile states regarding the exchange of prisoners; a challenge to single combat.

car-ti-lage (kär'ti-lej), *n.* elastic animal tissue, forming bone; gristle.

car-ti-lag-i-nous (kär-ti-laj'i-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, cartilage; gristly.

car-tog-ra-pher, car-to-graph-ic, car-tog-ra-phy, &c. See chartographer, &c.

car-toon (kär-tōōn'), *n.* a design executed on strong paper for reproduction in fresco or tapestry; a pictorial sketch dealing with a political or social subject in an amusing or offensive manner.

car-touch (kär-tōōsh'), *n.* a cartridge; a cartridge-box; an ornament in the form of an unrolled scroll; on Egyptian monuments, &c., an oval figure containing the name or title of a sovereign or deity.

car-tridge (kär'trij), *n.* a case of cardboard, metal, or other material, containing the charge of a firearm.

car-un-cle (kar'ung-kl), *n.* a small fleshy excrescence; the comb or wattle of a fowl; an appendage surrounding the hilum of a seed.

carve (kärv), *v.t.* to form a design; shape by cutting; cut into slices: *v.i.* to exercise the trade of a sculptor or carver; cut up meat.

car-y-at-id (kar-i-at'id), *n.* a figure of a woman in long robes, serving to support an entablature.

cas-cade (kas-kād'), *n.* a small waterfall.

cas-ca-ril-la (kas-kâ-ril'â), *n.* the bark of a West Indian shrub, possessing aromatic and bitter properties; the shrub itself, from which is obtained a white bitter crystalline substance, cascarillin.

case (kās), *n.* a covering or receptacle; a sheath; a box with its contents; a frame or casing; a divided tray for types; 225 sq. ft. of crown glass: *v.t.* to cover with, or enclose in, a case.

case (kās), *n.* that which happens or befalls; the matters involved in a question under discussion or investigation; a certain form or instance of disease; a suit or action at law; one of the forms or inflections in the declension of a noun, pronoun, or adjective, which indicates its relation to other words: [Am. *colloq.*] a peculiar person, as, a hard *case.*

case-har-den (kās-här'dn), *v.t.* to harden the surface of (as iron) by conversion into steel.

ca-se-in (kā'se-in), *n.* the curd-matter of milk, forming the main part of cheese.

case-mate (kās'māt), *n.* a shell-proof vault or battery, having embrasures for cannon; a hollow molding.

case-ment (kās'ment), *n.* a hinged window-frame made to open outward; a compartment between the mullions of a window.

ca-se-ous (kā-se-us), *adj.* cheesy.

cash (kash), *n.* money; ready money: *v.t.* to turn into, or exchange for, money.

cash-book, *n.* a book in which a register is kept of money received or paid out.

ca-shew (kâ-shōō'), *n.* a tree native of tropical America which produces the cashew-nut, a kidney-shaped fruit containing an edible kernel from which a caustic oil is obtained.

cash-ier (kash-ēr'), *n.* one who has charge of the money, and superintends the payments and receipts of a bank or trading establishment: *v.t.* to dismiss from service or place of trust; discharge.

cash-mere (kash'mēr), *n.* a soft woolen fabric for shawls, &c., originally made in Cashmere, from the downy hair of the wild goat of Thibet and the Himalayas; a soft woolen dress fabric made in imitation of real cashmere: *adj.* made of cashmere.

cas-ing (kās'ing), *n.* the act of covering with or placing in case; a covering.

ca-si-no (kā-sē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* English casinos ('nōz), Italian casini ('ne)], a small country house; a public room or building used for social meetings, dancing, gaming, &c.

cask (kåsk), *n.* a vessel composed of wooden staves, bound by iron hoops, for holding liquors; the quantity contained in a cask.

cas-ket (kås'ket), *n.* a small chest or box for jewels, &c.; a costly coffin: *v.t.* to place or preserve in a casket.

casque (kåsk), *n.* a helmet.

cas-sa-tion (kas-ā'shun), *n.* abrogation.

cas-sa-va (kas-å'vå), *n.* a plant of tropical America and Africa, cultivated for its tuberous roots, which yield a nutritious starch, from which cassava-bread and tapioca are made.

cas-sia (kash'iå), *n.* a genus of leguminous plants, the leaves of several species of which constitute the drug senna.

cas-sia-oil (-oil), *n.* oil extracted from cassia-bark and cassia buds. Called also oil of cinnamon.

cas-si-mere (kas'i-mēr), *n.* a thin twilled woolen cloth, used for men's garments. Also casimere and kerseymere.

cas-si-nette (kas-i-net'), *n.* a cloth with a cotton warp and a woof of very fine wool, or wool and silk. Also kerseynette.

cas-sit-e-rite (kå-sit'ēr-īt), *n.* native tin dioxide; the principal ore of tin.

cas-sock (kas'uk), *n.* a long, close-fitting vestment worn by clergymen, choristers, &c.

cas-so-wa-ry (kas'o-we-ri), *n.* [*pl.* cassowaries (-riz)], a large bird resembling the ostrich, inhabiting Australia and the Papuan Islands.

cast (kåst), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cast, *p.pr.* casting], to throw; hurl; shed; direct or turn; throw down; calculate; defeat at law; condemn; form into a certain shape; assign to various actors: *v.i.* to throw the line in angling; ponder; to warp or twist; receive form or shape in a mold: *n.* the act of casting; the distance to which a thing may be thrown; motion or turn (of the eye); direction, glance; the form or shape; manner; appearance; a tinge; the company of actors to whom the parts of a play are assigned.

cas-ta-nets (kas'tå-nets), *n.pl.* small spoon-shaped shells of hard wood or ivory, fastened loosely at the top, a pair of which is fastened to each thumb and shaken with the fingers to beat time.

cast-a-way (kåst'å-wā), *n.* one who is cast away or lost; a person or vessel wrecked on an unfrequented coast; an outcast; reprobate (I Cor. ix. 27): *adj.* shipwrecked; rejected.

caste (kåst), *n.* one of the artificial or hereditary divisions into which Hindus are restricted by Brahmin religious law.

cas-tel-la-ted (kas'te-lā-ted), *adj.* furnished with turrets and battlements, as a castle.

cas-ter (kās'tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, casts; a computor; a cruet or small vessel for holding condiments at table; a small swiveled wheel. Also castor.

cas-ti-gate (kas'ti-gāt), *v.t.* to correct; chastise; punish; subject to severe criticism.

cas-ti-ga-tion (kas-ti-gā'shun), *n.* the act of castigating.

cas-ti-ga-tor (kas'ti-gā-tēr), *n.* one who castigates.

cas-ti-ga-to-ry (kas'ti-gā-to-ri), *adj.* punitive.

Cas-tile-soap (kas'tēl-sōp), *n.* a superior kind of refined soap, originally made at Castile, Spain.

Cas-til-ian (kas-til'iân), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Castile.

cast-ing (kâst'ing), *n.* the action of the verb to cast; the act or process of founding or molding; the process of taking impressions of statues, medals, &c.; a worm-cast.

cast-ing-vote (-vōt), *n.* the deciding vote of a chairman when the votes are equal.

cast-iron, -steel (-īrn, or -stēl), *n.* iron or steel melted and run into molds.

cas-tle (kâs'l or käs'l), *n.* a fortified residence; a fortress; a strong and imposing mansion of a noble or wealthy person; one of the pieces at chess, called also rook: *v.i.* to move the king two squares to the right or left, and bring the castle to the square the king has passed over.

cas-tor-oil (kas'tēr-oil), *n.* an oil from the castor bean, used as a purgative.

cas-trate (kas'trāt), *v.t.* to emasculate; geld; expurgate; deprive a flower of its anthers: *adj.* emasculated; gelded: *n.* one who has been emasculated; a eunuch.

cas-tra-tion (kas-trā'shun), *n.* the act of castrating.

cas-u-al (kazh'ū-âl), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental; occasional; fortuitous: *n.* [Eng.] one who receives relief for a night in a parish to which he does not belong.

cas-u-al-ty (kazh'ū-âl-ti), *n.* [*pl.* casualties (-tiz)], an accident, especially if resulting in bodily injury or death.

cas-u-ist (kazh'ū-ist), *n.* one skilled in casuistry; one who studies or resolves cases of conscience.

cas-u-is-tic, cas-u-is-tic-al (kazh-ū-is'tik), or (-âl), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, casuistry.

cas-u-ist-ry (kazh'ū-ist-ri), *n.* [*pl.* casuistries (-riz)], the science or doctrine which deals with cases of conscience as determined by theological dogmas or ethical rules; sophistical or equivocal reasoning.

cat (kat), *n.* a carnivorous animal of the family Felidæ, especially the domesticated quadruped, *Felis domestica;* a cat-fish; a cat-o'-nine-tails; the game of tip-cat; a strong tackle; to raise an anchor to the cat-head; a stoutly-built vessel with a narrow stern, projecting quarters, and a deep waist; a double tripod which always lands on its feet: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* catted, *p.pr.* catting], to draw up (an anchor) to the cat-head.

cat-ab-o-lism (kât-ab'o-lizm), *n.* a downward series of changes by which complex bodies are broken down into simpler forms. Also katabolism.

cat-a-clysm (kat'â-klizm), *n.* a deluge; flood; a violent or sudden physical change of the earth's surface.

cat-a-comb (kat'â-kōm), *n.* a subterraneous burial place with niches hollowed out for the dead.

cat-a-cous-tics (kat-â-kous'tiks or kōōs'tiks), *n.* that part of the science of acoustics which treats of reflected sounds.

cat-a-di-op-tric (kat-â-dī-op'trik), *adj.* refracting and reflecting light.

cat-a-falque (kat'â-falk), *n.* a temporary structure erected, usually in a church, to support the coffin of a distinguished person on the occasion of a ceremonious funeral.

Cat-a-lan (kat'â-lân), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Catalonia, a former province of Spain, or to its inhabitants or language.

cat-a-lep-sy (kat'â-lep-si), *n.* a sudden suspense of voluntary sensation. Also catalepsis.

cat-a-lep-tic (kat-â-lep'tik), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, catalepsy.

cat-a-logue (kat'â-log), *n.* an arranged list: *v.t.* to enter in, or make, a catalogue of.

ca-tal-pa (kă-tal'pă), *n.* a tree of the trumpet-flower family.

cat-al-y-sis (kăt-al'i-sis), *n.* [*pl.* catalyses (sēz)], a decomposition and new combination supposed to be effected by one substance acting upon a compound body, itself remaining unchanged.

cat-a-ma-ran (kat-ă-mă-ran'), *n.* a raft or float propelled by paddles, consisting usually of three or more logs lashed together, the third or middle one being longer than the rest; any vessel with twin hulls; a flat-bottomed boat; a vixen.

cat-a-mount (kat'ă-mount), *n.* the wild cat; the puma, cougar, or mountain lion.

cat-a-phon-ics (kat-ă-fon'iks), *n.* that branch of acoustics which treats of the theory of reflected sounds; catacoustics.

cat-a-phor-ic (kat-ă-for'ik), *adj.* possessing the power of producing motion through a diaphragm: said of a liquid, or electric current.

cat-a-plasm (kat'ă-plazm), *n.* a poultice.

cat-a-plex-y (kat'ă-plek-si), *n.* a sudden shock to the nerves causing paralysis.

cat-a-pult (kat'ă-pult), *n.* an ancient military engine for hurling darts and stones; a forked stick with an elastic band by which small missiles are propelled.

cat-a-ract (kat'ă-rakt), *n.* a large waterfall; a furious rush or downpour of water; a disease of the eye in which the crystalline lens becomes opaque, and the vision becomes impaired or is lost.

ca-tarrh (kă-tär'), *n.* an inflammatory affection of any mucous membrane accompanied by increase of the mucus, especially from the nose; a violent cold in the head.

ca-tarrh-al (kă-tär'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, catarrh.

cat-as-tro-phe (kăt-as'tro-fē), *n.* a great calamity or disaster; an event subversive of the order of things; the unfolding and winding up of a plot; a cataclysm.

Syn. calamity, disaster, mischance, mishap.

Ant. (see blessing).

ca-taw-ba (kă-taw'bă), *n.* a light red variety of American grape; a light wine made from this grape.

cat-block (-blok), *n.* a two- or three-fold block used to cat the anchor.

cat-boat (-bōt), *n.* a small boat with one sail on a mast near the bows.

cat-call (kat'kawl), *n.* a squeaking instrument used in theatres to express disapproval: *v.t.* to express disapproval of by a catcall.

catch (kach), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caught, *p.pr.* catching], to seize or grasp; lay hold of suddenly; intercept; take captive; apprehend by the intellect or senses; take, by contagion, infection, or sympathy; attack, or communicate to, as a fire; come upon unexpectedly; come up to; reach in time: *n.* the act of seizing or grasping; that which is caught or taken; gain; something desirable to be caught; anything that seizes or checks motion; a song the parts of which are caught up by different voices.

catch-pen-ny (kach'pen-i), *n.* [*pl.* catchpennies (-iz)], an article of little value got up attractively to effect a quick sale.

catch-up (kach'up), *n.* a sauce made from mushrooms, tomatoes, walnuts, &c. Also catsup, ketchup.

cat-e-chet-ic-al (kat-e-ket'ik-ăl), *adj.* consisting of questions and answers.

cat-e-chet-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by way of question and answer.

cat-e-chet-ics (kat-e-ket'iks), *n.* the art or practice of instructing by means of question and answer.

cat-e-chin (kat'e-kin), *n.* a tannic acid extracted from catechu.

cat-e-chise (kat'e-kīz), *v.t.* to instruct by means of questions and answers, and offering explanations, especially to instruct on

points of Christian dogma; interrogate or examine.

cat-e-chism (kat-e-kizm), *n.* an elementary manual of instruction in the form of question and answer, especially in the principles of the Christian religion.

cat-e-chist (kat'e-kist), *n.* one who instructs by question and answer; a catechizer.

cat-e-chu (kat'e-chū), *n.* a brown astringent extract used in the arts and as a medicine. Called also terra japonica and cutch.

cat-e-chu-men (kat-e-kū'men), *n.* one who is under religious instruction prior to receiving baptism; a beginner in the first principles of knowledge.

cat-e-gor-ic-al (kat-e-gor'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a category; absolute; unconditional.

cat-e-gor-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a categorical manner; absolutely.

cat-e-go-ry (kat'e-go-ri), *n.* [*pl.* categories (-riz)], one of the highest classes to which the objects of knowledge or thought can be reduced, and by which they may be arranged into a system.

ca-ter (kā'tẽr), *v.i.* to supply food, amusement, &c. [with *for* and *to*].

cat-er-pil-lar (kat'ẽr-pil-ẽr), *n.* the larva of a butterfly; tractor with track-laying device in the form of an endless belt.

cat-er-waul (kat'ẽr-wawl), *v.i.* to cry, as cats at night; to utter harsh discordant sounds.

cat-fish (kat'fish), *n.* a voracious American fish of several species, much differing in size; bullhead.

cat-gut (kat'gut), *n.* a kind of cord made from the intestines of animals, usually sheep, and used as strings for musical instruments and some other purposes; a string of this kind; a kind of open canvas.

cat-har-pings (-här'pings), *n.pl.* short ropes or iron clamps used for tightening the shrouds.

ca-thar-tic (kă-thär'tik), *adj.* purgative: *n.* a purgative medicine.

cat-head (kat'hed), *n.* a beam projecting from a ship's bows to which the anchor is secured.

cath-e-dra (kath'e-drâ), *n.* a bishop's seat; a professor's chair.

ca-the-dral (kă-thē'drăl), *n.* the chief church of a diocese in which is the throne of the bishop: *adj.* pertaining to a cathedral.

cath-e-ter (kath'e-tẽr), *n.* a tubular instrument to withdraw urine from the bladder.

cath-i-on (kath'i-on), *n.* the electro-positive ion evolved at the cathode in electrolysis.

cath-ode (kath'ōd), *n.* the negative pole of a current: opposed to anode. Written also kathode.

cath-o-lic (kath'o-lik), *adj.* universal; general; embracing all; liberal; large-hearted; free from prejudice; including all mankind.

Cath-o-lic (kath'o-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the Church of Rome: *n.* a member of the Universal or Catholic Church, or of the Roman Church.

ca-thol-i-cism (kă-thol'i-sizm), *n.* the belief of, or adherence to, the Catholic Church or faith, especially to that of the Roman Catholic Church.

cath-ol-ic-i-ty (kath-ol-is'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being catholic.

ca-thol-i-cize (kă-thol'i-sīz), *v.t.* to convert to the Roman Catholic Church.

cat-kin (kat'kin), *n.* the pendulous inflorescence of the willow, birch, &c.

cat-ling (kat'ling), *n.* a little cat; kitten; the down or moss resembling cat's hair which grows on certain trees.

cat-mint (kat'mint), **cat-nip** (kat'nip), *n.* a strong-scented perennial herb, much liked by cats.

cat-o'-nine-tails, *n.* a whip with nine lashes of knotted cord, formerly used as a punishment in the English army and navy.

cat-op-sis (kăt-op'sis), *n.* morbidly keen vision.

cat-op-tric (kăt-op'trik), *adj.* relating to catoptrics.

cat-op-tric-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by reflection.

cat-op-tric light (līt), *n.* a form of light, used in lighthouses, in which reflectors are used in the place of prisms and lenses.

cat-op-trics (kăt-op'triks), *n.* that branch of optics which treats of the principles of reflected light.

cat's-eye (-ī), *n.* a hard semi-transparent variety of quartz.

cat's-paw (-paw), *n.* a dupe, from the fable of the monkey, who used the cat's paw to get the roasted chestnuts from the fire; a light air that slightly ripples the surface of the water.

cat-sup (kăt'sup), *n.* a spiced table sauce used for meats. Also catchup.

cat-tail (kat'tāl), *n.* a tall plant which grows in marshes.

cat-tish (kat'ish), *n.* catlike; feline.

cat-tle (kat'l), *n. sing & pl.* live stock, especially oxen, bulls and cows.

Cau-ca-si-an (kaw-kā'shi-ăn or kaw-kash'i-ăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Caucasus, a mountainous range between the Black and the Caspian Seas; of or pertaining to the European Aryans.

cau-cus (kaw'kus), *n.* a preliminary meeting of representatives of a political party, to decide upon a line of policy to be submitted to a convention or larger meeting; a party combination for influencing elections: *v.i.* to hold, or meet in, a caucus.

cau-dal (kaw'dăl), *adj.* pertaining to a tail.

cau-date (kaw'dāt), *adj.* having a tail or tail-like appendage.

cau-dle (kaw'dl), *n.* a warm drink made of wine or ale, spiced or sugared, and mixed with bread, eggs, &c., for sick persons.

caught, *p.t. & p.p.* of catch.

caul (kawl), *n.* a net or covering for the head; a small net; a membrane covering the lower intestines; a part of the amnion or membrane of the fetus, sometimes inclosing a child's head at birth.

caul-dron (kawl'dron), *n.* a large kettle or boiler.

cau-li-flow-er (kaw'li-flou-ĕr), *n.* a garden variety of cabbage with an edible flowering head.

caulk. See calk.

caus-al (kawz'ăl), *adj.* relating to or expressing cause; creative: *n.* a word that expresses a cause, or introduces a reason.

cau-sal-i-ty (kaw-zal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* causalities (-tiz)], the relation of cause to effect; the supposed faculty of tracing effects to causes.

caus-al-ly (-li), *adv.* as a cause.

cau-sa-tion (kaw-zā'shun), *n.* the act of causing or producing; relation between cause and effect.

caus-a-tive (kawz'ă-tiv), *adj.* that causes; effective as a cause; expressing causation.

cause (kawz), *n.* that which produces or contributes to a result; a reason; motive; principle; subject in debate; a side or party; a suit or action; a case for judicial decision: *v.t.* to act as an agent in producing an effect; to produce.

Syn. motive, reason.

Ant. (see effect, consequence).

cause-less ('lis), *adj.* without cause; groundless.

cause-way (kawz'wā), or **caus-ey** ('zi), *n.* a pathway raised and paved with stone; a highway.

caus-tic (kaws'tik), *adj.* burning; hot; corrosive; sarcastic; cutting; pungent: *n.* a substance which burns.

caus-tic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a caustic manner.

caus-tic-i-ty (kaws-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being caustic.

caus-tic-pot-ash (pot'ash), *n.* potassium hydrate, a white substance acting as a powerful cautery, much used in medicine, the arts, and manufactures.

caus-tic-so-da (sō'dă), *n.* sodium hydrate, a white solid substance, largely used in soap-making.

cau-ter-ant (kaw'tĕr-ănt), *n.* a cauterizing substance.

cau-ter-i-za-tion (kaw-tĕr-i-zā'-shun), *n.* the act of cauterizing.

cau-ter-ize (kaw'tĕr-īz), *v.t.* to burn or sear with a hot iron, or with cauterants.

cau-ter-y (kaw'tĕr-i), *n.* [pl. cauteries (-iz)], a burning or searing; an instrument or drug used for such a purpose.

cau-tion (kaw'shun), *n.* heedfulness; prudence in regard to danger; watchfulness; an admonition; something to occasion amazement or fear: *v.t.* to warn.

cau-tion-a-ry (kaw'shun-ă-ri), *adj.* containing a caution; given as a pledge or security.

cau-tious (kaw'shus), *adj.* exercising caution; heedful; wary; vigilant; circumspect.

cav-al-cade (kav-ăl-kād'), *n.* a train or procession of persons, chiefly on horseback.

cav-a-lier (kav-ă-lēr'), *n.* an armed horseman, especially a knight or gentleman soldier; a gallant; a gay military man; a beau or attendant upon a lady; a partisan of Charles I. in his struggle with the Parliament; an elevation for cannon within a bastion: *adj.* gay; sprightly; frank; careless; haughty; supercilious.

cav-a-lier-ly (kav-ă-lēr'li), *adv.* in a haughty or supercilious manner.

cav-al-lard (kav-ăl-yärd'), a drove of horses or mules.

cav-al-ry (kav'ăl-ri), *n.* horse soldiers.

cav-a-ti-na (kav-ă-tē'nă), *n.* a short simple melody.

cave (kāv), *n.* a hollow place in the earth; a large natural cavity; a den; cavern: *v.t.* to hollow out.

ca-ve-at (kā've-at), *n.* a notice filed to stop procedure, except after warning to the caveator; notice of intention to apply for a patent.

cave-bear (-bār), *n.* a fossil bear belonging to the Quaternary epoch.

cave-man (-man), *n.* a man belonging to the prehistoric race who inhabited caves.

cav-ern (kav'ĕrn), *n.* a large natural hollow under the earth; a den; cave.

cav-er-nous (kav'ĕr-nus), *adj.* hollow like a cavern; filled with small cavities.

cav-i-are (kav-i-ār), or **caviar** (-i-ăr), *n.* the roes of certain large fish, especially the sturgeon, salted and dried.

cav-il (kav'il), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* caviled, *p.pr.* caviling], to raise captious or frivolous objections; carp [followed by *at*]: *n.* a captious or frivolous objection.

cav-i-ty (kav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* cavities (-tiz)], a hollow place or part.

ca-vo-ri-lie-vo (kä'vō-rē-liā-vō), *n.* a relief made by cutting in intaglio so that only the highest surface is level with the plane of the original stone. Also cavo-relievo.

ca-vort (kă-vôrt'), *v.i.* to prance about, as a horse; to bustle around briskly or eagerly.

caw (kaw), *v.i.* to cry like a crow, rook, or raven: *n.* the cry of the crow, &c.

cay (kā), *n.* a small West India island. Also kay.

Cay-enne (kā-en' or kä-en'), *n.* a kind of pepper made from the seeds and fruit of various species of the genus Capsicum.

cay-man (kā'man), *n.* a tropical American alligator.

cease (sēs), *v.i.* to come to an end; stop; desist [followed by *from* before a noun]: *v.t.* to put a stop to.
Syn. discontinue, leave off, end.
Ant. (see continue).

cease-less (sēs'les), *adj.* without end; without stop.

ce-dar (sē'dăr), *n.* the name of several evergreen trees, having wood of great durability and fragrance: *adj.* made of cedar.

ce-darn (sē'dărn), *n.* pertaining to or made of, cedar.

cede (sēd), *v.t.* give up or surrender.

ce-dil-la (se-dil'ă), *n.* a mark placed under *c* to indicate the sound of *s*, as in French *leçon*.

ceil (sēl), *v.t.* to overlay or cover the inner surface of a roof; furnish with a ceiling.

cei-ling (sē'ling), *n.* the inner roof of an apartment.

cel-an-dine (sel'an-dīn), *n.* the name of two perennial plants of the poppy family, the greater celandine and lesser celandine.

cel-e-brant (sel'e-brânt), *n.* one who celebrates, especially the principal officiating priest in offering mass or celebrating the Eucharist.

cel-e-brate (sel'e-brāt), *v.t.* to praise, extol, or honor; distinguish by solemn ceremonies.
Syn. observe, keep, solemnize.
Ant. (see disregard).

cel-e-bra-ted (sel'e-brat-ed), *adj.* renowned; famous; distinguished.

cel-e-bra-tion (sel-e-brā'shun), *n.* the act of celebrating; an observance or ceremony.

ce-leb-ri-ty (se-leb'ri-ti), *n.* [*pl.* celebrities (-tiz)], fame; distinction; a renowned person.

ce-ler-i-ty (se-ler'i-ti), *n.* rapidity; swiftness.

cel-e-ry (sel'e-ri), *n.* a plant cultivated for a salad and vegetable.

ce-leste (se-lest'), *n.* sky-blue.

ce-les-tial (se-les'tial), *adj.* of or pertaining to the sky or heavens; heavenly; supremely excellent.

Ce-les-tial (se-les'tiâl), *n.* an inhabitant of heaven; a native of China.

Ce-les-tial Em-pire (em'pīr), *n.* China.

ce-les-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* in a celestial or heavenly manner.

cel-i-ba-cy (sel'i-ba-si), *n.* the state of being unmarried; single life, especially that of a bachelor, or one bound by vows to an unmarried life.

cel-i-bate (sel'i-bāt), *n.* one who is unmarried or practices celibacy: *adj.* unmarried.

cell (sel), *n.* a small room in a monastery, convent, or prison; a small or mean place of residence; a small cavity; a minute mass of contractile protoplasm forming the structural unit of every organized body; a single element or jar of a galvanic battery; a small religious house attached to a monastery or convent; the interval between the ribs of a vaulted roof.

cel-lar (sel'ăr), *n.* a vault for storing provisions, wine, fuel, &c.

cel-lar-age (sel'ēr-ej), *n.* cellars; the space occupied by cellars; charge for storage in cellars.

cell-o (chel'ō), *n.* [*pl.* cellos ('ōz), Italian celli ('ē)], a violoncello.

cell-u-lar (sel'ū-lăr), *adj.* formed of cells.

cell-u-loid (sel'ū-loid), *n.* a compound of camphor and gun-cotton, resembling ivory.

cell-u-lose (sel'ū-lōs), or **celluline** (-lin), *n.* the substance resembling and allied to starch which forms cellular plant tissue: *adj.* containing or composed of cells.

celt (selt), or **kelt** (kelt), *n.* an instrument or weapon of stone or metal, resembling a chisel or blade of an axe, found in ancient tumuli; a member of the Celtic family of mankind.

Cel-tic (sel'tik), or **Keltic** (kel'-), *adj.* pertaining to the Celts.

cel-ti-cism (sel'ti-sizm), or **kelticism** (kel'-), *n.* a Celtic custom or idiom.

ce-ment (se-ment' or sem'ent), *n.* any adhesive substance which makes two bodies cohere; mortar; a bond of union; the bony layer which forms the outer substance of the fang of a tooth: *v.t.* (se-ment'), to unite with cement; unite firmly: *v.i.* become solid.

cem-en-ta-tion (sem-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of cementing; a process for converting iron into steel, glass into porcelain, &c.

cem-e-ter-y (sem'e-ter-i), *n.* [*pl.* cemeteries (-iz)], a public burial ground.

cen-o-bite (sen'o-bīt), *n.* one of a religious order living in a convent or in community.

cen-o-taph (sen'o-taf), *n.* an empty tomb, or a monument erected in honor of a person buried elsewhere.

cen-ser (sen'sẽr), *n.* a covered cup-shaped vessel pierced with holes, in which incense is burned; a thurible.

cen-sor (sen'sẽr), *n.* one of two magistrates of ancient Rome who imposed taxes and regulated the morals and manners of the community; an official appointed to examine books, manuscripts, plays, letters, &c., prior to publication, performance or use, to ascertain that there is nothing immoral or offensive in them; one who censures or blames; a critic; at Cambridge University, a collegiate official similar to a dean.

cen-so-ri-al (sen-sō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a censor; censorious.

cen-so-ri-ous (sen-sō'ri-us), *adj.* addicted to, or expressing, censure; carping; critical.

cen-sor-ship (sen'ser-ship), *n.* the office or duty of a censor.

cen-sur-a-ble (sen'shoor-å-bl), *adj.* blamable.

cen-sure (sen'shōōr), *n.* blame; reproof; the act of finding fault; a sentence or penalty of an ecclesiastical court: *v.t.* to find fault with or condemn; criticise adversely.
Syn. animadvert, criticise.
Ant. (see praise).

cen-sus (sen'sus), *n.* a quinquennial registration of the numbers and property of Roman citizens for the purpose of taxation; in modern usage, an official enumeration of the inhabitants of a country, with details of sex, age, &c., taken in the United States and some other countries decennially.

cent (sent), *n.* the 1-100th part of a dollar.

cen-tal (sen'tål), *adj.* pertaining to or consisting of a hundred: *n.* a weight for corn = 100 lb. avoirdupois.

cen-tare (säng-tär'), *n.* one square meter. [Fr.]

cen-taur (sen'tawr), *n.* a fabulous being, half man and half horse.

cen-tau-ry (sen'taw-ri), *n.* the popular name of various plants.

cen-te-na-ri-an (sen-te-nā'ri-ån), adj. of, or pertaining to, a centenary or to a person a hundred years old: *n.* a person of such an age or older.

cen-te-na-ry (sen'te-na-ri), *n.* [*pl.* centenaries (-riz)], the space of a hundred years; the commemoration of the hundreth anniversary of an event: *adj.* relating to, or consisting of, a hundred; recurring once in a century.

cen-ten-ni-al (sen-ten'i-ål), *adj.* consisting of, or enduring, a hundred years; taking place once in a hundred years: *n.* the commemoration of a 100th anniversary.

cen-ten-ni-al-ly (-li), *adv.* once in a 100 years.

cen-ter (sen'tẽr), *n.* the middle point of anything; the nucleus around which things are collected; a title of the leaders of certain organizations; the name of certain members of a legislative assembly who hold moderate views and occupy a place between those of extreme opinions; the circle or square next to the bull's-eye; a shot which hits such a division; a conical pin, by which work is secured and around which it revolves; troops in a line between the wings; in a fleet, the column or division between the van and the rear, or between the weather division and the lee: *v.t.* to place on a center; collect to a point; to form a recess for the reception of a center: *v.i.* to be placed in the center; meet in one point or focus.
Syn. middle, midst.
Ant. (see circumference).

cen-ter-bit (-bit), *n.* a carpenter's tool turning upon a center for boring holes.

cen-ter-board (bōrd), *n.* a keel so constructed that it may be raised within the vessel or lowered at pleasure: it is extensively used by racing craft.

cen-ter of grav-i-ty (of grav'-i-ti), *n.* that point of a body through which the resultant of all the forces acting upon it in consequence of the earth's attraction will pass.

cen-ter-ing (sen'tēr-ing), *n.* the woodwork or timber framing by which vaulted work is supported during construction.

cen-tes-i-mal (sen-tes'i-mâl), *adj.* hundredth: *n.* a hundredth part.

cen-ti-are. Same as centare.

cen-ti-grade (sen'ti-grād), *adj.* graduated or divided into a hundred degrees.

cen-ti-gram, cen-ti-gramme (sen'ti-gram), *n.* a measure of weight = 100th of a gramme (.15432 of a grain troy).

cen-ti-li-ter (sen'ti-lē-tr), French säng'), *n.* a measure of capacity = the hundredth part of a liter (.6102 of an inch).

cen-time (säng-tēm'), *n.* a small French coin = the hundredth part of a franc.

cen-ti-me-ter (sen'ti-mē-tr, French säng'), *n.* a measure of length = 100th of a meter (.3937 inch).

cen-ti-ped (sen'ti-ped), or **centipede** (-pēd), *n.* the term applied to an articulated animal with numerous feet belonging to the class Myriapoda, popularly credited with a hundred feet, whence the name.

cen-to (sen'tō), *n.* [*pl.* centos ('tōz)], a literary or musical composition formed by selections from various authors or composers, and arranged in a new order.

cen-tral (sen'trâl), *adj.* relating to, or situated in, the center.

cen-tral-ly (-li), *adv.* in a central manner.

cen-tral-ism (sen'trâl-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being central; centralization.

cen-tral-i-ty (sen-tral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being central.

cen-tral-i-za-tion (sen-trâl-i-zā'-shun), *n.* the act of bringing all local administrations under one central government.

cen-tral-ize (sen'trâl-īz), *v.t.* to draw or bring to a center; bring all administrations under one central government.

cen-tre (sen'tēr), *n.* same as center.

cen-tric (sen'trik), or **central** (āl), *adj.* placed in the center; central.

cen-tric-i-ty (sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* the state of being centric.

cen-trif-u-gal (sen-trif'ū-gâl) *adj.* tending or causing to fly off from the center; radiating from a central focus; expanding first at the summit and later at the base.

cen-trif-u-gal-ly (-li), *adv.* from the center.

cen-trip-e-tal (sen-trip'e-tâl), *adj.* tending or causing to approach the center; opposed to centrifugal; expanding first at the base and then at the summit.

cen-trip-e-tal rail-way (rāl'-wā), *n.* a railway constructed with a single rail to support the carriage, and two side rails to steady it.

cen-trip-e-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a centripetal manner.

cen-tu-ple (sen'tū-pl), *adj.* hundredfold: *v.t.* to multiply or increase a hundredfold.

cen-tu-ri-al (sen-tū'ri-al), *adj.* of or pertaining to a century.

cen-tu-ri-on (sen-tū'ri-un), *n.* a military officer commanding a hundred men.

cen-tu-ry (sen'tū-ri), *n.* [*pl.* centuries (-riz)], a hundred; a hundred years, especially of the Christian era; a division of the Roman people; a sub-division of a legion.

cen-tu-ry-plant (-plant), *n.* a name of the American aloe, from the mistaken supposition that it flowered once only in a hundred years.

century-run *n.* a hundred mile run on a bicycle, or other vehicle.

ceph-a-lal-gi-a (sef-â-lal'ji-â), *n.* headache.

ceph-a-lic (sef-al'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the head; forming the front or forepart of a body or organ.

ceph-a-li-tis (sef-â-lī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain or its membranes.

ceph-a-lo-pod (sef'â-lo-pod), *adj.* of or pertaining to the Cephalopoda: *n.* a member of the Cephalopoda.

Ceph-a-lop-o-da (sef-â-lop'o-dâ), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Mollusca, having a distinct head with tentacles attached. The nautilus and octopus belong to this class.

ce-ra-ceous (se-rā'shus), *adj.* having the texture and color of new wax.

ce-ram-ic (se-ram'ik), or **ke-ram-ic** (ke-), *adj.* of or pertaining to pottery or the fictile arts: *n.pl.* work executed wholly or partly in clay and baked; the fictile arts.

ce-rate (sē'rāt), *n.* a thick ointment of wax, &c.

cer-a-tin (ser'â-tin), *n.* horny tissue.

cer-a-toid (ser'a-toid), *adj.* horny.

cer-a-to-plas-ty (ser'ā-to-plas-ti), *n.* the replacement of the cornea by one taken from an animal.

cere (sēr), *n.* the naked skin at the base of the bill of many birds, as the parrot.

cere (sēr), *v.t.* to cover or close with wax.

ce-re-al (sē're-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, wheat or edible grain: *n.* edible grain.

ce-re-a-lin (-lin), *n.* a compound found in bran, resembling diastase.

cer-e-bel-lum (ser-e-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* cerebella (-â)], the hinder and lower part of the brain in vertebrate animals; the little brain.

cer-e-bral (ser'e-brâl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the brain.

cer - e - bral hem - is - phere (hem'is-fēr), *n.* one of the two lateral halves of the cerebrum.

cer-e-bral-ism (ser'e-brâl-izm), *n.* the theory that mental operations arise from activity of the brain or cerebrum.

cer-e-brate (ser'e-brāt), *v.i.* to have the brain in action. Also cerebrize.

cer-e-bra-tion (ser-e-brā'shun), *n.* the conscious or unconscious action of the brain.

cer-e-bric (ser'e-brik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the brain.

cer-e-brin (ser'e-brin), *n.* a name for several nitrogenous substances obtained from brain- and nerve-matter.

cer-e-bri-tis (ser-e-brī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the cerebrum or brain.

cer-e-brum (ser'e-brum), *n.* [*pl.* cerebra (-brâ)], the superior and larger part of the brain: the seat of the mind and will.

cere-cloth (sēr'kloth), *n.* a cloth saturated with wax or some gummy substance, used for wrapping embalmed bodies in.

cere-ment (sēr'ment), *n.* a grave-cloth or shroud: *pl.* grave-clothes.

cer-e-mo-ni-al (ser-e-mō'ni-âl), *adj.* relating to, or performed with, external rites or ceremonies: *n.* the prescribed order for a ceremony or function.

cer-e-mo-ni-al-ism (ser-e-mō'ni-âl-izm), *n.* adherence to, or fondness for, ceremonial observance; ritualism.

cer-e-mo-ni-al-ly (-li), *adv.* according to rites and ceremonies.

cer-e-mo-ni-ous (ser-e-mō'ni-us), *adj.* full of ceremony; punctilious of prescribed formalities; according to prescribed form or usage; fond of using ceremony; precise.

cer-e-mo-ny (ser'e-mō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* ceremonies (-niz)], a sacred rite or observance; a prescribed rite or formality; behavior regulated by the laws of strict etiquette.

cer-iph (ser'if), *n.* one of the fine lines of a printing type, especially a stroke at the bottom or top of a letter. Also serif.

ce-rise (se-rēz'), *adj.* bright red; cherry colored: *n.* the color of a bright red cherry.

ce-ri-um (sē'ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.

ce-ro-graph (sē'ro-graf), *n.* a writing or engraving on wax; encaustic painting.

ce-rog-ra-phy (se-rog'rā-fi), *n.* the art of writing or engraving on wax; wax painting.

cer-tain (sēr'tin), *adj.* sure; beyond a doubt; definite.
Syn. secure, sure, decided.
Ant. (see doubtful).

cer-tain-ly (sēr'tin-li), *adv.* with certainty.

cer-tain-ty (sēr-tin-ti), *n.* [pl. certainties (-tiz)], full assurance.

cer-tes (sēr'tēz), *adv.* certainly; assuredly.

cer-tif-i-cate (sēr-tif'i-kāt), *n.* a written testimony to the truth of any fact; a statement written and signed and legally authenticated: *v.t.* to give a certificate to; to attest or vouch for by certificate.

cer-ti-fi-ca-tion (sēr-ti-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of certifying.

cer-ti-fy (sēr'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* certified, *p.pr.* certifying], to testify to or to make known in writing; assure.

cer-ti-o-ra-ri (sēr-shi-o-rā'rī), *n.* a writ issuing from a superior court calling for the records of an inferior court, or to remove a case from a court below.

cer-ti-tude (sēr'ti-tūd), *adj.* certainty; freedom from doubt; assurance.

cer-to-si-na-work (cher-to-sē'-nā-wērk), *n.* a kind of inlaid work of light and dark woods, or ivory and wood.

ce-ru-le-an (se-rōō'lē-ân), *adj.* sky-colored.

ce-ru-lin (se-rōō'lin), *n.* an olive-green dye.

ce-ru-men (se-rōō'men), *n.* earwax.

ce-ruse (sē'rōōs), *n.* white-lead, used as a pigment, and from which a cosmetic is prepared.

cer-vi-cal (sēr'vi-kăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the neck.

cer-vine (sēr'vin), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the deer family; of a tawny or fawn color.

Cer-vus (sēr'vus), *n.* the deer family.

cess (ses), *v.t.* to impose a tax; assess: *n.* a rate or tax, especially the land tax.

ces-sa-tion (ses-sā'shun), *n.* the act of ceasing.
Syn. intermission, rest, stop.
Ant. (see continuance).

ces-sion (sesh'un), *n.* a yielding up, as of territory, property, or rights; the surrender of a benefice by an incumbent who has accepted another living.

ces-sion-a-ry (sesh'un-a-ri), *adj.* a giving or yielding up.

cess-pool (ses'pōōl), *n.* a deep hole in the ground, or the well of a drain for the reception of filth; any foul receptacle.

ces-tus (ses'tus), *n.* [*pl.* cestus (ses'tūs)], a kind of glove used by ancient boxers, frequently loaded with lead or iron, and secured by leathern thongs to the hands and arms.

ce-su-ra, cæ-su-ra (se-sū'râ), *n.* a break or pause in the middle of a metrical foot; an interruption.

Ce-ta-cea (se-tā'se-â), *n.* the whole family of swimming mammals.

ce-ta-cean (se-tā'shan), *adj.* pertaining to the Cetacea, formerly a group of marine mammalia which includes the whales: *n.* a whale; an animal belonging to the order Cete.

Ce-te (sē'tē), *n.pl.* an order of the mammalia, containing the true whales, dolphins, &c.

ce-tic ac-id (sē'tik as'id), *n.* an acid obtained from spermaceti.

ce-tin (sē'tin), *n.* a white waxy substance forming the essential part of spermaceti.

chafe (chāf), *v.t.* to make warm by friction; to wear away or

make sore by rubbing; irritate; annoy: *v.i.* to be worn by friction; be irritated or annoyed; fret: *n.* mental irritation caused by continued annoyance; vexation.

cha-fer (chā'fĕr), *n.* the cockchafer.

chaff (chăf), *n.* the husk of grain, especially when separated by threshing, &c.; straw or hay cut fine for cattle; anything worthless.

chaff (chăf), *v.t.* to banter; make game of: *v.i.* to use bantering language: *n.* banter.

chaf-fer (chăf'ĕr), *n.* the act of bargaining: *v.i.* to haggle about a purchase.

chaf-finch (chăf'inch), *n.* a bird so named from its feeding on grain.

chaff-weed (chăf'wēd), *n.* a plant allied to the pimpernel.

chaff-y (chăf'ĭ), *adj.* resembling, or full of, chaff; anything light or worthless.

chaf-ing-dish (chāf'ing-dish), *n.* a small portable grate for coals; a vessel to hold live coal to keep meat, &c. hot.

cha-grin (shă-grin' or -grēn'), *n.* vexation due to disappointment; ill-humor; mortification: *v.t.* to excite vexation in; mortify.

Syn. confusion, dismay, humiliation, shame, vexation.

Ant. (see delight).

chain (chān), *n.* a connected series of links or rings fitted into one another; a bond; a measure of 100 links=66 ft.; the warp threads of a web: *v.t.* to fasten or connect with a chain; to unite firmly; fasten.

chain-mail (māl), *n.* flexible armor formed of metal links interwoven.

chain-pump (pŭmp), *n.* a pump that raises water by means of buckets attached to an endless chain passing through a tube.

chain-stitch (-stich), *n.* an ornamental stitch resembling a chain; a loop-stitch made by a sewing machine.

chair (chār), *n.* a movable seat with a back for one person; an official seat; a professorship; the presiding officer of an assembly; an iron socket fastened to the sleeper which receives and secures railroad metals: *v.t.* to carry publicly in a chair in triumph; to install.

chair-man (chār'măn), *n.* [*pl.* chairmen ('men)], the president of an assembly, meeting, &c.

chaise (shāz), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage.

chal-ce-do-ny (kal'se-do-ni or kal-sed'o-ni), *n.* a cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, resembling diluted milk. Also calcedony.

chal-cid (kal'sid), *n.* any of a large group of insects, mostly parasitic.

Chal-de-an (kal-dē'an), *n.* pertaining to ancient Chaldea or Babylonia; an astrologer.

chal-dron (chawl'dron), *n.* a measure for coke = 36 bush. (25½ cwt.).

cha-let (shă-lā'), *n.* a Swiss cottage or herdsman's dwelling; a small country house built in such style.

chal-ice (chal'is), *n.* a cup; a Eucharist cup.

chalk (chawk), *n.* a soft limestone rock composed of carbonate of lime; prepared chalk for drawing: *v.t.* to mark, rub, or manure with chalk.

chalk-i-ness (chawk'i-nes), *n.* the state of being chalky.

chalk-stone (-stōn), *n.* a chalky concretion in the joints.

chalk-y (chawk'i), *adj.* containing, or resembling, chalk.

chal-lenge (chal'enj), *n.* an invitation to a contest; a summons to fight; an objection taken to a voter or juror; the demand of a soldier on sentry duty: *v.t.* to summons to a contest; invite to a duel; defy; take exception to.

chal-lenge-a-ble (chal'enj-ă-bl), *adj.* that may be challenged.

chal-lis (shal'ē), *n.* a light all-wool fabric.

cha-lyb-e-ate (kă-lib'e-āt), *adj.* impregnated with iron.

chal-y-bite (kal'i-bīt), *n.* native carbonate of iron.

cha-made (sha-mād'), *n.* a signal with drum or trumpet for a parley.

cham-ber (chām'bĕr), *n.* an apartment, especially a bedroom; a private room; a political or commercial body; a cavity; that part of a gun, &c., which contains the charge: *pl.* a suite of rooms; a judge's private room: *v.t.* to inclose.

cham-ber-lain (chām'bĕr-lān), *n.* an officer who has charge of the private apartments of a sovereign or nobleman; a male servant who has charge of a suite of rooms; the treasurer of a city or corporation.

cham-ber-maid (-mād), *n.* a woman having charge of bed-chambers.

cham-bray (sham'bra), *n.* a plain-colored dress fabric with a linen finish.

cha-me-le-on (kā-mē'le-un), *n.* an insectivorous lizard-like reptile possessing the power of changing its color.

cham-fer (cham'fĕr), *n.* a small furrow cut in wood or metal; a bevel: *v.t.* to groove, channel.

cham-ois (sham'i), *n.* an antelope found on high European peaks; a pliable leather.

champ (champ), *v.t.* to bite with the teeth repeatedly and impatiently: *n.* the act of champing.

cham-pagne (sham-pān'), *n.* a light sparkling effervescent wine.

cham-paign (sham-pān'), *n.* flat open country: *adj.* level, open.

cham-per-ty (cham'pĕr-ti), *n.* the maintenance of a party in a suit on condition that, if successful, the property is to be shared.

cham-pi-on (cham'pi-un), *n.* one who defends the cause of another, by combat or other means; a hero; valiant warrior; a successful competitor against all rivals: *v.t.* to defend or support a cause.

chance (chăns), *n.* an unforeseen event; an accident; a possibility; opportunity; risk: *v.i.* to happen; occur without design or expectation: *v.t.* to risk (with *it*).

Syn. fate, fortune, opening.

Ant. (see design).

chan-cel (chăn'sel), *n.* that part in a church where the altar stands; the sanctuary.

chan-cel-ler-y (chan'sel-ĕr-i), *n.* the dignity of a chancellor; the building in which his office is held.

chan-cel-lor (chăn'sel-ĕr), *n.* a judge of a court of equity or chancery; the president or highest official of a university; a vicar-general; the president of the German Federal Council.

chance-med-ley (-med'li), *n.* justifiable homicide in self-defense.

chan-cer-y (chăn'sĕr-i), *n.* originally in England, next to Parliament, the highest Court of Justice; since 1873 a division of the High Court of Justice; a Court of Equity.

chan-de-lier (shan-de-lēr'), *n.* a hanging frame with branches for lights.

chand-ler (chănd'lĕr), *n.* a maker or vendor of candles; a dealer or merchant.

change (chānj), *v.t.* to alter; substitute; exchange or give an equivalent for; render acid or tainted: *v.i.* to undergo change; suffer alteration: pass from one place to another; deteriorate: *n.* an alteration or variation; a passing from one state or form to another; vicissitude; small coin; balance returned after deduction of amount paid.

Syn. barter, exchange, substitute, alteration.

Ant. (see continue).

change-a-bil-i-ty (chānj-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* liability to change.

change-a-ble (chānj'â-bl), *adj.* fickle; variable.

Syn. inconstant, mutable.

Ant. (see unchangeable).

change-less ('les), *adj.* free from change; immutable.

change-ling (chānj'ling), *n.* a child left in place of another; an idiot; a waverer.

chan-nel (chan'el), *n.* the bed of a stream; a watercourse; the deepest part of a strait, bay, harbor, &c.; a wide arm of the sea extending inland; a groove; a medium of conveyance: *pl.* planks bolted to the outside of a ship to extend the rigging: *v.t.* to cut into a channel; groove.

chant (chănt), *v.t.* to sing; intone: *v.i.* to make melody with the voice; go in full cry, as hounds: *n.* a song; a solemn or monotonous song.

chan-ter (chăn'tĕr), *n.* one who chants; the drone of a bagpipe; a tricky horse dealer.

chant-ey (shăn'ti; chăn'ti), *n.* [*pl.* chanteys (-tiz)], a song sailors sing while at work.

chan-ti-cleer (chan'ti-klēr), *n.* a cock.

chan-try (chan'tri), *n.* a chapel; grated enclosure of a tomb.

cha-os (kā'os), *n.* the confused matter out of which the universe was formed; confusion.

cha-ot-ic (kā-ot'ik), *adj.* resembling chaos.

chap (chap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chapped: *p.pr.* chapping], to cause to crack or open longitudinally: *v.i.* to have the skin crack: *n.* a longitudinal crack or slit.

chap (chap), *n.* a fellow.

chap (chap, or chop), *n.* one of the jaws or its fleshy covering (usually *pl.*); the mouth of a channel.

chap-ar-ral (chap-ă-răl'), *n.* a dense thicket.

chap-book (chap'book), *n.* a small book, usually of fairy tales, romances, &c., formerly hawked about by chapmen.

chape (chāp), *n.* a metal tip; the catch of a buckle.

cha-peau (shă-pō'), *n.* [*pl.* chapeaux (-pōz)], a hat or head covering. [Fr.]

chap-el (chap'el), *n.* a place of public worship not so large or important as a church; a place of worship in a palace, institution, &c.; an association of journeymen in a printing house.

chap-el-ry (chap'el-ri), *n.* [*pl.* chapelries (-riz)], the district legally assigned to a chapel dependent upon the mother church.

chap-er-on (shap'ĕr-ōn), *n.* a married lady who accompanies young ladies in public: *v.t.* to act as a chaperon to.

chap-fal-len (chap'faw-len), *adj.* dejected.

chap-i-ter (chap'i-tĕr), *n.* the upper part or capital of a pillar.

chap-lain (chap'lin), *n.* a clergyman who performs service in the army, navy, a public institution, a royal or private household.

chap-lain-cy (chap'lin-si), *n.* the office or status of a chaplain.

chap-let (chap'let), *n.* a wreath or garland encircling the head; a rosary; a round molding carved into beads, olives, &c.

chap-man (chap'măn), *n.* [*pl.* chapmen ('men)], formerly a merchant or trader; a hawker.

chap-pie (chap'i), *n.* familiar for chap.

chap-ter (chap'tĕr), *n.* a division of a book; the clergy of a cathedral or collegiate church; a meeting of certain organized societies or orders.

char (chär), *n.* work by the day; a single job; a chore: *v.i.* to work in the house of another by the day; do odd jobs; do chores.

char (chär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* charred, *p.pr.* charring], to burn or reduce to charcoal; burn partially.

char-ac-ter (kar'ak-tĕr), *n.* a letter, sign, or figure; distinctive qualities or traits; moral excellence; a certificate as to conduct or ability.

Syn. reputation, standing.

char-ac-ter-is-tic (kar-ak-tĕr-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to or indicating the character.

char-ac-ter-is-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a characteristic manner.

char-ac-ter-i-za-tion (kar-ak-tĕr-ī-zā'shun), *n.* the act of characterizing.

char-ac-ter-ize (kar'ak-tĕr-īz), *v.t.* to describe

by peculiar qualities; mark or distinguish.

cha-rade (shă-rād'), *n.* an acted enigma.

char-coal (chär'kōl), *n.* wood partially burnt; impure carbon.

charge (chärj), *v.t.* to rush on or attack; load; fill up; impose; command or enjoin; instruct; accuse; place on the debit side: *v.i.* to make an attack; demand a price: *n.* an onset; quantity with which a firearm or apparatus is charged; an office or obligation; an order or command; authoritative instruction or direction; an entry on the debit side.

charge-a-bil-i-ty (chär-jă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being chargeable.

charge-a-ble (chär'jă-bl), *adj.* liable to be charged; ratable; burdensome.

char-gé d'-af-faires (shär-zhā'-dă-fār), *n.* [*pl.* chargés (-shär-zhāz)], a government official who acts for an ambassador in his absence, or at a court to which no ambassador is accredited. [Fr.]

charg-er (chärj'ĕr), *n.* a cavalry horse; a large dish.

char-i-ly (chār'i-li), *adv.* cautiously; warily.

char-i-ot (char'i-ot), *n.* an ancient two-wheeled car for war, state processions, racing, &c.; a four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

char-i-o-tee (char-i-o-tē), *n.* a light four-wheeled covered pleasure carriage with two seats.

char-i-ta-ble (char'i-tă-bl), *adj.* benevolent in disposition; kind and liberal.

char-i-ty (char'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* charities (-tiz)], the disposition to think well of others; liberality; alms; universal love; an institution for the poor; a gift in trust for a benevolent object.

char-i-va-ri (shär-i-vä'ri), *n.* a mock serenade of discordant music.

char-la-tan (shär'lă-tăn), *n.* a quack.

char-la-tan-ism (-izm), *n.* quackery.

char-lotte russe (shär'lŭt rūs), *n.* whipped cream enclosed in sponge-cake.

charm (chärm), *n.* a spell or enchantment; an allurement; a trinket: *v.t.* to influence by magic; subdue or fascinate; give exquisite delight to: *v.i.* to work by magic powers; act as a spell.

Syn. captivate, enchant, enrapture, allure.

charm-ing ('ing), *adj.* amiable; attractive; with power to charm.

char-nel (chär'nel), *adj.* containing flesh or dead bodies.

chart (chärt), *n.* a map of any part of the sea, river, &c., for the use of mariners; the representation of a ship's course; a mariner's compass; a sheet giving information in tabular form: *v.t.* to lay down, or delineate on a chart; map out: *v.i.* to make a chart or map.

char-ter (chär'tĕr), *n.* a document bestowing certain rights and privileges: *v.t.* to charter-party.

char-ter-par-ty (-pär'ti), *n.* a written agreement relating to the hire of a vessel and its cargo: *v.t.* to let or hire by charter-party.

char-tog-ra-pher (kär-tog'râ-fĕr), *n.* one who prepares charts and maps.

char-tog-ra-phy (kär-tog'râ-fi), *n.* the art or business of drawing charts or maps.

Char-treuse (shär-trēz'), *n.* a celebrated liqueur made by the monks of La Grand Chartreuse, France.

char-y (chār'i), *adj.* cautious; sparing.

chase (chās), *v.t.* to pursue; capture or kill; hunt; drive away: *v.i.* to ride or hunt rapidly: *n.* eager or vehement pursuit; hunting; open ground for preserving deer.

chase (chās), *n.* a groove or furrow; an iron frame into which pages or columns of type are locked for printing: *v.t.* to decorate a metal surface by embossing, engraving, etc.

chasm (kazm), *n.* a deep opening in the earth; a void space.

chas-seur (sha-sēr'), *n.* a domestic dressed in military or hunting costume; a French light-armed foot or cavalry soldier.

chas-sis (sha-sē'), *n.* the running gear and mechanical parts of an automobile; base-frame of a gun. [Fr.]

chaste (chāst), *adj.* morally pure; modest; pure in style; refined.

cha-sten (chā'sn), *v.t.* to punish for the purpose of reformation; purify; refine.

chas-tise (chas-tīz'), *v.t.* to correct by punishment; reduce to order or obedience.

chas-tise-ment (chas'tiz-ment), *n.* punishment.

chas-ti-ty (chas'ti-ti), *n.* moral and sexual purity.

Syn. purity, continence, virtue.
Ant. (see lewdness).

chas-u-ble (chas'ū-bl), *n.* a rich vestment worn over the alb by a celebrating priest.

chat (chat), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chatted, *p.pr.* chatting], to talk in an easy familiar manner: *n.* familiar or informal speech; various species of birds.

cha-teau (shå-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* chateaux (-tōz)], a castle; a manor house or country seat; the name of various French wines.

chat-e-laine (shat'e-lān), *n.* a bunch of chains to which are attached trinkets, &c., worn at the waist by ladies.

chat-tel (chat'el), *n.* personal property except freehold (usually in *pl.*).

chat-ter (chat'ēr), *v.i.* to utter sounds rapidly, as a monkey; rattle the teeth, as in shivering or from fright; talk idly or carelessly; jabber: *v.t.* to utter rapidly, idly, or indistinctly: *n.* sounds like those of the magpie, &c.; idle, rapid talk.

chat-ter-box (chat'ēr-boks), *n.* an incessant talker.

chat-ti-ness (chat'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being chatty.

chat-ty (chat'i), *adj.* talkative, unconventional.

chauf-feur (shō-fōōr'), *n.* an operator of an automobile.

Chau-tau-qua (chaw-taw'qua), *n.* a system of education by summer mission schools and lectures as at Chautauqua, N. Y.; home reading circles and correspondence.

chau-vin-ism (shō'vin-izm), *n.* an unreasoning attachment to a fallen cause.

cheap (chēp), *adj.* purchasable for a low price; common; of small value; as, *cheap* clothing.

cheap-en (chēp'en), *v.t.* to lessen the price of.

cheat (chēt), *n.* a fraud or deception; one who cheats: *v.t.* to deceive or defraud; impose upon: *v.i.* to act as a cheat.

check (chek), *n.* a restraint; a reproof; a pass, ticket, or token; a term in chess; cloth woven in squares of alternate patterns; an order or draft on a bank or banker for money: *v.t.* to restrain; stop; reprove; examine by comparison; mark as having been examined; to place an opponent's king in danger at chess; mark in small squares.

check-er (chek'ēr), *n.* checkerboard: one of the squares of a checkered pattern; piece with which to play checkers: *pl.* game played on a checker-board; draughts: *v.t.* to mark or decorate with checkers.

check-er-ber-ry (chek'ēr-ber'i), *n.* [*pl.* -ries (iz)], the spicy red fruit of the American wintergreen; also the plant.

check-er-board, *n.* board on which the game of checkers is played.

check-mate (chek'māt), *n.* the winning move at chess when the opponent's king cannot move out of check; a complete defeat from which there is no escape: *v.t.* to give checkmate to; defeat utterly; thwart.

check-rein (chek'rān), *n.* a short rein attached to the saddle of a harness to keep a horse from lowering its head.

cheek (chēk), *n.* the side of the face beneath either eye; one of two corresponding sides; cool impudence: *v.t.* to face in an impudent manner.

cheer (chēr), *n.* temper or state of mind; a state of gladness or joy; a shout of applause; tidings;

luck: *v.t.* to gladden; encourage; applaud.

cheer-ful (chēr'fool), *adj.* full of good spirits.
Syn. gay, merry, sprightly.
Ant. (see mournful).

cheer-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a cheerful manner.

cheer-i-ly (chēr'i-li), *adv.* heartily.

cheer-i-ness (chēr'i-nes), *n.* the state of being cheery.

cheer-y (chēr'i), *adj.* cheerful; gay.

cheese (chēz), *n.* the curd or casein of milk coagulated, pressed and allowed to dry in a mould; anything resembling cheese.

cheese-cake ('kāk), *n.* a confection of soft curds, butter, and sugar.

cheese-par-ing (-pār'ing), *adj.* niggardly.

chee-tah (chē'tä), *n.* the hunting leopard of India. Also chetah.

chee-tal (chē'tăl), *n.* the Indian spotted deer.

chef (shef), *n.* a head or professional cook.

chef-d'œu-vre (shā-dōō'vr), *n.* [*pl.* chefs - d'œuvre (shā-dōō'vr)], a masterpiece. [Fr.].

Chei-ran-thus (kī-ran'thus), *n.* a genus of plants, which includes the wallflower.

Che-lo-ni-a (ke-lō'ni-a), *n.* the order of turtles and tortoises.

chem-i-cal (kem'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to chemistry: *n.* a chemical substance.

chem-i-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* according to chemical principles.

che-mise (she-mēz'), *n.* a woman's undergarment; a wall lining an earthwork.

chem-i-sette (shem-i-zet'), *n.* a garment worn on the breast.

chem-ist (kem'ist), *n.* one skilled in chemistry; a dealer in drugs and medicines; an analyst.

chem-is-try (kem'is-tri), *n.* the science which treats of the properties of elementary and compound substances, and the laws which govern their relations.

che-nille (she-nēl'), *n.* silk or worsted cord.

cheque (chek), *n.* an order or draft on a banker or bank, payable to the bearer; check.

cher-ish (cher'ish), *v.t.* to hold or esteem dear; treat with tenderness; protect and aid.

che-root (she-rōōt'), *n.* a kind of cigar.

cher-ry (cher'i), *n.* [*pl.* cherries ('iz)], the fruit of a tree allied to the plum; a cordial made from cherries: *adj.* of a cherry color.

cher-ub (cher'ub), *n.* [*pl.* cherubs ('ubz), cherubim ('ōō-bim)], an angel next to a seraphim in rank; a beautiful child [*pl.* cherubs].

che-ru-bic (che-rōō'bik), *adj.* angelic.

chess (ches), *n.* a game played by two persons with 16 pieces each on a checkered board divided into 64 squares.

chest (chest), *n.* a large box; the quantity such a box contains; the breast or thorax; a certain quantity of goods.

chest-ed (chest'ed), *adj.* having a chest.

chest-nut (ches'nut), *n.* the nut or seed of trees of the genus Castanea; the chestnut-tree with its edible fruit; a reddish-brown color; a horse of such color; an old or stale joke: *adj.* reddish-brown.

che-val (she-val'), *n.* a horse; a support.

che-val-glass (she-val'glăs), *n.* a large swing looking-glass.

chev-a-lier (shev-ă-lēr'), *n.* a knight; a horseman; a member or knight of an honorable order; the lowest title of rank of the old French nobility; a gallant.

chev-aux-de-frise (shev-ō-de-frēz'), *n.pl.* a fence constructed of a bar armed with long spikes. [Fr.]

Chev-i-ot (chev'i-ot), *n.* a sheep bred on the Cheviot Hills; a rough cloth made from its wool.

chev-ron (shev'ron), *n.* a term in heraldry; the badge on the coat sleeve of a non-commissioned officer, indicative of his rank; a variety of fret ornament.

chew (chōō), *v.t.* to crush and grind with the teeth; masticate; meditate upon: *v.i.* grind tobacco between the teeth: *n.* that which is chewed; a quid of tobacco.

chi-ar-os-cu-ro (ki-ăr-os-kōō'rō), *n.* the treatment of light and shade in painting, drawing, or engraving: *adj.* pertaining to such treatment. [It.]

chic (shēk), *adj.* stylish; *n.* Parisian elegance in dress; manual dexterity. [Fr.]

chi-cane (shi-kān'), *n.* mean or unfair artifices to obscure the truth; sophistry. Also chicanery: *v.t.* to cheat: *v.i.* use artifices.

chick (chik), *n.* the young of a bird, especially of the domestic hen: hence a child.

chick-a-dee (chik'ă-dē), *n.* the American black-cap titmouse.

chick-a-ree (-rē), *n.* the American red squirrel.

chick-en (chik'en), *n.* the young of a fowl, especially the domestic fowl.

chick-en-hearted (-hart'ed), *adj.* timid

chick-en-pox (-poks), *n.* a mild eruptive disease of children; varicella.

chick-pea (chik'pē), *n.* a plant the roasted seed of which forms the pulse of the East.

chick-weed (chik'wēd), *n.* a common wild plant with white blossoms.

chic-o-ry (chik'ō-ri), *n.* a perennial plant with bright blue flowers and a tapering root, which, when roasted and ground, is used to mix with coffee.

chide (chīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chid, chode, *p.p.* chidden, chid, *p.pr.* chiding], to find fault with; scold: *v.i.* to clamor.

chid-ing-ly (chīd'ing-li), *adv.* in a chiding manner.

chief (chēf), *n.* a commander or leader; a head or principal person; the principal or most important part: *adj.* principal; most eminent; of the first order, rank, or estimation; leading; main.

Syn. chieftain, head, leader.

Ant. (see subordinate).

chief-ly (chēf'li), *adv.* principally; for the most part.

chief-tain (chēf'tăn), *n.* a captain, leader, or commander; the head of a class or tribe.

chif-fon (shif'un, French shē-fong'), *n.* a kind of thin gauze fabric.

chif-fo-nier (shif-o-nēr'), *n.* a piece of furniture fitted with drawers and shelves used as a sideboard; a rag gatherer.

chi-gnon (shē-nyông'), *n.* a roll of natural or artificial hair worn by women over a pad at the back of the head.

chig-oe (chig'ō), *n.* a species of West Indian and South American flea which burrows beneath the skin of the feet, and breeding there produces ulcers. Also jigger.

chi-ka-ra (chi-kä'rä), *n.* the four-horned antelope of Bengal.

chil-blain (chil'blān), *n.* a sore or inflammation caused by frost or cold: *v.t.* to afflict with chilblains.

child (chīld), *n.* [*pl.* children (chil'dren)], a son or daughter; a very young person; a descendant; one immature in judgment.

child-birth ('bērth), *n.* the act or time of bringing forth a child.

childe (chīld), *n.* a term formerly applied to the scions of knightly houses before their admission into knighthood.

child-hood (chīld'hood), *n.* the period from infancy to puberty.

child-ish ('ish), *adj.* like a child; puerile.

child-ish-ness (-nes), *n.* state of childhood; simplicity; frivolity.

chil-dren, *pl.* of child.

chil-i-ad (kil'i-ad), *n.* 1,000; a thousand years.

chil-i-arch (-ärk), *n.* a commander of a thousand men.

chill (chil), *n.* a sudden coldness; the absence of heat in a substance; the hardened part of a casting: *adj.* having the sensation of cold; depressing; discourteous: *v.t.* to make cold; blast with cold; deject; harden cast iron by sudden cooling.

chil-li (chil'i), *n.* [*pl.* chillies (-iz)], the dried pod of a capsicum. Also chile, chili.

chime (chīm), *n.* the musical harmony produced by striking a set of bells with hammers; a set of bells tuned to the musical scale and struck with hammers: *v.i.* to sound in consonance or harmony; be in harmony or agree with; join in: *v.t.* to cause to sound in harmony.

chi-me-ra (ki-mē'rā), *n.* an incongruous conception of the fancy; a cartilaginous fish of remarkable appearance.

chi-mer-ic-al (ki-mer'ik-ăl), *adj.* merely imaginary; fantastic; unreal.

chi-mer-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a chimerical manner.

chim-ney (chim'ni), *n.* [*pl.* chimneys ('niz)], the flue, vent, or passage through which smoke or heated air, &c., escapes; a glass tube for a lamp to intensify combustion.

chim-pan-zee (chim-pan'zē), *n.* a large Central African anthropoid ape allied to the gorilla, but smaller and less fierce.

chin (chin), *n.* the part of the face below the under lip.

chi-na (chī'nă), *n.* a fine kind of porcelain: *adj.* of, or from, China; of, or made of, china.

chinch (chinch), *n.* a fetid insect destructive to corn crops; the bedbug.

chin-chil-la (chin-chil'ă), *n.* a diminutive South American rodent with a soft fine fur; the fur of this animal; a heavy woolen cloth with short, wavy nap.

chine (chīn), *n.* the backbone or spine of an animal; a piece of the backbone of an animal with adjacent parts cut for cooking; a rocky ravine or large fissure in a cliff.

Chi-nese (chī-nēz'), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, China.

chink (chingk), *n.* a small fissure opening lengthwise; a narrow aperture: *v.i.* to crack; to form into or close up cracks.

chink (chingk), *n.* a sharp metallic or jingling sound; money: v.t. to cause to make a sharp metallic sound; jingle.

chin-ka-pin (ching'kă-pin), *n.* the dwarf chestnut of the United States, or its nut.

Chi-nook (chi-nōōk'), *n.* a tribe of American Indians; a language combining French, English and Indian: **chinook,** a dry, warm wind in United States.

chintz (chints), *n.* cotton cloth, printed in various colors.

chip (chip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chipped, *p.pr.* chipping], to cut into small pieces; bet at cards: *v.i.* to break into small pieces: *n.* a small piece of stone, wood, &c., cut or broken off; a bonnet made of thin split wood; a disk used in games as a counter.

chip-munk (chip'mungk), *n.* a small chipping squirrel, reddish brown, commonly striped.

chip-per (chip'ĕr), *adj.* active; pert.

chi-rog-ra-phy (kī-rog'ră-fi), *n.* the art of writing; judgment of character by the handwriting.

chi-ro-man-cy (kī'ro-man-si), *n.* palmistry.

chi-rop-o-dist (kī-rop'o-dist), *n.* one who treats diseases of the feet and hands.

chi-ro-prac-tic (kī'ro-prak-tik), *n.* a system of therapeutic treatment by means of adjusting the articulations of the body, especially those of the spine, with the object of relieving pressure upon nerve fibers.

chirp (chĕrp), *n.* a short cheerful note: *v.i.* to utter such a note.

chi-rur-geon (kī-rur'jun), *n.* a surgeon.

chis-el (chiz'el), *n.* an edged instrument of iron or steel for cutting wood, stone, or metal: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chiseled, *p.pr.* chiseling], to cut, pare, gouge, or engrave with a chisel; to take an unfair advantage of in a transaction.

chit-chat ('chat), *n.* familiar talk.

chi-tine (kī'tin), *n.* the hard outer coat of insects, crustacea, &c.

chiv-al-ric (chiv'al-rik), *adv.* of or pertaining to chivalry; knightly; gallant; of courteous and kindly spirit.

chiv-al-rous (chiv'al'rus), *adj.* relating to chivalry; warlike; high-spirited; gallant.

chiv-al-ry (chiv'ăl-ri), *n.* the mediæval system of knighthood; knights collectively: the qualifications of a knight, as bravery, nobleness, courtesy, respect for womanly dignity and chastity, &c.; tenure of land by knight's service.

chlo-ral (klō'răl), *n.* a strong narcotic.

chlo-ral-ism (klō'răl-izm), *n.* the habit of using chloral; a diseased condition caused by the use of chloral.

chlo-rate (klō'rāt), *n.* a salt of chloric acid.

chlo-ric (klō'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, chlorine.

chlo-ric ac-id (as'id), *n.* an acid containing hydrogen, oxygen, and chlorine.

chlo-ride (klō'rīd), *n.* a compound of chlorine with another element.

chlo-ride of lime (of līm), *n.* a compound of chloride with lime, used in bleaching.

chlo-rine (klō'rīn), *n.* a greenish-yellow gas possessing great bleaching powers.

chlo-ro-dyne (klō'ro-dīn), *n.* a popular anodyne.

chlo-ro-form (klō'ro-fôrm), *n.* a volatile liquid used for producing insensibility to pain: *v.t.* to administer chloroform to.

chlo-ro-phyll (klō'ro-fil), *n.* the green coloring matter in plants.

chlo-ro-sis (klo-rō'sis), *n.* a disease affecting young women, characterized by anemia.

choc-o-late (chok'o-let or -lāt), *n.* a paste of the roasted kernels of the cacao-nut, used in making the beverage so called: *adj.* having the color of, or made of, chocolate.

choice (chois), *n.* the act of choosing; option; the thing chosen; the best or preferable part: *adj.* select; carefully chosen.

choir (kwīr), *n.* a band of singers in a church; the place where they sing. Also quire.

choke (chōk), *v.t.* to suffocate by obstructing the windpipe; block up.

choke-damp ('damp), *n.* carbonic acid generated in mines.

cho-ker (chō'kĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, chokes; a necktie.

chol-er (kol'ĕr), *n.* bile; irascibility.

chol-e-ra (kol'ĕr-â), *n.* a disease with violent vomiting and purging.

chol-er-ic (kol'ĕr-ik), *adj.* high tempered; irascible.

choose (chōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* chose, *p.p.* chosen, *p.pr.* choosing], to take by preference; select: *v.i.* to make a choice; prefer.

Syn. elect, select, cull, pick.

Ant. (see refuse).

chop (chop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chopped, *p.pr.* chopping], to cut with repeated blows; hew; mince; to exchange: *v.i.* to do anything with a quick motion; turn or vary suddenly: *n.* the act of chopping; a piece chopped off.

chop (chop), *n.* a mark or brand denoting quality.

chop-fal-len. Same as chapfallen.

chop-suey (chop-sū'e), *n.* a Chinese dish of stewed chicken or pork, vegetables, and seeds.

chops (chops), *n.pl.* the sides of the mouth of a river, channel, &c.

chop-sticks (chop'stiks), *n.pl.* two small sticks used in China for eating.

cho-ral (kō'răl), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a choir; chanted or sung by a choir.

cho-rale (kō'răl), *n.* a simple sacred melody or hymn sung in unison.

chord (kōrd), *n.* the string of a musical instrument; notes

in harmony; harmony of color; a straight line joining the ends of the arc of a circle: *v.t.* to string, as a musical instrument.

cho-re-a (kō-rē'ā), *n.* a twitching nervous affection; St. Vitus's dance.

chores (chōrz), *n.pl.* the daily light work of a farmyard or household.

chor-is-ter (kor'is-tēr), *n.* a member of a choir.

cho-rus (kō'rus), *n.* a number singing in concert; that part of a musical composition in which the company join the singer; a concerted piece of music; a band of singers and dancers in a Greek tragedy.

cho-sen (chō'zen), *adj.* selected; choice.

chough (chuf), *n.* a bird like a jackdaw.

chouse (chous), *v.t.* to cheat; swindle.

chow-chow (chou'chou), *n.* an East Indian mixed pickle.

chow-der (chou'dēr), *n.* a dish of fresh fish; clams stewed together with pork and biscuits, &c.

Christ (krīst), *n.* the Messiah; a title of Jesus.

chris-ten (kris'n), *v.t.* to baptize in the name of the Holy Trinity; give a Christian name to.

Chris-ten-dom (kris'n-dum), *n.* countries whose inhabitants profess the Christian faith; Christians collectively.

Chris-tian (kris'chân), *n.* a professor of the religion of Christ: *adj.* professing the religion of Christ.

Chris-ti-an-i-ty (kris-chi-an'i-ti), *n.* the precepts and doctrines taught by Christ.

Chris-tian-i-za-tion (kris-chân-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of converting to Christianity.

Chris-tian-ize (kris'chân-īz), *v.t.* to convert to Christianity.

Christian Science (sī'ens), *n.* a system of religious philosophy which claims that Mind is the basis of all existence; that sickness is a diseased belief, manifested in the body; and that all ills can be cured by correcting this belief.

Christ-mas (kris'mâs), *n.* the festival (Dec. 25) celebrating the birth of Christ.

chro-ma-scope (krō'mâ-skōp), *n.* an instrument to show the optical effects of color.

chro-mate (krō'māt), *n.* a salt of chromic acid.

chro-mat-ic (kro-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to colors; including notes not belonging to the diatonic scale: *n.* a note affected by an accidental: *pl.* that branch of optics which treats of colors.

chro-mat-ic-al-ly (-al-li), *adv.* in a chromatic manner.

chro-ma-tom-e-ter (krō-mâ-tom'e-ter), *n.* a scale for measuring colors.

chro-ma-trope (krō'mâ-trōp), *n.* a revolving magic-lantern slide.

chro-ma-type (krō'mâ-tīp), *n.* a process for obtaining a colored photographic picture.

chrome (krōm), *n.* chromium: *v.t.* to dye in a bath of bichromate of potash.

chro-mi-um (krō'mi-um), *n.* a steel-gray metal, one of the elements.

chro-mo (krō'mō), *n.* [*pl.* chromos ('mōz)], a chromo-lithograph or picture produced by chromo-lithography.

chro-mo-gen (krō'mo-jen), *n.* the coloring matter of plants.

chro-mo-graph (krō'mo-graf), *n.* an apparatus for duplicating circulars, oil-paintings, &c.; a hectograph.

chro-mo-lith-ic (krō-mo-lith'ik), *adj.* executed in chromo-lithography.

chro-mo-lith-og-ra-phy (krō-mo-lith-og'rå-fi), *n.* the art of printing in colors from stone.

chro-mo-sphere (krō'mo-sfēr), *n.* the rose-colored outer envelope of the sun.

chron-ic (kron'ik), *adj.* continuing a long time, or recurring: said of a disease.

chron-i-cle ('i-kl), *n.* a record of events: *v.t.* to register.

chron-o-gram (kron'o-gram), *n.* an inscription which includes in it the date of some event.

chron-o-graph (kron'o-graf), *n.* an instrument for recording minute intervals of time.

chron-o-log-ic-al (kron-o-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* relating to, or containing an account of, past events in the order of time.

chron-o-log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a chronological manner.

chro-nol-o-gist (kro-nol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in chronology. Also chronologer.

chro-nol-o-gize (kro-nol'o-jīz), *v.t.* to arrange in historical sequence.

chro-nol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* chronologies (-jiz)], the science that treats of events and arranges their dates in proper sequence.

chro-nom-e-ter (kro-nom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time with extreme accuracy.

chron-o-pher (kron'o-fẽr), *n.* an instrument for signaling by electricity the exact time to distant stations.

chron-o-scope (kron'o-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring by electricity the velocity of a projectile.

chrys-a-lis (kris'ă-lis), *n.* the final stage through which a lepidopterous insect, or a butterfly, passes prior to its winged state.

chrys-an-the-mum (kris-an'-the-mum), *n.* a composite plant with large heads of showy flowers; a flower of this plant.

chrys-o-lite (kris'o-līt), *n.* a green-colored and sometimes transparent gem.

chrys-o-prase (kris'o-prāz), *n.* a variety of chalcedony of apple-green color.

chub (chub), *n.* a fresh-water fish.

chub-bi-ness (chub'i-nes), *n.* plumpness.

chub-by (chub'i), *adj.* plump; fat and round.

chuck (chuk), *v.t.* to pat in a playful manner; throw smartly to a short distance; hold in a chuck: *n.* a light blow under the chin; a short toss; an appendage to a lathe to secure the work to be turned.

chuck-le (chuk'l), *n.* a quiet, suppressed laugh: *v.i.* to laugh in such a manner.

chuk-ker (chuk'ẽr), *n.* a wheel; circle; the name of one of the periods in the game of polo.

chum (chum), *n.* one who lodges in the same apartment; a college student; an old or intimate friend: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* chummed; *p.pr.* chumming], to occupy the same room.

chump (chump), *n.* a short, thick, heavy piece of wood; a stupid or awkward person.

chunk (chungk), *n.* a short, thick piece; a thick-set strong person or animal.

chun-ky (chung'ki), *adj.* short and thick.

church (chẽrch), *n.* a building set apart or consecrated for divine worship.

Church (chẽrch), *n.* the collective body of Christians; a particular body of Christians; the clergy.

Church-man (măn), *n.* an adherent of the English Established Church; an Episcopalian.

church-war-den ('wawr-dn), *n.* an officer of the Episcopal church having chief authority among the laymen of a parish over the secular affairs of the church, and who acts as the legal representative of the parish; a long clay pipe.

church-yard (-yärd), *n.* the ground around a church; especially when used for burial.

churl (chẽrl), *n.* formerly one of the lowest orders of freemen; a peasant; a surly ill-bred person; a niggard.

churl-ish ('ish), *adj.* ill-bred; niggardly.

churn (chẽrn), *n.* a vessel in which milk or cream is agitated to form butter: *v.t.* to make (butter) by agitating milk or cream; agitate by violent motion.

chute (shōōt), *n.* an inclined trough for sending articles down; an aquatic switch-back; a river-fall over which timber is floated; a stampede; a bayou.

chyle (kīl), *n.* a milk-like fluid separated from digested matter in the stomach, absorbed by the lacteal vessels, and assimilated into blood.

chyme (kīm), *n.* the pulpy mass of digested food prior to the separation of the chyle.

ci-ca-da (si-kā'dȧ), *n.* [*pl.* cicadæ ('dē)], a genus of insects having the power of producing a shrill sound.

cic-a-trix (sik'ȧ-triks), *n.* [*pl.* cicatrices (-trī-sēz)], the scar remaining after a wound has healed.

cic-a-trize (sik'ȧ-trīz), *v.t.* to heal (a wound) by inducing the skin to form a cicatrix.

cic-e-ro-ne (sis-e-rō'nē; Italian chē-chā-rō'ne), *n.* [*pl.* cicerones (-nez), ciceroni ('nē)], a guide who explains the antiquities and chief features of a place.

Cid (sid), *n.* a chief or commander, especially in Spanish literature; the hero, Ruy Diaz, the Christian champion against the Moors; the name of a Spanish epic.

ci-der (sī'dẽr), *n.* the juice of apples expressed and fermented.

ci-de-vant (sē-de-väng'), *adj.* former: used with reference to an office previously held. [Fr.]

cierge (sērg), *n.* a wax candle used in religious processions.

ci-gar (si-gär'), *n.* a small roll of tobacco-leaf used for smoking.

cig-a-rette (sig-ȧ-rẽt'), *n.* a small cigar made of tobacco rolled in thin paper.

cil-i-a (sil'i-ȧ), *n.pl.* the hair of the eyelids; long minute hair-like appendages on the margins of vegetable bodies; the very minute vibratile filaments lining or covering certain organs.

cil-i-a-ted (sil'i-ȧ-ted), *adj.* covered with cilia.

Cim-me-ri-an (sim-ē'ri-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to the Cimmerii, a fabulous people mentioned by Homer as living in perpetual darkness: hence intensely dark; gloomy.

cinch (sinch), *n.* a saddle girth firmly fastened in place by loop and knots; a sure grip or hold.

cin-cho-na (sin-kō'nȧ), *n.* a South American tree which yields quinine.

cin-cho-nism (sin'kō-nizm), *n.* a condition of the system characterized by buzzing in the ears, deafness, &c., caused by the excessive use of quinine.

cinc-ture (singk'tūr), *n.* a belt or girdle worn round the waist; a raised or carved ring at the bottom and top of a pillar.

cin-der (sin'dẽr), *n.* any piece of a body thoroughly burnt but not reduced to ashes: *pl.* volcanic scoriæ; slag.

cin-e-ma (sin'e-mȧ), *n.* a moving picture camera.

cin-e-mat-o-graph (sin-e-mat'ō-graf), *n.* an apparatus to show pictures of objects in seeming motion. Also kinematograph.

cin-e-ra-ry (sin'e-ra-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, ashes: applied to sepulchral urns.

cin-na-bar (sin'ȧ-bär), *n.* red sulphide of mercury.

cin-na-mon (sin'ȧ-mun), *n.* the inner aromatic bark of an East Indian tree: *adj.* light-reddish brown.

cinque (singk), *n.* the number five, especially in dice.

cinque-foil (-foil), *n.* a plant of the genus Potentilla, called from its shape five fingers; an architectural ornamentation resembling five leaves.

ci-pher (sī'fẽr), *n.* the symbol 0: hence a person or anything without value or power; a monogram; a secret manner of writing, or the key

to it; a code: *v.i.* to practice arithmetic; to sound independently of the player: *v.t.* to express in cipher.

Cir-ce-an (ser-sē'an), *adj.* pertaining to the enchantress Circe; bewitching and degrading.

cir-cle (sĕr'kl), *n.* a round body; a plane figure bounded by a single curved line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the center; an orb; an enclosure; a sphere or position in society; a number of persons or things united by a common bond; a coterie; an administrative division of a country; an inconclusive form of argument: *v.t.* to encompass: *v.i.* move in a circle; to revolve.

circ-let (sĕrk'let), *n.* a small circle.

cir-cuit (sĕr'ket), *n.* the act of going round anything; the space enclosed in a circle; the journey of a judge from one place to another to hold assizes; a district assigned to an itinerant preacher; the arrangement by which an electrical current is kept up between the two poles of a battery or machine; the path of the electric current.

cir-cu-i-tous (sĕr-kū'i-tus), *adj.* roundabout.

cir-cu-lar (sĕr'kū-lăr), *adj.* round like a circle; ending in itself; intended for circulation: *n.* a printed or written letter or notice.

cir-cu-lar-ize (sĕr'kū-lăr-īz), *v.t.* to make circular; send circulars to.

cir-cu-late (sĕr'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to cause to pass from point to point or from one person to another: *v.i.* move round and return to the same point; pass from hand to hand; be diffused or distributed; travel.

cir-cu-la-tion (sĕr-kū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of moving round; passing or transmitting from place to place; the extent to which a thing is circulated; currency of money.

cir-cu-la-tor (sĕr'kū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, circulates.

cir-cu-la-to-ry (sĕr'kū-la-to-ri), *adj.* circulating.

cir-cum (sĕr'kum), *n.* a prefix = *around*, forming compounds the meaning of many of which is obvious, as *circum*polar, *around* the pole, &c.

cir-cum-am-bi-ent (sĕr-kum-am'bi-ent), *adj.* inclosing, or being surrounded, on all sides.

cir-cum-cise (sĕr'kum-sīz), *v.t.* to cut off the foreskin or prepuce; purify the heart.

cir-cum-ci-sion (sĕr'kum-sizh-un), *n.* the act of circumcising; spiritual purification.

cir-cum-fer-ence (sĕr-kum'fer-ens), *n.* the line that bounds a circle; a periphery.

cir-cum-fer-en-tial (sĕr-kum-fē-r-en'-shâl), *adj.* pertaining to the circumference.

cir-cum-fer-en-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* in a circumferential manner.

cir-cum-flect (sĕr-kum-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend around.

cir-cum-flec-tion, *n.* Same as circumflexion.

cir-cum-flex (sĕr'kum-fleks), *n.* a mark (~ ^) over a vowel or syllable to denote accent or contraction: *adj.* marked with such an accent; curved or winding: *v.t.* to pronounce or mark with the circumflex.

cir-cum-flex-ion (sĕr-kum-flek'-shun), *n.* the act of marking with a circumflex.

cir-cum-fuse (sĕr-kum-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour or spread around.

cir-cum-ja-cent (sĕr-kum-ja'-sent), *adj.* lying around; bordering on every side.

cir-cum-lo-cu-tion (sĕr-kum-lo-kū'shun), *n.* a roundabout way of speaking; an indirect mode of statement.

Syn. diffuseness, verbiage, wordiness, redundance.

Ant. (see brevity).

cir-cum-lo-cu-tion-a-ry (-a-ri), *adj.* roundabout.

cir-cum-lo-cu-to-ry (sĕr-kum-lō'kū-to-ri), *adj.* expressing few words in many.

cir-cum-nav-i-ga-ble (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being circumnavigated.

cir-cum-nav-i-gate (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gāt), *v.t.* to sail round; usually round the globe.

cir-cum-nav-i-ga-tor (sĕr-kum-nav'i-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who circumnavigates.

cir-cum-po-lar (sĕr-kum-pō'lar), *adj.* near or surrounding one of the poles, celestial or terrestrial.

cir-cum-pose (sĕr-kum-pōz'), *adj.* to place around.

cir-cum-scribe (sĕr-kum-skrīb'), *v.t.* to inclose within certain lines or boundaries; restrict.

cir-cum-scrip-tive (-skrip'tiv), *adj.* limiting.

cir-cum-spect (sĕr'kum-spekt), *adj.* cautious; prudent; watchful on all sides.

cir-cum-spec-tion (sĕr-kum-spek'shun), *n.* caution; watchfulness on every side; prudence.

cir-cum-stance (sĕr'kum-stans), *n.* something relative or appendent to a fact; an incident: *pl.* state of affairs: *v.t.* to place in a particular situation [only in *p.p.*]. *Syn.* fact, incident.

cir-cum-stan-tial (sĕr-kum-stan'shȧl), *n.* something incidental and subordinate to the main subject: *pl.* incidentals: *adj.* accidental; detailed; proving indirectly.

cir-cum-stan-ti-al-i-ty (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state of being circumstantial; fullness of detail.

cir-cum-stan-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* incidentally; not essentially; minutely; exactly.

cir-cum-stan-ti-ate (sĕr-kum-stan'shi-āt), *v.t.* to verify in every particular.

cir-cum-val-la-tion (sĕr-kum-val-ā'shun), *n.* the act of throwing up walls or fortifications.

cir-cum-vent (sĕr-kum-vent'), *n.* to gain an advantage over by stratagem or deception.

cir-cum-ven-tion (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of circumventing; a stratagem.

cir-cum-ven-tive ('tiv), *adj.* deceiving by artifice.

cir-cum-vo-lu-tion (sĕr-kum-vo-lū'shun), *n.* the act of rolling round; the state of being rolled round.

cir-cus (sĕr'kus), *n.* [*pl.* circuses (-ez)], a large level oblong space for feats of horsemanship, &c., with seats for the spectators arranged in tiers; a semi-circular space.

cir-rus (sir'us), *n.* a form of cloud spreading in wisps; a tendril: *adj.* having wisps or threads.

cis-al-pine (sis-al'pīn), *adj.* this side of the Alps with regard to Rome; south of the Alps.

cis-at-lan-tic (sis-at-lan'tik), *adj.* on this side of the Atlantic Ocean.

cis-tern (sis'tĕrn), *n.* a natural or artificial receptacle for storing water; a reservoir.

cit-a-del (sit'ȧ-del), *n.* a fortress, a castle.

ci-ta-tion (sī-tā'shun), *n.* an official summons to appear before a court, especially an ecclesiastical court; a quotation.

ci-ta-to-ry (si'tā-to-ri), *adj.* having the form or nature of a citation; citing.

cite (sīt), *v.t.* to summon officially to appear in court; quote.

cith-a-ra (sith'ȧ-rȧ), *n.* an ancient lyre.

cit-i-zen (sit'i-zen), *n.* a native or inhabitant of a town or city; a freeman; a member of a state or nation who enjoys political rights and privileges.

cit-rate (sit'rāt), *n.* a salt of citric acid.

cit-ric ac-id (sit'rik as'id), *n.* an acid found in lemons and oranges.

cit-ron (sit'run), *n.* a tree with a fruit like the lemon.

cit-rus (sit'rus), *n.* a genus of trees which includes the orange, lemon, lime, citron, etc.

cit-y (sit'i), *n.* [*pl.* cities ('iz)], a large and important town; a corporate town.

civ-et (siv'et), *n.* a musky secretion of the anal glands of the civet cat.

civ-ic (siv'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a city.

civ-il (siv'il), *adj.* relating to the affairs of a city or government; intestine; non-international; not military or criminal; complaisant; wellbred.

civ-il serv-ice (sērv'is), *n.* the paid service of the State not exclusively naval or military.

civ-il war (wawr), *n.* war between two factions of the same country.

ci-vil-ian (si-vil'yăn), *n.* one engaged in the pursuits of civil life: *adj.* occupied in civil pursuits.

ci-vil-i-ty (si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* civilities (-tiz)], good breeding; courtesy.

civ-i-li-za-tion (siv-i-li-zā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being civilized; culture; refinement.

civ-i-lize (siv'i-līz), *v.t.* to reclaim from a savage state; instruct in the arts and refinements of civilized life.

civ-il-ly (siv'il-li), *adv.* in a civil manner.

clab-ber (clab'ēr), *v.t.* to curdle, as milk.

clack (klak), *v.i.* to make a sudden, sharp sound; chatter rapidly and continuously: *n.* a sudden, sharp sound; continual prattle; a variety of ball-valve; a mechanical contrivance in a corn-mill.

clad, *p.t.* of clothe.

claim (klām), *v.t.* to demand as a right, or by authority: *v.i.* to be entitled to anything; assert or put forward a claim: *n.* a demand; a right or title to anything; the thing claimed; a piece of land which a miner marks out in accordance with mining law.

clai-mant (klā'mănt), *n.* one who demands anything as his right.

clair-au-di-ence (klār-aw'di-ens), *n.* the supposed power of hearing in a trance sounds otherwise inaudible.

clair-voy-ance (klār-voi'ăns), *n.* the power attributed to persons in a mesmeric state of seeing objects not usually perceptible.

clair-voy-ant ('ănt), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, clairvoyance: *n.* one who professes to have the power of clairvoyance: *fem.* clairvoyante.

clam (klam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clammed, *p.pr.* clamming], to clog with any glutinous matter: *v.i.* to be moist and cold.

clam (klam), *n.* an edible bivalve mollusk.

clam-bake (-bāk), *n.* clams baked with sea-weed; a picnic at which baked clams form the chief dish.

clam-ber (klam'bēr), *v.t.* to ascend or climb with difficulty.

clam-mi-ly (-li), *adv.* in a clammy manner.

clam-mi-ness (klam'i-nes), *n.* the state of being clammy.

clam-my (klam'i), *adj.* soft and sticky.

clam-or (klam'ēr), *n.* a loud and continued noise; popular outcry: *v.t.* to shout with a loud voice: *v.i.* to make importunate demands.

clam-or-ous (klam'ēr-us), *adj.* vociferous.

clamp (klamp), *n.* anything that fastens or binds; a piece of wood, metal, &c., used to bring two things together: *v.t.* to fasten or bind with clamps.

clan (klan), *n.* a tribe or association of families united under one chieftain, having one common ancestor, and the same surname.

clan-des-tine (-des'tin), *adj.* secret; private.

clan-des-tine-ly (-li), *adv.* in a secret manner.

clang (klang), *n.* a loud, sharp, ringing metallic sound: *v.t.* to cause to resound with a clang: *v.i.* give out a clang.

clan-gor ('gēr), *n.* a sharp clang.

clank (klangk), *n.* a sharp, hard metallic sound: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to rattle and sound, as chains.

clan-nish (klan'ish), *adj.* pertaining to a clan; closely adherent.

clap (klap), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clapped, *p.pr.* clapping], to strike one thing against another with a quick, sharp noise; indicate approval by striking the hands together; put on quickly: *n.* a loud noise made by a sudden collision; applause expressed by clapping; a sudden act or movement.

clap-board (klab'ord), *n.* a thin, narrow board, used for the covering of the sides of frame houses.

clap-per ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, claps; the tongue of a bell; the clack of a mill-hopper.

clap-trap (klap'trap), *n.* any worthless artifice to excite applause or call attention.

claque (klak), *n.* an organized body of men who applaud or express disapproval at theatres: hence interested admirers.

cla-quer (klä-kēr'), *n.* a member of a claque.

clar-et (klar'et), *n.* a light bodied wine of a dark-red color; blood: *adj.* claret-colored.

clar-i-fi-ca-tion (klar-i-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of clarifying.

clar-i-fy (klar'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clarified, *p.pr.* clarifying], to make clear from impurities: *v.i.* to become bright.

clar-i-net (klar'i-net), *n.* a keyed reed instrument of the oboe class. Also clarionet.

clar-i-on (klar'ri-un), *n.* a kind of trumpet.

clash (klash), *v.i.* to make a loud harsh noise by mutual collision: *v.t.* to strike violently together: *n.* the noise so produced.

clasp (klåsp), *v.t.* to shut or fasten together with, or as with, a clasp: *n.* a hook to hold anything close; a close embrace.

clasp-er ('er), *n.* one who, or that which, clasps; a tendril.

class (klås), *n.* a rank or order of persons or things; a number of students of the same status; a group of animals or plants next in rank above an order: *v.t.* to classify.

Syn. degree, order, rank.

class meet-ing (mēt'ing), *n.* a class, under a class-leader, for religious instruction.

clas-sic (klas'ik), *adj.* of, or relating to, the highest class or rank in literature or art; pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, the Greek or Roman authors; relating to localities associated with great authors or events; pure; refined; clear-cut. Also classical: *n.* an author of the first rank whose works serve as a standard; one versed in Greek and Latin literature: *pl.* ancient Greek and Latin literature.

clas-sic-al-ly (-al-li), *adv.* in the style or manner of a classic.

clas-si-fi-ca-tion (klas-i-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* act of forming in classes.

clas-si-fi-ca-to-ry (klas'i-fi-kā-to-ri), *adj.* relating to classification.

clas-si-fi-er (klas'i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who classifies.

clas-si-fy (klas'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* classified; *p.pr.* classifying], to arrange in classes; systematize.

class-man (klås'mån), *n.* [*pl.* classmen ('men)], a student who has gained honors at an examination; opposed to passman.

clat-ter (klat'ēr), *v.i.* to make a noise by knocking two sonorous bodies frequently together; talk idly and noisily: *v.t.* to strike anything to make a clatter: *n.* a continuous or confused noise; idle gossip.

clause (klawz), *n.* a separate part of a written composition, sentence or document.

claus-tral (klaws'trål), *adj.* pertaining to a cloister.

claus-tro-pho-bi-a (klaws-trō-fō'bi-ä), *n.* morbid fear of being in confined places.

cla-vate (klā'vāt), *adj.* club-shaped.

clav-i-chord (klav'i-kôrd), *n.* a mediæval stringed instrument. Also clarichord.

clav-i-cle (klav'i-kâl), *n.* the collar-bone.

cla-vi-er (klā'vi-ēr), *n.* the keyboard of an organ, pianoforte, or harmonium.

claw (klaw), *n.* a sharp hooked nail in the foot of an animal, as the cat; the whole foot of a bird; anything resembling a claw; the narrow part at the base of a leaf or footstalk of a petal: *v.t.* to tear or scratch with, or as if with, claws.

clay (klā), *n.* anything easily molded; soft plastic earth; the bodily or earthly nature of man: *adj.* made of or like clay: *v.t.* to purify, cover, or manure with clay.

clay-more (klā'mōr), *n.* a Highland broad-sword.

clean (klēn), *adj.* free from dirt or extraneous matter; morally or ceremonially pure: *adv.* in a clean manner; entirely; cleverly: *v.t.* to render clean.

clean-cut (-kut), *adj.* well-shaped. See clear-cut.

clean-li-ly (klen'li-li), *adv.* in a cleanly manner; adroitly.

clean-li-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being clean.

clean-ly (klen'li), *adj.* neat; pure: *adv.* wholly clean.

clean-ness (klēn'nes), *n.* moral or physical purity; neatness.

cleanse (klenz), *v.t.* to make clean; purify from moral impurity or guilt.

clear (klēr), *adj.* bright; pure; undimmed; translucent; manifest to the understanding; unobstructed; audible; unadulterated: *v.t.* to make bright; render evident; free from obstructions; render more acute or quick; prove or declare innocent; free from legal detention; as imported goods: *v.i.* to leave a port; exchange cheques, bills, &c., at a bank.
Syn. bright, lucid, vivid.
Ant. (see opaque).

clear-cut (-kut), *adj.* having a sharp, clearly-defined outline, as if chiseled.

clear-ance (klēr'ans), *n.* the act of clearing.

clear-ing (klēr'ing), *n.* the act of making clear; land cleared of timber.

clear-starch (klēr'stärch), *v.t.* to stiffen or dress with starch.

clear-story ('stōr-i), *n.* the nave and choir of a church and other buildings, with windows opening above the aisle roofs.

cleat (klēt), *n.* a thin piece of iron worn on boots to make them more durable; a piece of wood or iron on the yard-arm of a ship to keep the ropes from slipping; a strip of wood nailed across a board: *v.t.* to secure or strengthen with a cleat.

clea-va-ble (klē'vâ-bl), *adj.* divisible.

clea-vage (klē'vej), *n.* the act of splitting; the property of some minerals and rocks of being broken in one or more directions.

cleave (klēv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* clave, cleaved, *p.p.* cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], to adhere to; be attached strongly to.

cleave (klēv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* cleft, clove, *p.p.* cleft, cloven, cleaved, *p.pr.* cleaving], to divide with violence; part naturally.

clea-ver (klē'vēr), *n.* a butcher's heavy hatchet for dividing carcasses.

clea-vers (klē'vērz), *n.* goose-grass.

clef (klef), *n.* a figure at the beginning of each staff in music to indicate the pitch of all the notes on one particular line or space.

cleft *p.t.* & *p.p.* of cleave, to split.

cleft (kleft), *n.* a crack; crevice.

clem-a-tis (klem'â-tis), *n.* a perennial plant of the crowfoot family.

clem-en-cy (klem'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* clemencies (-siz)], compassion; remission.

clem-ent (klem'ent), *adj.* compassionate; forgiving; gentle; forbearing.

clep-si-dra (klep'si-drȧ), *n.* a contrivance for measuring time by the flow of water through an aperture.

clep-to-ma-ni-a (klep-to-mā'-ni-ȧ), *n.* an uncontrollable propensity to petty theft. Also kleptomania.

clere-story. Same as clear-story.

cler-gy (klēr'ji), *n.* a body of men set apart by ordination for the service of the Church.

cler-gy-man (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* clergymen (-men)], a minister.

cler-i-cal (kler'i-kȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the clergy; pertaining to a clerk, writer, or copyist.

cler-i-cal er-ror (ēr'ēr), *n.* an error in copying.

clerk (klērk), *n.* a parish clerk; a scholar; one engaged in an office to conduct correspondence, keep books, or transact business generally; an assistant salesman in a store or shop: *v.i.* to act as clerk or salesman.

clerk-ly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to a clerk; scholarly; learned.

cleve-ite (klev'īte), *n.* a mineral which yields the element helium.

clev-er (klev'ēr), *adj.* possessing skill or ability; dexterous; expert; good natured and obliging.
Syn. adroit, expert, skillful.
Ant. (see stupid).

clew (klōō), *n.* a ball of thread; one of the corners of a sail: *v.t.* to truss up (sails) to the yard of a ship.

click (klik), *v.i.* to make a short, sharp successive noise: *v.t.* to move with a clicking sound: *n.* a slight sharp sound; a catch for retaining a bolt.

cli-ent (klī'ent), *n.* one who employs a lawyer; one dependent upon another's patronage.

cli-en-tage (klī'en-tej), *n.* the condition of being a client; clients collectively.

cliff (klif), *n.* a high steep rock or bank.

cli-mac-ter-ic (klī-mak'tēr-ik), *n.* one of the critical periods in human life when some great change is supposed to take place in the constitution.

cli-mac-tic (kli-măk'tik), *adj.* relating to a crisis; pertaining to a climax.

cli-mate (klī'met), *n.* the temperature and meteorological conditions of a country, &c.

cli-mat-ic (kli-mat'ik), *adj.* relating to climate.

cli-ma-tize (klī'mȧ-tīz), *v.t.* to accustom to a new climate.

cli-ma-tog-ra-phy (klī-mȧ-tog'-rȧ-fi), *n.* a description of climates.

cli-ma-tol-o-gy (-tol'o-ji), *n.* meteorology.

cli-ma-tom-e-ter (klī-mȧ-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for recording variations of temperature in any given region.

cli-max (klī'maks), *n.* the summit; acme.

climb (klīm), *v.i.* to mount or ascend: *v.t.* ascend laboriously: *n.* an ascent by climbing.

climb-er (klīm'ēr), *n.* one who climbs: a climbing plant

clime (klīm), *n.* a country, region, or tract.

clinch (klinch), *v.t.* to rivet; fix firmly by holding over; double up tightly, as the fingers; to hold fast: *n.* anything that holds both ways; a mode of fastening large ropes.

cling (kling), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clung, *p.pr.* clinging], to adhere closely; hold fast by embracing.

clin-ic (klin'ik), *n.* a medical lecture at the bedside or in the presence of patients.

clin-ic-al (klin'ik-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to a clinic.

clin-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a clinical manner.

clink (klingk), *v.t.* to strike so as to make a slight sharp sound: *v.i.* to make a clinking noise: *n.* a slight sharp successive vibrating noise.

clink-er ('ēr), *n.* a mass of partly vitrified brick; slag.

clip (klip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clipped (clipt), *p.pr.* clipping], to cut with shears or scissors; cut off; formerly to debase coin by cutting off the

edges: *v.i.* move quickly: *n.* the wool of a season's shearing; a spring holder for holding papers; a slight blow with the hand.

clip-per ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, clips; an instrument for cutting the hair of horses; a sailing vessel with very sharp lines and great spread of canvas; a person or animal that runs swiftly; a first-rate person or thing.

clique (klēk), *n.* a group of persons united for some common purpose (usually sinister); a coterie; a ring.

clo-a-ca (klō-ā'kā), *n.* a common cavity for excretory material in certain animals; sewer; sink.

cloak (klōk), *n.* a sleeveless, loose outer garment worn by both sexes: hence, a pretext; disguise: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a cloak; cover up or conceal.

clock (klok), *n.* a machine for measuring and indicating the divisions of time by means of hands moving over a dial-plate.

clock (klok), *n.* a woven or embroidered ornament upon a stocking.

clock-wise ('wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the rotation of the hands of a clock.

clod (klod), *n.* a lump of earth, turf, or clay; a bait used in eel-fishing; the shoulder part of the neck-piece in beef.

clod-hop-per ('hop-pĕr), *n.* a rustic; a clown; a boor.

clod pate ('pāt), *n.* a stupid fellow.

clog (klog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clogged: *p.pr.* clogging], to load with anything that may impede motion; embarrass: *v.i.* to stick or cluster together: *n.* a load or weight; a hindrance; a kind of wooden shoe.

clog-gi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being clogged.

clog-gy (klog'i), *adj.* clogging; adhesive.

clois-ter (kloi's'tĕr), *n.* a place of religious retirement; a monastery or nunnery: *pl.* an arched way or covered walk running round an ecclesiastical building or college: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a cloister or convent; seclude from the world.

clois-tral (kloi's'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or confined in, a cloister; secluded.

close (klōz), *v.t.* to shut; surround closely; unite together; consolidate; end: *v.i.* to come together; shut in; coalesce; engage in hand-to-hand conflict; grapple: *n.* an inclosed space; the precincts of a cathedral or abbey; an alley: *adj.* (klōs) having no outlet; confined; without ventilation; oppressive; minute; concise; reticent; niggardly: *adv.* near.

close cor-po-ra-tion (klōs kôr-p o-r ā' shun), *n.* a corporation in which vacancies are filled by its members.

close-hauled (-hawld), *adj.* kept as near to the wind as possible.

close port (pōrt), *n.* a river port.

close-reef (-rēf), *n.* the last reef in a sail.

close sea-son (sē'zun), *n.* certain months in the year in which it is illegal to kill game, protected wild birds, fish, &c.

clos-et (kloz'et), *n.* a small room for privacy or retirement; a place for storing valuable things or household requisites: *adj.* private; secluded: *v.t.* to receive in a private room for confidential consultation.

clo-sure (klō'zhūr), *n.* the act of shutting up; that which closes; the end; the closing of a debate by the vote of the majority (the clôture): *v.t.* to end (a debate) by closure.

clot (klot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clotted, *p.pr.* clotting], to coagulate: *v.t.* to make, form into, or cover with, clots: *n.* a concrete or coagulate mass of soft or fluid matter.

cloth (klôth), *n.* [*pl.* cloths (klôthz)], a woven fabric of some fibrous material, especially wool; a table covering; the distinctive dress of any profession, especially the clerical.

clothe (klōth), *v.t.* to put raiment on; cover with, or as with, a garment.

clothes (klōthz), *n.pl.* covering for the body; dress; bedclothes.

cloth-ier (klō*th*'yĕr), *n.* one who manufactures or sells clothes.

cloth-ing (klō*th*'ing), *n.* garments in general.

clô-ture. See closure.

cloud (kloud), *n.* a mass of visible vapor floating in the atmosphere; a volume of smoke or dust; the dark marking in marble or precious stones; a diffused body of anything; a multitude; a light woolen shawl: *v.t.* to overspread with, or as with, a cloud; render gloomy; blacken or sully: *v.i.* to grow cloudy.

cloud-burst ('bĕrst), *n.* a violent downpour of rain over a very limited area.

clough (kluf), *n.* a ravine in a rock or hillside; a gorge; a kind of sluice.

clout (klout), *n.* a piece of cloth or leather for patching; a cloth for any mean use; the center mark of an archery target; an arrow that has hit the center; a blow on the head with the hand: *v.t.* to patch or mend coarsely; strike with the hand.

clove, *p.t.* of cleave.

clove (klōv), *n.* a pungent aromatic spice.

clo-ven (klō'ven), *p.adj.* divided into two parts.

clo-ver (klō'vĕr), *n.* a species of grass.

clown (kloun), *n.* a rustic; an ill-bred fellow; a professional jester or buffoon.

clown-ish ('ish), *adj.* like a clown.

cloy (kloi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cloyed, *p.pr.* cloying], to fill to repletion; surfeit.

club (klub), *n.* a heavy stick; one of the suits of cards marked with trefoils; a number of persons associated for a common purpose or mutual benefit; a joint expense: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* clubbed, *p.pr.* clubbing], to beat with a club; unite in a solid mass: *v.i.* contribute to a common expense.

club-ba-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* having the qualities which fit a man to associate in a club.

club-foot ('foot), *n.* a deformed foot.

club-haul ('hawl), *v.t.* to tack (a ship), by dropping the lee anchor as soon as the wind is out of the sails, bringing the ship's head to the wind.

club-moss (klub'mos), *n.* the lycopodium.

cluck (kluk), *v.i.* to cry or call like a hen to her chickens: *n.* a hen's call; the peculiar click uttered by some South African tribes.

clue (klōō), *n.* a hint; a clew.

clum-ber (klum'bĕr), *n.* a field spaniel.

clump (klump), *n.* a cluster of trees, &c.; a thick sole: *v.t.* arrange in a clump: *v.i.* tread clumsily.

clum-si-ly (klum'zi-li), *adv.* awkwardly; heavily.

clum-sy (klum'zi), *adj.* awkward; heavy.

clung, *p.t.* of cling.

clus-ter (klus'tĕr), *n.* a number of things of the same kind growing or collected together; a bunch: *v.i.* to grow or gather into bunches; congregate.

clutch (kluch), *v.t.* to grasp, seize, or grip strongly: *v.i.* to snatch or seize [with *at*]: *n.* a grasp; seizure: *pl.* hands; claws.

clys-ter (klis'tĕr), *n.* a liquid injected into the lower intestines by a syringe; an enema.

co- (kō), a prefix meaning *with, together*, entering into the composition of many words, the sense of which is generally self-evident, as *co*-trustee, a joint trustee.

co-act (kō-akt'), *v.i.* to act or work together: *v.t.* to force; coerce.

co-ac-tion (kō-ak'shun), *n.* action together; compulsion.

coach (kōch), *n.* a large covered four-wheeled public or private carriage; a tutor who especially prepares another for an examination or an athletic contest: *v.t.* to instruct or train for an examination, &c.

co-ag-u-lant (kō-ag'ū-lânt), *n.* a substance that produces coagulation.

co-ag-u-late (kō-ag'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to clot or curdle.

co-ag-u-la-tion (-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of coagulating; the state of being coagulated.

co-ag-u-la-tive (-tiv), *adj.* causing coagulation.

co-ag-u-la-tor (-tēr), *n.* that which causes coagulation.

co-ag-u-len ('ū-len), *n.* a chemical preparation which will instantly stop the flow of blood: it is in the form of a powder, dissolved in water.

co-ag-u-lum ('ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* coagula (-lâ)], a clot of blood; a curdled mass.

coal (kōl), *n.* mineralized vegetable matter, used in its hardened form as fuel: *v.t.* to furnish with coals: *v.i.* take in coal.

co-a-lesce (kō-ă-les'), *v.t.* to grow together; combine; unite.

co-a-les-cence ('ens), *n.* the act of uniting.

co-a-les-cent ('ent), *adj.* growing together.

co-a-li-tion (kō-ă-lish'un), *n.* union in a body or mass; a combination of persons.

coal-oil ('oil), *n.* petroleum.

coal-tar ('tär), *n.* a thick opaque liquid distilled from bituminous coal, and from which many rich dye colors are obtained.

coam-ings (kōm'ings), *n.pl.* the raised wood or iron borders of the hatches of a vessel.

co-ap-ta-tion (kō-ap-tā'shun), *n.* the adjustment or adaptation of parts to one another.

coarse (kōrs), *adj.* large in texture or size; not refined; rough; indelicate.

Syn. rude, rough, unpolished.
Ant. (see fine).

coarse-grained ('grānd), *adj.* having a coarse grain; ill-tempered.

coarse-ly (kōrs'li), *adv.* in a coarse manner.

coarse-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being coarse.

coast (kōst), *n.* the margin of the land next the sea; a frontier; a slide in a sledge down an incline: *v.i.* to sail near or along the coast; descend an incline in a sledge, or on a bicycle without working the pedals: *v.t.* to sail close or near to.

coast-er ('ēr), *n.* a home-trading vessel; one who coasts on a sled.

coast-guard ('gärd), *n.* a member of the service for watching the sea, originally to check smuggling.

coast-ing-trade ('ing-trād), *n.* the trade carried on from port to port of the same country.

coast-wise ('wīz), *adv.* by, or along, the coast.

coat (kōt), *n.* an outer garment covering the upper part of the body; an external covering, as fur, &c.; a thin layer; an integument: *v.t.* to cover or spread over.

coa-tee (kō-tē'), *n.* a close-fitting coat with short tails.

coat of arms (of ärmz), *n.* the emblazonment of armorial bearings on an escutcheon.

coat of mail (māl), *n.* chain-mail.

coax (kōks), *v.t.* to wheedle; cajole; fawn.

co-ax-i-al (kō-ak'si-ål), *adj.* having a common axis.

cob (kob), *n.* a roundish piece of anything; the spike of Indian corn; a strong thickset pony; a young herring; a spider; a pellet for feeding fowls; the bull-head or miller's thumb; a sea-gull; a kind of wicker basket; a kind of breakwater: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cobbed, *p.pr.* cobbing], to punish with a strap; break (ore).

co-balt (kō'bawlt), *n.* a steel-grey metal.

cob-ble (kob'l), *n.* a pebble; a round medium-sized stone; clumsy work: *v.t.* to mend or patch up coarsely: *v.i.* to work clumsily.

cob-bler ('lēr), *n.* one who mends boots and shoes; a clumsy workman; a cooling summer drink of ice, wine, &c.

cob-ble-stone (stōn), *n.* a rounded stone used for paving.

co-bra-de-ca-pel-lo (kō'brå-de-kå-pel'ō), *n.* a large and most venomous hooded snake of India.

cob-web (kob'web), *n.* a spider's web: hence, a net or snare; old musty rubbish: *adj.* made of, or like, a cobweb; flimsy.

co-ca (kō'kȧ), *n.* the dried leaf of a small South American shrub: a powerful tonic.

co-ca-ine (-in), *n.* a powerful alkaloid extracted from coca leaves.

co-ca-in-ism (-izm), *n.* the morbid habit of using cocaine to excess.

co-ca-in-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to subject to, or render insensible by cocaine.

coc-cu-lus in-di-cus (kok'ū-lus in-di'kus), *n.* an East Indian climbing shrub possessing acrid narcotic properties.

coch-i-neal (koch'i-nēl), *n.* a scarlet dye obtained from the dried body of an insect.

coch-le-a (kok'le-ȧ), *n.* [*pl.* cochleæ (-ē)], the spiral-shaped cavity of the inner ear.

coch-le-ate (kok'le-āt), *adj.* screw-like.

cock (kok), *n.* the male of birds, especially the domestic fowl: the male of certain animals other than birds; a vane in the shape of a cock; a leader or chief; a turn-valve for registering the flow of a liquid or gas; a small conical heap of hay; the hammer of a firearm.

cock (kok), *v.t.* to turn up or set (the hat or head) jauntily on one side; erect: *n.* the action of the verb to cock.

cock-ade (-ȧd'), *n.* a badge or ribbon worn on the hat.

cock-a-too (-ȧ-tōō'), *n.* a crested bird of the parrot family.

cock-a-trice ('ȧ-tris, or -trīs), *n.* a fabulous serpent said to have been hatched in a cock's egg, and possessing the power of killing by a glance of its eye.

cock-boat ('bōt), *n.* a small boat.

cock-cha-fer ('chȧ-fĕr), *n.* the Maybug.

cock-crow ('krō), *n.* early morning, when the cock first crows.

cock-eyed (īd), *adj.* having squinting eyes.

cock-er (kok'ĕr), *n.* a small spaniel used in hunting; a cock-fighter.

cock-er-el ('ĕr-el), *n.* a young cock.

cockle ('il), *v.t.* to contract into wrinkles.

cockle ('l), *n.* an edible shell-fish with two heart-shaped wrinkled shells; the plant corncockle or darnel; a kiln for drying hops; a stove for drying biscuit-ware.

cock-ney (kok'ni), *n.* a Londoner; traditionally one born within sound of the bells of Bow Church, Cheapside.

cock-ney-dom (-dum), *n.* London and its suburbs.

cock-pit (kok'pit), *n.* an enclosed space for cockfighting.

cock-roach ('rōch), *n.* a black beetle infesting kitchens, pantries, &c.

cock-tail ('tāl), *n.* a drink made of spirits, with bitters, sugar and flavoring.

co-co, **co-coa** (kō'kō), *n.* a palm which produces the cocoanut.

co-coa (kō'kō), *n.* the ground seeds of the cacao or chocolate tree; the beverage made from it.

co-coa-nut (-nut), *n.* the fruit of the cocoa palm.

co-coon (ko-kōōn'), *n.* the silky oblong case covering the larvæ of many spinning insects while in the chrysalis state.

co-coon-er-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* a building where silkworms are fed when forming cocoons.

cod (kod), *n.* the husk or pod of a seed; the scrotum; the narrow part of a trawl-net.

cod (kod), *n.* a large edible fish found in the northern seas, and especially on the banks of Newfoundland.

cod-dle (kod'l), *v.t.* to make effeminate by pampering; treat tenderly; to stew gently: *n.* an over-indulged pampered person.

code (kōd), *n.* a body of classified laws or regulations; a system of signals.

co-de-ine (kō-dē'in), *n.* an active medicinal principle extracted from the poppy.

co-dex (kō'deks), *n.* [*pl.* codices ('di-sēz)], a volume of statutes; a manuscript volume, especially of the sacred Scriptures.

codg-er (koj'ĕr), *n.* a miser; a rustic; clown; mean person.

cod-i-cil (kod'i-sil), *n.* an appendix to a will.

cod-i-fy (kŏd'i- or kod'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* codified, *p.pr.* codifying], to reduce to a code or digest.

cod-ling (kod'ling), *n.* a young cod; a kind of stewing apple.

co-ed-u-ca-tion (kō-ed-ū-kā'-shun), *n.* the education of young men and women, or blacks and whites, in the same institution.

co-ef-fi-cient (kō-e-fish'ent), *adj.* coöperating: *n.* that which coöperates with another; a number or known quantity prefixed in algebra as a multiplier to a variable or an unknown quantity.

co-e-qual (kō-ē'qual), *adj.* of the same value or importance.

co-erce (kō-ĕrs'), *v.t.* to restrain or constrain by force, especially legally or morally; compel.

co-erc-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* able to be coerced.

co-er-cion ('shun), *n.* the act of coercing.

co-er-cive ('siv), *adj.* having power to coerce.

co-e-val (kō-ē'vål), *adj.* contemporaneous.

co-ex-ist (kō'eks-ist), *v.i.* to exist together in time or place.

co-ex-ten-sive (kō-eks-ten'siv), *adj.* equally extensive.

cof-fee (kof'ē), *n.* the seeds of a plant which, roasted and ground, form the well-known beverage.

cof-fer (kof'ĕr), *n.* a chest; a kind of caisson or floating dock; a sunken panel: *pl.* a treasury.

cof-fin ('in), *n.* a case for the dead; the hollow part of a horse's hoof: *v.t.* to inclose in a coffin.

cog (kog), *n.* the tooth of a wheel; a trick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cogged, *p.pr.* cogging], to furnish with cogs; wheedle.

co-gent (kō'jent), *adj.* having great force; convincing.

cog-i-tate (koj'i-tāt), *v.i.* to meditate: v.t. to devise or plan.

cog-i-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of cogitating.

cog-i-ta-tive (-tā-tiv), *adj.* meditative.

co-gnac (kō'nyak), *n.* a French brandy.

cog-nate (kog'nāt), *adj.* allied by blood; of the same stock; nature, or quality.

cog-ni-tion (kog-nish'un), *n.* knowledge.

cog-ni-tive (kog'ni-tiv), *adj.* having power of mental apprehension.

cog-ni-za-ble (kog'ni-zå-bl or kon'i-zå-bl), *adj.* that may be known.

cog-ni-zance (kog'ni-zåns or kon'-i-zåns), *n.* judicial knowledge or notice; perception.

cog-ni-zant (kog'ni-zånt or kon'-i-zånt), *adj.* having knowledge of anything.

cog-no-men (kog-nō'men), *n.* a surname.

co-hab-it (kō-hab'it), *v.i.* to dwell together as husband and wife.

co-here (kō-hēr'), *v.i.* to stick together.

co-her-ence ('ens), *n.* the state or quality of cohering. Also coherency.

co-her-ent ('ent), *adj.* cohering together; consistent; logical.

co-her-er (kō-hēr'ĕr), *n.* a device for detecting electromagnetic waves, used in wireless telegraphy.

co-he-sion (kō-hē'zhun), *n.* the force that unites together molecules of the same material; coherence.

co-he-sive ('siv), *n.* causing to cohere.

co-hort (kō'hôrt), *n.* a body of ancient Roman soldiers, the tenth part of a legion.

coif-feur (koi'fĕr), *n.* a hairdresser.

coif-fure (koif'ūr, French kwō-fēr'), *n.* a head dress; manner of arranging the hair.

coign (koin), *n.* a projecting stone or angle.

coil (koil), *n.* a rope gathered into a ring; anything resembling it: *v.t.* to gather or wind into a circular heap: *v.i.* to wind.

coin (koin), *n.* money stamped with a legal impression; a corner or angle: *v.t.* to convert into money; invent.

coin-age ('ej), *n.* the process of coining; the thing coined; invention.

co-in-cide (kō-in-sīd'), *v.i.* to correspond exactly; occur at the same time; fall upon, or meet, in the same point.

co-in-ci-dence (kō-in'si-dens), *n.* the act of coinciding.

co-in-ci-dent (kō-in'si-dent), *adj.* coinciding.

coin-er (koin'ĕr), *n.* one who stamps coins, especially one who makes counterfeit money.

coir (koir), *n.* the prepared fiber of the husks of cocoanuts.

co-i-tion (kō-ish'un), *n.* copulation; conjunction: said of the moon.

coke (kōk), *n.* the residue of coal after the gas, &c., has been expelled: *v.t.* to convert into coke.

col-an-der (kul'an-dĕr), *n.* a vessel with a perforated bottom.

co-la-nut (kō'lâ-nut), *n.* the large bitter seed of an African tree.

col-chi-cum (kol'chi-kum), *n.* meadow-saffron, the seeds and bulbs of which are used in medicine.

cold (kōld), *adj.* without heat or warmth; frigid; without passion or zeal; indifferent; insensible; blue in tone: *n.* the opposite of heat; the sensation produced by the loss of heat; a catarrh.

Syn. cool, frigid, wintry, unfeeling, stoical.

Ant. (see warm).

cold-blood-ed (-blud'ed), *adj.* having the blood below 90° Fahr. in temperature.

cold-ish (kōld'ish), *adj.* somewhat cold.

cole (kōl), *n.* cabbage plants in general.

cole-slaw ('slaw), *n.* cabbage salad.

Col-e-op-ter-a (kol-e-op'tĕr-ă), *n. pl.* an order of insects having the wings covered with a sheath; the beetles.

cole-wort (kōl'wĕrt), *n.* young cabbage.

col-ic (kol'ik), *n.* acute spasmodic pain in the abdomen or bowels: *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the bowels.

col-ick-y (-i), *adj.* pertaining to colic.

col-i-se-um. See colloseum.

col-lab-o-rate (kol-ab'o-rāt), *v.i.* to work jointly, especially in literary or scientific work.

col-lab-o-ra-tion (-o-rā'shun), *n.* united labor.

col-lab-o-ra-tor (-lab'o-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who assists another, especially in literary or scientific work: [more usually collaborateur (-tĕr), the French form of the word].

col-lapse (kol-aps'), *n.* a falling in or together; sudden and complete failure; general prostration of the vital powers: *v.i.* to fall in or together; shrink up; break down.

col-lap-si-ble (ap'si-bl), *adj.* shrinking; yielding.

col-lar (kol'ĕr), *n.* anything encircling the neck, worn for use, restraint, or ornament; a round ring or flange: *v.t.* to seize by the collar; put a collar on; to pickle and roll meat.

col-lar-ette (-et), *n.* a fichu of lace, &c.

col-late (kol-āt'), *v.t.* to compare critically one thing with another of the same kind, as manuscripts or text of books; to place in an ecclesiastical benefice.

col-lat-er-al (kol-at'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* side by side; auxiliary; concurrent; descended from the same stock, but in a different line.

col-lat-er-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a collateral manner.

col-la-tion (kol-ā'shun), *n.* comparison; a light repast; the presentation to a benefice by a bishop, who is the patron.

col-la-tor ('tĕr), *n.* one who collates manuscripts or books; the bishop who collates.

col-league (kol'ĕg), *n.* an associate in the same office, employment, or commission.

col-lect (kol'ekt), *n.* a short comprehensive prayer.

col-lect (kol-ekt'), *v.t.* to gather together; assemble; demand and obtain payment of: *v.i.* to meet together; accumulate.

col-lect-ed (kol-ekt'ed), *adj.* self-possessed.

col-lec-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of gathering together; a mass; a crowd; an assemblage of works of art, natural objects, &c.; a contribution to a special object; a private college examination.

col-lect-ive (kol-ekt'iv), *adj.* accumulative.

col-lect-iv-ism (-izm), *n.* the socialistic theory that land and capital should be owned by society collectively.

col-lect-iv-ist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of collectivism: *adj.* pertaining to collectivism.

col-lect-or (kol-ekt'ĕr), *n.* one who collects.

col-lege (kol'ej), *n.* a society of men possessing certain powers and rights, and engaged in some common pursuit, especially literary studies; the house founded for such a society.

col-le-gi-an (kol-ē'ji-ăn), *n.* a member of a college.

col-le-gi-ate (-āt), *adj.* pertaining to a college; instituted like a college.

col-let (kol'et), *n.* the part of a ring in which the stone is set.

col-lide (kol-īd'), *v.i.* to come into collision.

col-lie (kol'i), *n.* a Scotch sheep-dog.

col-lier (kol'yĕr), *n.* a digger of coal; a coal-digger; a vessel in the coal trade.

col-lier-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* collieries (-iz)], a coal mine.

col-li-sion (kol-izh'un), *n.* the act of striking two bodies violently together; concussion.

Syn. contact, conflict, clash, impact, encounter, meeting.

Ant. (see concord).

col-lo-cate (kol'o-kāt), *v.t.* to put or arrange together.

col-lo-ca-tion (kol-o-kā'shun), *n.* the act of placing; arrangement.

col-lo-di-on (kol-ō'di-un), *n.* a preparation of soluble gun-cotton with ether.

col-loid (kol'oid), *n.* a jelly-like substance, as albumin: *adj.* semisolid.

col-loid-al (-al), *adj.* pertaining to a colloid.

col-lop (kol'op), *n.* a morsel of meat; a small portion of anything.

col-lo-qui-al (kol-ō'kwi-ăl), *adj.* used in ordinary conversation.

col-lo-qui-al-ism (-izm), *n.* a colloquial form of speech; slang.

col-lo-quy ('ō-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* colloquies (-kwiz)], a conversation; a dialogue.

col-lu-sion (kol-ōō'zhun), *n.* a secret agreement for a fraudulent or evil purpose.

col-lu-sive ('siv), *adj.* fraudulently concerted.

col-lu-so-ry ('so-ri), *adj.* carrying on fraud secretly.

co-logne (co-lōn'), *n.* a perfume composed of alcohol flavored with aromatic oils.

co-logne wa-ter (waw'tĕr), *n.* eau-de-cologne.

co-lon (kō'lon), *n.* a mark of punctuation [:]; the largest of the intestines; a gold coin of Costa Rica and Salvador.

colo-nel (kĕr'nel), *n.* the chief officer of a regiment.

colo-nel-cy (-si), *n.* the rank of a colonel.

co-lo-ni-al (ko-lō'ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a colony.

co-lo-ni-al-ism (-izm), *n.* the characteristics of colonial life; a colonial habit or phrase.

co-lo-ni-al-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to render colonial in character.

col-o-nist (kol'o-nist), *n.* an inhabitant of a colony.

col-o-ni-za-tion (kol-o-ni-zā'-shun), *n.* the act of colonizing, or state of being colonized; the temporary settlement of men in a voting district to qualify them as electors.

col-o-nize (kol'o-nīz), *v.t.* to settle or establish a colony in.

col-on-nade (kol-on-ād'), *n.* a series of columns

col-o-ny (kol'o-ni), *n.* [*pl.* colonies (-niz)], a body of people from their native country who settle in another land, but are under the jurisdiction of, or connected with, the parent country; the country thus settled; a number of animals or plants living or growing together.

col-or (kul'ẽr), *n.* the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; a pigment or paint; complexion; redness; an apparent right or reason; pretense; false show; *pl.* a military or naval flag: *v.t.* to impart a color to; tint; dye; give a specious appearance to; make plausible.

Syn. dye, stain, tinge.

col-or blind (blīnd), *adj.* unable to distinguish colors.

Col-o-ra-do-bee-tle (kol-o-rä'do-bē'tl), *n.* a yellowish beetle, having its back marked with ten longitudinal black stripes: it is very destructive to potato crops.

col-or-ing (kul'ẽr-ing), *n.* the act or art of giving a color to; the color so applied.

col-or-ist (-ist), *n.* an artist whose works are characterized by beauty of color.

co-los-sal (ko-los'ăl), *adj.* like a colossus; gigantic.

col-os-se-um (kol-o-sē'um), *n.* the Flavian amphitheater at ancient Rome. Also coliseum.

co-los-sus (ko-los'us), *n.* [*pl.* colossi (-ī),] a statue of gigantic size.

col-por-tage (kol'pōr-tej), *n.* the system of distributing Bibles, religious books, &c., by colporteurs.

col-por-teur (-tẽr), *n.* one engaged in colportage.

colt (kōlt), *n.* a young male horse; a young foolish fellow; one who plays cricket for the first time for his county; a knotted rope's-end: *v.t.* to punish with a rope's-end.

colt-ish ('ish), *adj.* like a colt; frisky.

colts-foot (-s'foot), *n.* a medicinal herb.

col-um-bine (kol'um-bīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a dove or pigeon: *n.* a plant with flowers of five petals.

col-umn (kol'um), *n.* a round pillar to support or adorn a building; any body of certain dimensions pressing vertically on its base; a division of the page of a book, &c.; a formation of troops in deep files.

col-um-nar (kol-um'năr), *adj.* having the form or shape of a column.

co-ma (kō'mă), *n.* insensibility; stupor.

co-ma (kō'mă), *n.* [*pl.* comæ ('mē)], the nebulous hair-like envelope surrounding the nucleus of a comet; the aggregate of branches forming the leafy head of a tree.

co-ma-tose (kō'ma-tōs), *adj.* torpid; lethargic.

comb (kōm), *n.* a toothed instrument to separate and adjust the hair; the crest of a cock; the crest of a wave or hill; a honey-comb: *v.t.* to dress the hair with a comb; grain: *v.i.* to roll over, as the crest of a wave.

com-bat (kom'bat), *v.i.* to fight; act in opposition: *v.t.* to fight with; oppose by force: *n.* a contest by force; a struggle.

com-bat-ant (-ănt), *n.* one who combats: *adj.* disposed to fight; bearing arms.

com-bat-ive (-iv), *adj.* pugnacious.

com-bi-na-tion (kom-bi-nā'-shun), *n.* the union of bodies or qualities; an association of persons for a common object: *pl.* underclothing woven in one piece.

Syn. cabal, conspiracy, plot.

com-bine (kom-bīn'), *v.t.* to unite or join; link closely together: *v.i.* to unite, agree, or coalesce: *n.* a secret combination, generally for fraudulent purposes.

com-bus-ti-bil-i-ty (kom-bus-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being combustible.

com-bus-ti-ble (kom-bus'ti-bl), *adj.* inflammable: *n.* an inflammable substance.

com-bus-tion (-bust'yun), *n.* the act of burning; the state of being burnt; the union of an inflammable substance with oxygen, &c., producing light and heat.

come (kum), *v.i.* [*p.t.* came, *p.p.* come, *p.pr.* coming], to move towards; draw near; reach; happen; arrive at some state of condition.

co-me-di-an (ko-mē'di-ăn), *n.* an actor or player in comedy: *fem.* comédienne (ko-mā-di-en').

com-e-dy (kom'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* comedies (-diz)], dramatic representation of the humorous or ridiculous side of human life.

come-li-ness (kum'li-nes), *n.* grace; beauty.

come-ly (kum'li), *adj.* graceful; handsome.

com-es-ti-ble (kom-es'ti-bl), *n.* an eatable: *adj.* edible; pertaining to food.

com-et (kom'et), *n.* a luminous celestial body, with an eccentric orbit, consisting, when perfect, of a nucleus, coma, and a tail.

com-e-ta-ry ('e-ta-ri), *adj.* pertaining to a comet.

com-fit (kum'fit), *n.* a dry sweetmeat.

com-fort (kum'fĕrt), *v.t.* to console; strengthen; inspirit: *n.* a state of quiet enjoyment; consolation; encouragement; a quilted bed-cover.

com-for-ta-ble ('fĕr-tă-bl), *adj.* imparting or enjoying comfort.

Syn. agreeable, snug, satisfied, at ease, commodious.

Ant. (see cheerless).

com-for-ter (kum'fĕr-tĕr), *n.* one who comforts; a long woolen scarf.

com-frey (kum'fri), *n.* a rough hairy plant.

com-ic (kom'ik) or **comical** (-ăl), *adj.* exciting mirth.

com-i-cal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being comical.

com-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a comical manner.

com-ing (kum'ing), *n.* an arrival: *adj.* expected; future.

co-mique (ko-mēk'), *n.* a comic actor or singer. [Fr.]

com-i-ty (kom'i-ti), *n.* civility; politeness; acts of international courtesy.

com-ma (kom'ă), *n.* a punctuation point [,].

com-mand (kom-and'), *v.t.* to order or charge with authority; control; exercise supreme authority over; lead: *v.i.* to act as a commander; exercise power or authority: *n.* authority; an order or mandate; a dominating situation; a naval or military force under the command of a particular officer.

Syn. injunction, order, precept.

com-man-dant (-dănt'), *n.* an officer in command of a fortified place or a body of troops.

com-man-deer (com-an-dēr'), *v.t.* to compel to military service; to take for military purposes.

com-mand-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who commands; a naval officer next below a captain.

com-mand-ment (kom-ănd'-ment), *n.* a command; a precept; a law, especially any one of the Decalogue.

com-mem-o-rate (kom-em'o-rāt), *v.t.* to call to remembrance by a solemn act; celebrate with honor.

com-mem-o-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of commemorating.

com-mem-o-ra-tive (-em'o-rā-tiv), *adj.* preserving the memory of.

com-mem-o-ra-tor ('o-rā-tēr), *n.* one who commemorates.

com-mence (kom-ens'), *v.i.* to come into existence; begin: *v.t.* to enter upon; perform the first act of.

com-mence-ment ('ment), *n.* beginning; origin; the annual festival when degrees, &c., are conferred at colleges.

com-mend (kom-end'), *v.t.* recommend as worthy of notice; praise, bring to mind.

com-men-da-tion (-en-dā'shun), *n.* the act of commending; approval.

com-mend-a-to-ry ('ā-to-ri), *adj.* serving to commend; containing praise.

com-men-su-ra-bil-i-ty (kom-en-sū-ra-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being commensurable.

com-men-su-ra-ble (kom-en'sū-rā-bl), *adj.* having, or reducible to, a common measure.

com-men-su-rate ('sū-rāt), *adj.* reducible to a common measure; equal.

com-ment (kom'ent), *n.* a spoken or written remark, especially a written note by way of explanation, &c.; criticism: *v.i.* (kom'- or kom-ent'), to write notes or explanations on the text of an author.

com-men-ta-ry ('en-ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* commentaries (-riz)], a series of explanatory notes or annotations.

com-men-ta-tor (tā'tēr), *n.* one who writes notes to explain an author.

com-merce (kom'ērs), *n.* interchange of merchandise on a large scale between nations or individuals; intercourse.

com-mer-cial (-ēr'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to trade or commerce; mercantile.

com-mer-cial-ism (-izm), *n.* commercial habits, methods, or principles.

com-mer-cial-ly (-li), *adv.* in a commercial manner.

com-min-gle (kom-ing'gl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mix; blend.

com-mi-nute (kom'i-nūt), *v.t.* to make small or fine by grinding: *adj.* divided into small parts.

com-mis-er-ate (kom-iz'ēr-āt), *v.t.* feel pity for; sympathize with in distress.

com-mis-er-a-tion (-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* pity.

com-mis-er-a-tor ('ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who pities.

com-mis-sa-ri-at (kom-is-ā'ri-at), *n.* the department of an army concerned with the supply of transports, provisions, &c.

com-mis-sa-ry ('is-â-ri), *n.* [*pl.* commissaries (-riz)], one to whom some charge is committed by a superior; a delegate; an official in the commissariat department.

com-mis-sion (kom-ish'un), *n.* a delegation of business to anyone; the act of doing or committing; a trust; a charge; the warrant by which anything is done; one or more persons appointed to perform certain specified duties; brokerage or allowance: *v.t.* to empower; send with authority.

com-mis-sion-aire (-ār'), *n.* a commission merchant or agent; a light porter. [Fr.]

com-mis-sion-er (-ish'un-ēr), *n.* a person empowered by a commission or warrant; an officer in charge of some department of the public service.

com-mis-sure ('ish-ūr), *n.* a joint or seam; the point of union between two bodies.

com-mit (kom-it'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* committed, *p.pr.* committing], to give in charge or trust; surrender; consign; perpetrate; learn by heart; send for trial, or to prison.

com-mit-ment (-it'ment), *n.* the act of committing. Also committal.

com-mit-tee (-it'ē), *n.* persons appointed to consider or manage any matter.

com-mode (kom-ōd'), *n.* a high head-dress formerly in vogue; a chest of drawers or bureau; a night-stool.

com-mo-di-ous (-ō'di-us), *adj.* useful; convenient; roomy.

com-mod-i-ty (-od'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* commodities (-tiz)], that which is useful; an article of commerce: *pl.* goods; merchandise.

com-mo-dore ('o-dōr), *n.* a captain commanding a squadron; the leading ship in a fleet of merchantmen.

com-mon (kom'un), *adj.* belonging equally to more than one; public; usual; frequent; inferior; of low birth or origin; applied to nouns that are both masculine and feminine: *n.* a tract of open public land.

Syn. mean, ordinary, vulgar.

Ant. (see uncommon, extraordinary).

com-mon coun-cil (koun'sil), *n.* the representative body of a city or municipal corporation.

com-mon law (law), *n.* the unwritten law of England based on immemorial usage.

com-mon-age (-ej), the right of using in common with others.

com-mon-al-ty (-ål-ti), *n.* the common people.

com-mon-er (-ēr), *n.* one not a peer; one of the common people; a member of the House of Commons; one who has a joint right in common land. [Eng.]

com-mon-ly (-li), *adv.* usually; meanly.

com-mon-place (-plās), *n.* a memorandum for ready reference; an obvious remark; anything ordinary: *adj.* uninteresting; trite; common; neither new nor striking.

com-mon-sense (-sens), *adj.* characterized by sound practical judgment: *n.* good judgment in ordinary affairs.

com-mon-weal (-wēl), *n.* the public good.

com-mon-wealth (-welth), *n.* the whole body of people in a state; a republic.

com-mo-tion (-ō'shun), *n.* violent agitation.

com-mu-nal ('ū-nål), *adj.* pertaining to a commune.

com-mu-nal-ism (-izm), *n.* government by communes or corporations of towns and districts.

com-mune (-ūn'), *v.t.* to converse together; impart; take counsel; partake of the Eucharist, or Holy Communion.

com-mune (ūn'), *n.* the smallest political division in France; a local, self-governing community.

com-mu-ni-ca-bil-i-ty (kom-ū-ni-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being communicable.

com-mu-ni-ca-ble (kom-ū'ni-kā-bl), *adj.* impartible.

com-mu-ni-cant (-ū'ni-kant), *adj.* communicating: *n.* a partaker, especially of the Eucharist.

com-mu-ni-cate (-kāt), *v.t.* to impart; reveal: *v.i.* to share; partake of the Eucharist.

com-mu-ni-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of communicating; means of passing from one place to another; news; intercourse.

com-mu-ni-ca-tive (-ka-tiv), *adj.* unreserved.

com-mu-ni-ca-tor (-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or anything which, communicates.

com-mu-ni-ca-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* imparting knowledge.

com-mun-ion (-ūn'yun), *n.* intercourse; fellowship; common possession; a religious body; the partaking of the Eucharist.

com-mu-nism (kom'ū-nizm), *n.* the doctrine of having property in common; socialism.

com-mu-nist ('ū-nist), *n.* a supporter of communism; a socialist; a member of the Commune of Paris (1871).

com-mu-nis-tic (-nis'tik), *adj.* relating to communism.

com-mu-ni-ty (-ū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* communities (-tiz)], a body of persons having common rights, interests, and privileges; a corporation; society generally; common character.

com-mu-ta-bil-i-ty (-ū-tâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being commutable.

com-mu-ta-ble (-ū'tâ-bl), *adj.* interchangeable.

com-mu-ta-tion (-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of commuting; change or exchange.

com-mu-ta-tive ('tâ-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to exchange.

com-mute (kom-ūt'), *v.t.* to exchange; substitute; reduce the severity of; regulate the direction of an electric current: *v.i.* to pay in gross amount.

com-mut-er ('ēr), *n.* one who commutes or changes; one who uses a commutation ticket in traveling.

com-pact (kom'pakt), *n.* an agreement or covenant: *v.t.* (kom-pakt'), to press or pack closely; consolidate: *adj.* closely united; firm in texture; brief; terse; consisting; made up.

com-pan-ion (kom-pan'yun), *n.* a comrade; an associate or partner; the cover to a cabin stairway: *adj.* attendant.

com-pan-ion-ship (-ship), *n.* fellowship.

com-pa-ny (kum'pâ-ni), *n.* [*pl.* companies (-niz)], an assemblage of people; a body of persons associated together; society; fellowship; a firm; a ship's crew; a subdivision of a regiment: *v.i.* to associate with.

Syn. assemblage, crowd, gathering, group, host, throng.

Ant. (see loneliness).

com-pa-ra-ble (kom'pâ-râ-bl), *adj.* capable of being compared; of equal regard.

com-par-a-tive (-par'â-tiv), *adj.* estimated by comparison; not positive: *n.* the comparative degree of grammar.

com-pare (-pār'), *v.t.* to make one thing the measure of another; inflect so as to form the degrees of comparison: *v.i.* to bear a comparison.

com-par-i-son (-par'i-sun), *n.* the act of comparing; an illustration or simile.

com-part-ment (-pärt'ment), *n.* a division by a partition, as of a carriage, &c.; a panel.

com-pass (kum'pâs), *v.t.* to encircle; walk around; besiege: *n.* a circular course; a circumference; extent; grasp; an instrument indicating the magnetic meridian: *pl.* a mathematical instrument for dividing and drawing circles.

com-pas-sion (kom-pash'un), *n.* sorrow for the sufferings of others.

Syn. sympathy, pity, clemency.

Ant. (see cruelty, severity).

com-pas-sion-ate (-āt), *v.t.* to have compassion for: *adj.* sympathetic; merciful.

com-pat-i-bil-i-ty (kom-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being compatible; congruity.

com-pat-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* congruous; suitable.

com-pa-tri-ot (-pā'tri-ot), *n.* a fellow countryman.

com-peer (kom'pēr), *n.* an equal.

com-pel (kom-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* compelled, *p.pr.* compelling], to urge irresistibly.

Syn. force, oblige, necessitate.

Ant. (see coax, lead).

com-pend (kom'pend), *n.* an abridgment.

com-pen-di-ous (-pen'di-us), *adj.* succinct.

com-pen-di-um ('di-um), *n.* an abridgment.

com-pen-sate (kom'pen- or kom-pen'sāt), *v.t.* to recompense; make amends for: *v.i.* to make compensation.

com-pen-sa-tion (-sā'shun), *n.* amends; recompense; a set-off.
Syn. remuneration, requital, reward.

com-pen-sa-tion bal-ance (bal-ăns), *n.* a watch balance-wheel, constructed to counteract variations in temperature.

com-pen-sa-tive ('sā-tiv), *adj.* making compensation. Also compensatory.

com-pete (kom-pēt'), *v.i.* to enter into competition with another; to rival.

com-pe-tence (kom'pe-tens), *n.* the state of being competent; sufficiency. Also competency.

com-pe-tent (-tent), *adj.* fit; able; suitable; qualified.

com-pe-ti-tion (-tish'un), *n.* rivalry.

com-pet-i-tive (kom-pet'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to competition; emulous.

com-pet-i-tor ('i-tĕr), *n.* a rival.

com-pi-la-tion (-pi-lā'shun), *n.* the act of compiling; the thing compiled.

com-pile (kom-pīl'), *v.t.* to put together existing materials in fresh form.

com-pla-cence (kom-plā'sens), *n.* inward satisfaction. Also complacency.

com-pla-cent ('sent), *adj.* affable.

com-plain (kom-plān'), *v.i.* to express grief, pain, or resentment; charge formally.
Syn. lament, murmur, repine.
Ant. (see rejoice).

com-plain-ant ('ănt), *n.* a plaintiff.

com-plaint (-plānt), *n.* an accusation; an expression of grief or pain; ailment.

com-plai-sance (kom'plā-zans), *n.* courtesy.

com-plai-sant (kom'plā-zant), *adj.* courteous.

com-plec-ted (-plek'ted), *adj.* interwoven; complexioned.

com-ple-ment ('ple-ment), *n.* full number or quantity; a complete set: *v.t.* to supply a deficiency.

com-ple-ment-al ('ăl), *adj.* completing. Also complementary.

com-plete (kom-plēt'), *adj.* free from deficiency; entire; absolute; finished: *v.t.* to supply what is lacking; finish.

com-plete-ly ('li), *adv.* in a complete manner.

com-ple-tion (-plē'shun), *n.* accomplishment.

com-plex (kom'pleks), *adj.* composed of various parts of things; composite; intricate.

com-plex-ion (-plek'shun), *n.* the color of the skin, especially of the face; aspect.

com-plex-ion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the complexion.

com-plex-ioned ('shund), *adj.* having a complexion.

com-plex-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being complex. Also complexness.

com-plex-ly ('li), *adv.* in a complex manner.

com-pli-a-ble (kom-plī'ă-bl), *adj.* compliant.

com-pli-ance ('ans), *n.* acquiescence.

com-pli-ant ('ănt), *adj.* yielding

com-pli-ca-cy ('pli-kă-si), *n.* the state of being complicate.

com-pli-cate ('pli-kāt), *v.t.* to make intricate; involve: *adj.* intricate; folded together.

com-pli-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of complicating; the state of being complicated.

com-plic-i-ty (-plis'i-ti), *n.* partnership in crime.

com-pli-er (-plī'ĕr), *n.* one who complies.

com-pli-ment ('pli-ment), *n.* a formal act or expression of courtesy; delicate flattery: *v.t.* to flatter; congratulate; praise.

com-pli-men-ta-ry ('tă-ri), *adj.* conveying a compliment. Also complimental.

com-ply (kom-plī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* complied, *p.pr.* complying], to yield assent; agree to.
Syn. accede, conform, submit.
Ant. (see refuse).

com-plot (kom'plot), *v.t.* to conspire; plot together: *n.* a conspiracy.

com-po (kom'pō), *n.* a kind of concrete; a material for printing-rollers.

com-po-nent (kom-pō'nent), *adj.* constituent: *n.* an elementary part of a compound.

com-port (-pōrt'), *v.i.* to agree; harmonize: *v.t.* to behave.

com-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to form by combination; write as an author; calm; adjust; arrange in proper order; put together.

com-posed (-pōzd'), *adj.* tranquil; quiet.

com-pos-er (-pōz'ĕr), *n.* one who composes; one who calms; a musical author.

com-pos-ing (-pōz'ing), *adj.* tending to calm; pertaining to, or used in, composition.

com-pos-ite (-poz'it), *adj.* compound.

com-po-si-tion (-po-zish'un), *n.* the act of composing; the thing composed; a mass formed by mingling various ingredients; mutual settlement or agreement; a musical or literary work; the art of forming sentences.

com-pos-i-tor (-poz'i-tĕr), *n.* one who sets types.

com-post ('pōst), *n.* a mixture of various substances for fertilizing the ground; builders' compost: *v.t.* to manure with compost; plaster or stucco.

com-po-sure (-pō'zhūr), *n.* tranquility.

com-pote ('pōt), *n.* stewed fruit.

com-pound (-pound'), *v.t.* to mix or combine together; settle by mutual agreement; discharge a debt by paying a part: *adj.* (kom'-pound), composed of two or more elements or ingredients or words: *n.* a mixture of two or more elements or ingredients; a walled or fenced enclosure in eastern Asia, for Europeans or natives.
Syn. complex, combined.
Ant. (see simple).

com-pound-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who compounds medicines, &c.; one who compounds a debt or felony; one who pays for certain charges by a fixed sum.

com-pre-hend (kom-pre-hend'), *v.t.* to include or comprise; grasp with the mind; conceive.
Syn. embrace, grasp, understand, perceive.
Ant. (see exclude, mistake).

com-pre-hen-si-bil-i-ty (-hen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being comprehensible.

com-pre-hen-si-ble ('si-bl), *adj.* intelligible.

com-pre-hen-sion (-hen'shun), *n.* the act of comprehending; extent, understanding.

com-pre-hen-sive (-hen'siv), *adj.* including much; full.

com-press (kom-pres'), *v.t.* to press together; condense: *n.* (kom'pres), a soft pad used in surgery to maintain pressure.

com-press-i-bil-i-ty (-pres-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of yielding to pressure.

com-press-i-ble (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* condensable.

com-pres-sion (-presh'un), *n.* condensation.

com-press-or (-pres'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, compresses.

com-pri-sal (kom-prī'zăl), *n.* the act of comprising.

com-prise (-prīz'), *v.t.* to comprehend.
Syn. contain, embrace, include.

com-pro-mise (kom'pro-mīz), *n.* a settlement by mutual concessions: *v.t.* to settle by compromise; expose to risk.

comp-tom-e-ter (komp-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* a machine for adding or calculating.

comp-trol-ler (kon-trōl'ĕr). See controller.

com-pul-sion (kom-pul'shun), *n.* the act of compelling; force; constraint.

com-pul-sive (-pul'siv), *adj.* forcible.

com-pul-so-ri-ly (-pul'so-ri-li), *adv.* forcibly.

com-pul-so-ry (-pul'so-ri), *adj.* exercising compulsion; obligatory.

com-punc-tion (-pungk'shun), *n.* contrition.

com-pur-ga-tion (pĕr-gā'shun), *n.* the practice of justifying one man's veracity by the testimony of another.

com-pu-ta-ble (kom-pū'tâ-bl), *adj.* that may be computed.

com-pu-ta-tion (-pū-tā'shun), *n.* the act or process of computing; an estimate.

com-pute (-pūt'), *v.t.* to number; reckon.

com-rade (kom'rad), *n.* a companion.

com-rade-ship (-ship), *n.* good fellowship.

con (kon), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conned, *p.pr.* conning], to peruse carefully; fix in the mind by constant repetition; to direct (a helmsman) how to steer.

co-na-tion (kō-nā'shun), *n.* the faculty of voluntary agency, including volition and desire.

co-na-tive (kō'nâ- or kon'â-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the faculty of conation; expressing endeavor or effort.

con-cat-e-na-tion (kon-kat-e-nā'shun), *n.* a series of things united like links.

con-cave (kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow and curved.

con-cave lens (lenz), *n.* a lens one side of which is flat and the other slightly concave.

con-cav-i-ty (-kav'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* concavities (-tiz)], the state of being concave; the inner surface of a rounded hollow body.

con-ca-vo-con-cave (kon-kā'vō-kon'kāv), *adj.* hollow on both surfaces, as a lens.

con-ca-vo-con-vex (-kon'veks), *adj.* concave on one side, convex on the other.

con-ceal (kon-sēl'), *v.t.* to hide; keep secret.

Syn. secrete, cover, disguise.

Ant. (see uncover).

con-ceal-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of hiding or keeping secret; a place of hiding; shelter.

con-cede (-sēd'), *v.t.* to yield; admit.

con-ceit (-sēt'), *n.* an idea; an over-estimate of one's own abilities; a quaint fancy.

con-ceiv-a-bil-i-ty (-sēv-a-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being conceivable.

con-ceiv-a-ble (-sēv'â-bl), *adj.* imaginable.

con-ceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to imagine; understand; develop in the womb: *v.i.* to think; become pregnant.

Syn. comprehend, understand.

con-cen-trate (kon'sen-trāt & kon-sen'trāt), *v.t.* to bring to one point or common center; intensify the action of; condense: *adj.* reduced to a pure or dense state.

con-cen-tra-tion (-sen-trā'shun), *n.* the state of being concentrated; condensation.

con-cen-tra-tive-ness ('trā-tiv-nes), *n.* the power of fixing the mind on a particular subject.

con-cen-tra-tor (-trā-tĕr), *n.* a pneumatic apparatus for separating dry ores when comminuted.

con-cen-tric (-sen'trik), *adj.* having a common center.

con-cen-tric-i-ty (-sen-tris'i-ti), *n.* the state of being concentric.

con-cept (kon'sept), *n.* an abstract general notion or conception.

con-cep-ta-cle (-sep'tâ-kl), *n.* that which contains anything; a follicle.

con-cep-tion (-sep'shun), *n.* the impregnation of the ovum; the act or power of conceiving in the mind; an idea or notion.

con-cep-tive (-sep'tiv), *adj.* capable of conceiving mentally or physically.

con-cep-tu-al-ist ('tū-ăl-ist), *n.* one who holds the theory (conceptualism) that the mind can form for itself general conceptions.

con-cern (kon-sērn'), *v.t.* to relate or belong to; interest or engage; make uneasy: *n.* business; affair; interest; anxiety; a business firm.

con-cern-ing ('ing), *prep.* relating to.

con-cern-ment ('ment), *n.* solicitude; affair.

con-cert (kon-sērt'), *v.t.* to contrive or devise together; adjust or arrange mutually: *n.* (kon'sērt), a musical entertainment; cooperation; harmony, or mutual agreement.

con-cert-ed ('ed), *adj.* mutually planned or agreed upon; arranged in parts.

con-cer-ti-na (-sēr-tē'nă), *n.* a musical instrument of the accordion class.

con-ces-sion (kon-sesh'un), *n.* the act of conceding; the thing conceded; land, privileges, &c., granted by a government to a company, &c., for some specific purpose.

con-ces-sion-aire ('un-ār), *n.* a person holding a concession.

con-ces-sive (-ses'iv), *adj.* implying concession.

con-ces-so-ry (-ses'o-ri), *adj.* conceding.

conch (kongk), *n.* a marine shell.

con-cha (kong'kă), *n.* [*pl.* conchæ (-kē)], the outer ear; auricle; the dome of an apse.

con-choid ('koid), *n.* a shell-like curve.

Con-chol-o-gy (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of zoölogy which treats of mollusks and their shells.

con-cierge (kông-si-ārzh'), *n.* in France, a door-keeper or janitor.

con-cil-i-ate (kon-sil'i-āt), *v.t.* to reconcile; win or gain the affections of.

con-cil-i-a-tor (-ā-tēr), *n.* one who conciliates.

con-cil-i-a-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* tending to conciliate or reconcile. Also conciliative.

con-cise (kon-sīs'), *adj.* condensed; terse.

con-cise-ly ('li), *adv.* tersely; briefly.

con-cise-ness ('nes), *n.* brevity.

con-clave (kon'klāv), *n.* a private meeting, as of cardinals for the election of a Pope.

con-clude (kon-klūd'), *v.t.* to infer; determine; settle; end: *v.i.* draw an inference.

con-clu-sion (-klū'zhun), *n.* a final determination; result; end.

Syn. inference, deduction.

con-clu-sive (-klū'siv), *adj.* decisive; final.

con-coct (kon-kokt'), *v.t.* to digest; cook; assimilate mentally; plot.

con-coc-tion (-kok'shun), *n.* the act of concocting; a plan or plot; a compound of various ingredients.

con-com-i-tance (-kom'i-tans), *n.* the state of being concomitant. Also concomitancy.

con-com-i-tant ('i-tănt), *n.* accompanying; conjoined with: *n.* an attendant.

con-cord (kong' or kon'kôrd), *n.* harmony; union; agreement.

con-cord-ance (kon-kôrd'ăns), *n.* agreement; a dictionary of words or passages, with references to the places where they occur, especially in the Bible.

con-cord-ant ('ănt), *adj.* harmonious.

con-cor-dat ('dat), *n.* a compact or agreement, especially between Church and State.

con-course (kong'kōrs), *n.* arriving together; an assembly or crowd.

con-crete (kon'krēt), *adj.* united in growth; coalesced; not abstract: *n.* a mass formed by concretion; a compact mass of lime, sand,

gravel, mortar, &c., used for building: *v.i.* (kon-krēt'), to coalesce: *v.t.* to form by the union of particles.

con-cre-tion (kon-krē'shun), *n.* the act of concreting; a mass formed by the union of separate particles.

con-cre-tion-a-ry (-å-ri), *adj.* characterized by concretions.

con-cre-tive ('tiv), *adj.* producing concretes.

con-cu-bi-nage (kong-kū'bi-nej), *n.* the act of living as man and wife without being legally married.

con-cu-bine (kong'kū-bīn), *n.* a woman who lives with a man without being legally married.

con-cu-pis-cence (kon-kū'pis-ens), *n.* illicit sexual desire; unlawful desire.

con-cu-pis-cent (-ent), *adj.* lustful.

con-cur (kon-kēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* concurred, *p.pr.* concurring], to agree or unite in action or opinion; coincide.

con-cur-rence (-kur'ens), *n.* the act of concurring; agreement; consent.

con-cur-rent (-kur'ent), *adj.* acting in union or conjunction; joint and equal in authority; meeting at one point: *n.* that which concurs; a contributory cause.

con-cus-sion (-kush'un), *n.* the shock caused by two bodies coming violently together; injury by a fall.

con-demn (kon-dem'), *v.t.* to pronounce or judge guilty; blame; censure; declare to be forfeited.
Syn. disapprove, doom.
Ant. (see justify, exonerate).

con-dem-na-tion (-dem-nā'shun), *n.* the act of condemning.

con-dem-na-to-ry (-dem'nā-to-ri), *adj.* implying condemnation.

con-dens-a-bil-i-ty (kon-dens-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being condensable.

con-dens-a-ble (-dens'å-bl), *adj.* capable of condensation.

con-den-sa-tion (-den-sā'shun), *n.* compression.

con-dense (-dens'), *v.t.* to compress; make close or thick: *v.i.* grow dense.

con-dens-er ('ẽr), *n.* an apparatus for reducing gases or vapors to a liquid or solid form; a device for storing electricity: a lens for concentrating light.

con-de-scend (kon-de-send'), *v.i.* to stoop; descend; yield; deign.

con-de-scen-sion (-de-sen'shun), *n.* the act of condescending; voluntary humiliation.

con-dign (-dīn'), *adj.* well-deserved; suitable.

con-di-ment (kon'di-ment), *n.* a seasoning.

con-di-tion (kon-dish'un), *n.* state; quality; external circumstances; stipulation or terms of a contract: *v.t.* to contract or stipulate; bring into and keep in bodily health; examine.

con-di-tion-al-ly (-ål-li), *adv.* with certain limitations.

con-do-la-to-ry (-dō'lå-to-ri), *adj.* expressing condolence.

con-dole (kon-dōl'), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sympathy for another [with *with*].

con-do-lence ('ens), *n.* sympathy.

con-do-na-tion (-dō-nā'shun), *n.* the act of pardoning a wrong act.

con-done (kon-dōn'), *v.t.* to pardon, especially a violation of marital duty.

con-dor (kon'dēr), *n.* a very large South American vulture

con-duce (-dūs'), *v.i.* to tend to; contribute.

con-du-ci-ble (-dū'si-bl), *adj.* tending; contributing; promoting.

con-du-cive ('siv), *adj.* having the quality or power of conducing [with *to*].

con-duct (kon-dukt'), *v.t.* to guide; direct; manage; behave: *n.* (kon'dukt) personal behavior or practice; management.

Syn. direct, guide, lead, govern, regulate, manage.

con-duc-tance (kon-duk'tăns), *n.* power or capacity for conducting electricity.

con-duc-ti-bil-i-ty (kon-duk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being conducted.

con-duc-ti-ble (-duk'ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being conducted.

con-duc-tion (-duk'shun); *n.* transmission by a conductor.

con-duc-tive (-duk'tiv), *adj.* having the quality or power of conducting.

con-duc-tiv-i-ty (-duk-tiv'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being conductive.

con-duc-tor (duk'tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, conducts; a leader or guide; one who has charge of a car or train; a substance which conducts or transmits certain forces.

con-duit (kon' or kun'dit), *n.* a canal or pipe for the conveyance of water, &c.

cone (kōn), *n.* a geometrical figure, broad, round, and broad at the bottom, and lessening the circumference towards the top; the fruit of the fir, pine, &c.; a storm-cone: *v.t.* to shape like the segment of a cone.

co-ney (kō'ni), *n.* another form of cony.

con-fab (kon'fab), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* confabbed, *p.pr.* confabbing], to chat.

con-fab-u-la-tion (-fab-ū-lā'-shun), *n.* a chat.

con-fec-tion (-fek'shun), *n.* anything conserved or compounded with sugar; a sweetmeat.

con-fec-tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* one who prepares and sells sweetmeats, &c.

con-fec-tion-er-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* confections (-iz)], sweetmeats, cakes, preserves, &c.

con-fed-er-a-cy (-fed'ĕr-ă-si), *n.* [*pl.* confederacies (-siz)], persons, states, or nations united in a league; unlawful combination.

con-fed-er-ate ('ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to unite in a league: *adj.* united by a league: *n.* a member of a confederation; an ally; an accomplice.

con-fed-er-a-tion (-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of confederating; an alliance; a union of states previously independent.

con-fed-er-a-tive (-fed'ĕr-ă-tiv), *adj.* of, or belonging to, a confederation.

con-fer (kon-fĕr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conferred, *p.pr.* conferring], to give or bestow: *v.i.* to consult together; converse.

con-fer-ence ('fĕr-ens), *n.* the act of consulting together formally; an appointed meeting for discussing some topic or business; an ecclesiastical assembly.

con-fess (kon-fes'), *v.t.* to admit or acknowledge; avow; grant; prove; hear (as a priest) a confession: *v.i.* disclose the state of one's conscience to a priest and receive absolution.

Syn. admit, avow, grant, acknowledge, certify.

Ant. (see deny).

con-fes-sion (-fesh'un), *n.* act of confessing; anything disclosed or acknowledged.

con-fes-sion-al (-ăl), *n.* an inclosed cabinet, in which a priest sits to hear confessions; the practice of auricular confession.

con-fes-sor (kon-fes'ĕr), *n.* one who makes a profession of his faith and suffers persecution; a priest who hears confessions and grants absolution.

con-fet-to (-fet'tō), *n.* [*pl.* confetti ('ti)], a sweetmeat; a plaster pellet used for pelting at carnivals.

con-fi-dant ('fi-dănt), *n.* a confidential or bosom friend: *fem.* confidante.

con-fide (kon-fīd'), *v.i.* to have confidence in: *v.t.* to trust fully [with *to*].

con-fi-dence (kon'fi-dens), *n.* trust; reliance.

con-fi-dent (-dent), *adj.* full of confidence; positive; bold; dogmatical.

con-fi-den-tial (-den'shăl), *adj.* spoken or written in confidence; trustworthy.

con-fi-den-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* in a confidential manner.

con-fig-u-ra-tion (-fig-u-rā'-shun), *n.* external form; relative position of the planets.

con-fine (kon'fīn), *n.* a boundary, border, or limit; a frontier [usually *pl.*]: *v.t.* (kon-fīn'), to restrict within limits; imprison.

con-fine-ment (kon-fīn'ment), *n.* the act of confining; childbirth.

con-firm (kon-fĕrm'), *v.t.* to strengthen; ratify; administer the rite of confirmation.

Syn. corroborate, approve, attest.

Ant. (see contradict).

con-fir-ma-tion (-fĕr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of confirming; verification; evidence; admission to full communion after baptism.

con-firm-a-to-ry ('a-to-ri), *adj.* serving to confirm.

con-fis-cate (kon'fis-kāt), *v.t.* to adjudge to be forfeited to the public treasury; seize, as thus forfeited.

con-fis-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of confiscating.

con-fis-ca-tor ('fis-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who confiscates.

con-fis-ca-to-ry (-fis'kă-to-ri), *adj.* characterized by, or attended with, confiscation.

con-fla-gra-tion (-flă-grā'shun), *n.* a great fire.

con-flict (kon-flikt'), *v.i.* to strike or dash together; contend; fight: *n.* (kon'flikt), a fight or struggle for the mastery; a battle; antagonism; a violent collision.

Syn. combat, contest, contention, struggle.

Ant. (see peace, quiet).

con-flict-ing ('ting), *adj.* opposing.

con-flu-ence (kon'flōō-ens), *n.* the junction of two or more streams; an assembly.

con-flu-ent (-ent), *adj.* flowing or running together: *n.* a tributary river or stream.

con-flux ('fluks), *n.* the meeting together of two or more streams; a crowd.

con-form (kon-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make like; bring into harmony [usually with *to*]: *v.i.* to be in harmony with; comply with.

con-form-a-bil-i-ty (-fôrm-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being conformable.

con-form-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* like; corresponding; compliant; in parallel order.

con-for-ma-tion (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* structure; arrangement; shape.

con-form-ist ('ist), *n.* a member of the established Church of England.

con-form-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* compliance with established forms; resemblance.

con-found (kon-found'), *v.t.* to mingle; perplex; astonish; confuse; overthrow.

con-fra-ter-ni-ty (-frā-tĕr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* confraternities (-tiz)], a brotherhood or society of men associated for a common purpose.

con-frère (kôn-frār'), *n.* an associate.

con-front (kon-frunt'), *v.t.* to stand face to face [with *with*]; oppose; compare.

con-fuse (kon-fūz'), *v.t.* to mingle; render indistinct; disconcert; perplex.

con-fu-sion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of confusing; perplexity; loss of self-possession; disorder; tumult.

con-fu-ta-tion (-fū-tā'shun), *n.* disproof.

con-fute (kon-fūt') *v.t.* to prove to be false or invalid; convict of error.

Syn. disprove, refute, oppugn.

Ant. (see approve).

con-gé (kon-zhā'), *n.* a bow or curtsy; act of taking leave.

con-geal (kon-jēl'), *v.t.* to convert from a liquid to a solid state by cold: *v.i.* to concrete by cold.

con-gee (kon-jē'), *v.i.* to bow or curtsy.

con-ge-ner (kon'je-nēr), *n.* a member of the same kind or genus.

con-ge-la-tion (-je-lā'shun), *n.* the act of congealing.

con-ge-ni-al (-jē'niâl), *adj.* kindred; pleasant and sympathetic; cognate.

con-ge-ni-al-i-ty (-ni-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being congenial.

con-gen-i-tal (-jen'i-tâl), *adj.* existing, or produced, at birth; constitutional.

con-ger (kong'gēr), *n.* a large sea-eel.

con-ge-ri-es (kon-jē'ri-ēz), *n. sing. & pl.* a collection of particles into one mass.

con-gest (kon-jest') *v.t.* to accumulate.

con-gest-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* unduly crowded; containing an unnatural accumulation of blood.

con-ges-tion (-jest'yun), *n.* an overcrowded condition, especially of the blood-vessels.

con-gest-ive ('iv), *adj.* implying congestion.

con-glom-er-ate (-glom'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to gather into a ball or round mass: *adj.* collected or clustered together: *n.* a rock composed of rounded or water-worn fragments of pre-existent rocks.

con-glom-er-a-tion (-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* the act of conglomerating; a miscellaneous collection.

con-glu-ti-nate (kon-glū'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to glue together: *adj.* glued together; united by an adhesive substance.

con-glu-ti-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of gluing or joining together; coalescence.

con-glu-ti-na-tive ('ti-nā-tiv), *adj.* having power to unite or heal wounds.

con-grat-u-late (kon-grat'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to felicitate on account of some happy event [with *on* or *upon*].

con-grat-u-la-tion (-grat-ū-lā'-shun), *n.* the act of congratulating.

con-grat-u-la-tor ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who congratulates.

con-grat-u-la-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* expressing congratulations.

con-gre-gate (kong'grē-gāt), *v.t.* to assemble; gather together: *v.i.* to come together.

con-gre-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* an assembly, especially of persons for religious worship.

con-gre-ga-tion-al (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a congregation.

Con-gre-ga-tion-al-ism ('shun-âl-izm), *n.* a democratic form of church government, each congregation being self-governed.

Con-gre-ga-tion-al-ist (-âl-ist), *n.* an adherent to Congregationalism: *adj.* pertaining to Congregationalism.

con-gress (kong'gres), *n.* a conference; an assembly of ambassadors, &c., for the settlement of international affairs.

Con-gress (kong'gres), *n.* the national legislature of the United States.

Con-gres-sion-al (kon-gresh'un-âl), *adj.* pertaining to Congress.

Con-gress-man (-măn), *n.* a member of Congress, especially of the House of Representatives.

con-gru-ence ('grōō-ens), *n.* suitability; agreement; consistency. Also congruency.

con-gru-ent ('ent), *adj.* suitable; agreeing.

con-gru-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* agreement; fitness.

con-gru-ous ('grōō-us), *adj.* accordant; fit.

con-ic (kon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a cone. Also conical: *n.pl.* the branch of geometry which treats of the parabola, ellipse, and hyperbola; conic sections.

co-nif-er-ous (kō-nif'er-us), *adj.* bearing cones.

co-ni-form (kō'ni-fôrm), *adj.* cone-shaped.

co-nine (kō'nin), *n.* a very poisonous alkaloid existing in the hemlock.

con-jec-tur-al (kon-jek'tūr-ăl), *adj.* doubtful.

con-jec-tur-al-ly (-li), *adv.* doubtfully.

con-jec-ture ('tūr), *n.* a probable inference; a guess: *v.t.* to imagine; surmise: *v.i.* to form conjectures.

con-join (kon-join'), *v.t.* to join together; connect or associate: *v.i.* to unite.

con-joint (-joint'), *adj.* united; coöperating.

con-ju-gal ('ju-găl), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, marriage; connubial.

con-ju-gal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the married state.

con-ju-gal-ly (-li), *adv.* connubially.

con-ju-gate (kon'ju-gāt), *v.t.* to inflect (verbs): *v.i.* to unite in conjugation: *adj.* combined in pairs; kindred in meaning and origin: *n.* a word agreeing in derivation with another word.

con-ju-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of conjugating; the inflection of a verb; a kind of sexual union.

con-junct (kon-jungkt'), *adj.* conjoined.

con-junc-tion (-jungk'shun), *n.* union; association; connection; the apparent meeting of two or more stars or planets; a word used to connect sentences or words.

con-junc-tive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving to unite; closely connected: *n.* the conjunctive mood.

con-junc-tive mood (mōōd), *n.* the mood which expresses contingency or condition.

con-junc-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in union.

con-junc-ture ('tūr), *n.* a combination of many circumstances or causes; a critical time.

con-ju-ra-tion (kon-jū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of conjuring or invoking; a seeking for magical aid; incantation; solemn entreaty.

con-jure (kon-jūr'), *v.t.* to summon in a sacred name; enjoin with the highest solemnity: (kun'jĕr), to influence by, or as if by, magic: *v.i.* to practice the arts of a conjurer.

con-ju-rer (kon'jĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who performs tricks by sleight of hand; an enchanter.

con-nate (kon'nāt), *adj.* united at the base.

con-naught (kon'awt), *n.* a kind of cotton cloth used for embroidery.

con-nect (kon-nekt'), *v.t.* to bind or fasten together; unite; associate with: *v.i.* to be joined; cohere.

con-nect-ed ('ed), *adj.* linked together.

con-nec-tion, con-nex-ion (-nek'shun), *n.* the state of being connected; relation by marriage or blood; sexual intercourse; surroundings; acquaintance; a religious body; one's customers, &c.

con-nect-ive (-nekt'iv), *adj.* able to connect: *n.* that which connects.

con-nect-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* by connection.

con-nec-tor ('tĕr), *n.* one who or that which connects.

con-ning (kon'ing), *n.* the act of directing the helmsman of a vessel.

con-ning-tow-er (-tou'er), *n.* the low shot-proof pilot-house of an armored vessel.

con-nip-tion (kon-nip'shun), *n.* hysteria; a fit, as of rage: *adj.* hysterical.

con-ni-vance (-ni'vâns), *n.* the act of conniving; passive coöperation in a crime or fault; collusion.

con-nive (kon-nīv'), *v.i.* to close the eyes upon a fault; be in secret complicity [with *at*].

con-nois-seur (kon-i-sĕr'), *n.* a critical judge.

con-no-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* inference.

con-no-ta-tive (kon-nō'tā-tiv), *adj.* attributive.

con-note (kon-nōt'), *v.t.* to designate by implication; imply as an attribute.

con-nu-bi-al (kon-ū'bi-ăl), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, the marriage state; nuptial.

con-oid (kōn'oid), *adj.* cone-like.

con-noi-dal (kō-noi'dal), *adj.* almost conical.

con-quer (kong'kēr), *v.t.* to gain by conquest; overcome; subdue.
Syn. overcome, surmount, vanquish.
Ant. (see defeat).

con-quer-or (-ēr), *n.* a victor.

con-quest ('kwest), *n.* the act of conquering; subjugation; victory.

con-san-guin-e-ous (kon-sang-gwin'e-us), *adj.* related by blood or birth.

con-san-guin-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* blood relationship.

con-science (kon'shens), *n.* the moral sense which determines right and wrong.

con-sci-en-tious (-shi-en'shus), *adj.* influenced or regulated by conscience; scrupulous.

con-scious ('shus), *adj.* aware of one's thoughts and actions.
Syn. advised, aware, sensible, assured.
Ant. (see ignorant).

con-scious-ness (-nes), *n.* the knowledge of that which passes in one's own mind.

con-script (kon-skript'), *v.t.* to enroll for compulsory military or naval service: (kon'skript) *adj.* registered; enrolled: *n.* one thus compulsorily enrolled.

con-scrip-tion (-skrip'shun), *n.* compulsory military or naval service; the persons enrolled.

con-se-crate (kon'se-krāt), *v.t.* to set apart as sacred; dedicate to the service of God; set apart to a sacred office; devote: *adj.* consecrated; made sacred.

con-se-cra-tion (-krā'shun), *n.* the act of consecrating; a setting apart or devoting to a sacred use or office.

con-se-cra-tor (-tēr), *n.* one who consecrates.

con-sec-u-tive (-sek'ū-tiv), *adj.* successive.

con-sec-u-tive-ly (-li), *adj.* successively.

con-sen-sus (-sen'sus), *n.* general agreement.

con-sent (kon-sent'), *n.* a yielding of the mind or will; acquiescence; sympathy: *v.i.* to comply; yield; accede; concur.

con-sen-ta-ne-ous (-tā'ne-us), *adj.* accordant.

con-sen-tient (-sen'shent), *adj.* agreeing.

con-se-quence (kon'se-kwens), *n.* that which naturally follows an effect; inference; result; importance; significance.
Syn. effect, event, issue, result.
Ant. (see cause).

con-se-quent (-kwent), *adj.* following as a result or natural effect [with *to*]: *n.* a result or effect.

con-se-quen-tial (-kwen'shăl), *adj.* following as the effect; self-important.

con-serv-a-ble (-sērv'ă-bl), *adj.* that may be preserved from decay or injury.

con-serv-an-cy ('ăn-si), *n.* preservation.

con-serv-ant ('ănt), *adj.* preserving.

con-ser-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving from decay, loss, or injury.

con-ser-va-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* tending to conservation.

con-ser-va-tive ('vă-tiv), *adj.* having the tendency or power to preserve: *n.* that which preserves; one opposed to hasty changes in the political, religious, or civil institutions of the country.

con-ser-va-toire (-vâ-twär'), *n.* a public institution for instruction, especially singing, music, &c. [Fr.]

con-ser-va-tor (kon'sĕr-vā-tĕr), *n.* one who preserves.

con-ser-va-to-ry (sĕr'vâ-to-ri), *adj.* tending to preserve: *n.* a greenhouse.

con-serve (kon-sĕrv'), *v.t.* to preserve from injury or destruction; preserve with sugar: (kon'-sĕrv), *n.* preserved or candied fruit.

con-sid-er (kon-sid'ĕr), *v.t.* to fix the mind upon; contemplate: *v.i.* to deliberate; reflect.
Syn. ponder, weigh, contemplate.

con-sid-er-a-ble (-â-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; important; valuable; more than a little.

con-sid-er-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a considerable manner.

con-sid-er-ate (-āt), *adj.* having regard for others; prudent; thoughtful; careful.

con-sid-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of considering; claim to notice; mature thought; an equivalent; regard for others.

con-sid-er-ing ('ĕr-ing), *prep.* taking into consideration; allowing for: *n.* doubt; consideration.

con-sign (kon-sīn'), *v.t.* to deliver in a formal manner to another; yield in trust; to send goods.

con-sign-ee (-sīn-ē'), *n.* the person to whom goods are sent; an agent or factor.

con-sign-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of consigning; the thing consigned.

con-sign-or ('ĕr), *n.* the person who consigns goods to another. Also consigner.

con-sist (kon-sist'), *v.i.* to be composed of; co-exist; subsist [with *in*].

con-sist-ence (-sist'ens), *n.* degree of density or firmness; harmony. Also consistency.

con-sist-ent ('ent), *adj.* solid; not contradictory.
Syn. constant, compatible.
Ant. (see inconsistent).

con-sis-to-ry (kon-sis'to-ri), *n.* an ecclesiastical court; an assembly.

con-so-la-ble (kon-sō'lâ-bl), *n.* admitting of consolation or comfort.

con-so-la-tion (-so-lā'shun), *n.* alleviation of mental or physical distress; solace.

con-sol-a-to-ry (-sol'â-tor-i), *adj.* tending to console; comforting; soothing.

con-sole (kon-sōl'), *v.t.* to give comfort to; cheer in sorrow; solace.

con-sole (kon'sōl), *n.* an ornamental bracket supporting a cornice.

con-sol-i-date (-sol'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make solid; harden; condense: *v.i.* to become solid.

con-sol-i-da-tion (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of consolidating; solidification.

con-sols (kon'solz or kon-solz'), *n.* the principal British funded security: abbreviation for consolidated fund.

con-som-mé (kon-so-mā'), *n.* a strong clear soup or bouillon.

con-so-nance (kon'so-nâns), *n.* agreement of sounds; harmony; concord.

con-so-nant (-nânt), *adj.* harmonious; accordant: *n.* a letter other than a vowel.

con-sort (kon'sôrt), *n.* a companion; a partner; a husband or wife; a ship accompanying another: *v.t. & v.i.* (kon-sort') to associate; keep company [with *with*].

con-spec-tus (-spek'tus), *n.* a general sketch or digest of some subject; a synopsis.

con-spic-u-ous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* mentally or physically visible; manifest; distinguished.

con-spir-a-cy (-spir'â-si), *n.* [*pl.* conspiracies (-siz)], a plot; two or more persons engaged together for an unlawful or evil purpose.

con-spir-a-tor ('â-tĕr), *n.* one who conspires.

con-spire (kon-spīr'), *v.i.* to concert a crime; combine for an unlawful purpose.

con-sta-ble (kun'stă-bl), *n.* a high officer of state in mediæval courts; a peace officer.

con-stab-u-lar-y (-stab'ū-lēr-i), *adj.* pertaining to constables: *n.* constables collectively.

con-stan-cy (kon'stân-si), *n.* firmness; stability; fidelity.
Syn. steadiness, consistency.
Ant. (see fickleness).

con-stant ('stânt), *adj.* steadfast; firm; continuous: *n.* in physics, that which is not subject to change, as gravity.

con-stant-ly (-li), *adv.* continually; invariably.

con-stel-la-tion (-stel-ā'shun), *n.* a group or cluster of fixed stars designated by some name; an assemblage of splendors, &c.

con-ster-na-tion (-stēr-nā'shun), *n.* excessive terror, wonder, or surprise; perturbation.

con-sti-pa-tion (-pā'shun), *n.* costiveness.

con-stit-u-en-cy (-stit'ū-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* constituencies (-siz)], the body of electors voting for a Member of Congress, &c.

con-stit-u-ent ('ū-ent), *adj.* necessary or essential: *n.* an essential or component part; an elector.

con-sti-tute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to compose or make up; appoint; elect; enact; establish.

con-sti-tu-ted au-thor-i-ties (aw-thor'i-tiz), *n.pl.* government officers collectively.

con-sti-tu-tion (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of constituting; the thing constituted; bodily strength; mental or physical temperament; the system of fundamental laws of a nation, state or society.

con-sti-tu-tion-al (-âl), *adj.* inherent in the constitution; fundamental: *n.* a walk taken for the benefit of the health.

con-sti-tu-tion-al-ist (-ist), *n.* an adherent to constitutional government.

con-sti-tu-tive ('sti-tū-tiv), *adj.* elemental; essential; productive.

con-strain (kon-strān'), *v.t.* to hold down or keep back by force; restrain.

con-straint (-strānt'), *n.* compulsion.

con-strict (-strikt'), *v.t.* to bind; cramp.

con-stric-tion ('shun), *n.* compression; contraction.

con-stric-tive ('tiv), *adj.* with binding power.

con-stric-tor (-strik'tēr), *n.* that which contracts or compresses; a muscle which contracts, closes, or compresses; a large serpent, the boa-constrictor.

con-strin-gent (-strin'jent), *adj.* contracting or binding.

con-struct (kon-strukt'), *v.t.* to build; form; put together; compose.

con-struc-tion (-struk'shun), *n.* the act of building; that which is constructed; an edifice; interpretation; the syntactical arrangement of words in a sentence.

con-struct-ive ('iv), *adj.* having the character of construction; inferred.

con-struct-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* by construction.

con-struct-ive-ness (-nes), *n.* the faculty to construct.

con-struct-or ('ēr), *n.* one who constructs.

con-strue (kon'strōō), *v.t.* to put into proper order by syntactical rules; translate; interpret.

con-sub-stan-tial (-sub-stan'shăl), *adj.* having the same substance, essence, or nature.

con-sub-stan-ti-al-i-ty (-shi-al'-i-ti), *n.* participation in the same nature or essence: said of the Holy Trinity.

con-sub-stan-ti-a-tion (-shi-ā'-shun), *n.* the doctrine that the body and blood

of Christ are in a mysterious manner substantially present in the Eucharistic elements after consecration.

con-sue-tude (kon'swe-tūd), *n.* custom; association.

con-sul (kon'sul), *n.* the chief magistrate of the Roman Republic, and of the French Republic (1799-1804); an officer commissioned by a government to reside in a foreign country to promote the interests of its trade, and protect its subjects.

con-sul-gen-er-al (-jen'ēr-ăl), *n.* a chief consul.

con-su-lar ('sū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to a consul.

con-su-late ('sū-lāt), *n.* the office and residence of a consul.

con-sult (kon-sult'), *v.t.* to ask advice of; to have regard to: *v.i.* to take counsel together.

con-sul-ta-tion (-sul-tā'shun), *n.* the act of consulting; a conference or deliberation on some special matter.

con-sul-ta-tive ('tă-tiv), *adj.* deliberative.

con-sume (kon-sūm'), *v.t.* to destroy; waste; spend: *v.i.* waste away; be exhausted.

con-sum-mate (kon'sum-āt or -sum'āt), *v.t.* to complete; finish: *adj.* (kon-sum'āt), perfect.

con-sum-mate-ly (-sum'āt-li), *adv.* perfectly.

con-sum-ma-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* completion.

con-sump-tion (-sump'shun), *n.* the act of consuming; a gradual wasting away; pulmonary tuberculosis; phthisis.

con-sump-tive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to consumption; affected with phthisis.

con-tact (kon'takt), *n.* touch; close union.

con-ta-gion (kon-tā'jun), *n.* transmission of disease by direct or indirect contact.

con-ta-gious ('jus), *adj.* transmitted by contact.

con-tain (kon-tān'), *v.t.* to hold, as a vessel; keep within bounds; inclose: *v.i.* to live in continence.

con-tam-i-nate (-tam'i-nāt), *v.t.* to pollute.

Syn. corrupt, defile, taint.

con-tam-i-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* pollution.

con-tam-i-na-tive ('i-na-tiv), *adj.* tending to contaminate.

con-temn (kon-tem'), *v.t.* to despise.

Syn. disdain, scorn, hate.

Ant. (see esteem).

con-tem-plate ('plāt), *v.t.* to consider with continued attention; meditate on; study.

con-tem-pla-tion (-plā'shun), *n.* the act of contemplating; pious meditation; intention.

con-tem-pla-tive ('pla-tiv), *adj.* thoughtful.

con-tem-pla-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* thoughtfully.

con-tem-pla-tor (kon'tem-plā-tēr), *n.* one who contemplates.

con-tem-po-ra-ne-ous (-po-rā'-nē-us), *adj.* contemporary.

con-tem-po-ra-ry ('po-rā-ri), *adj.* existing or occurring at the same time: *n.* one living at the same time as another.

con-tempt (kon-tempt'), *n.* disdain; scorn; disobedience to the orders, &c., of a court.

con-tempt-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* meriting scorn.

Syn. despicable, paltry, pitiful, vile, mean.

Ant. (see noble).

con-tempt-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a contemptible manner.

con-temp-tu-ous ('tū-us), *adj.* disdainful.

con-tend (kon-tend'), *v.i.* to strive in opposition; vie [with *with* or *against*]; dispute or debate; assert.

Syn. contest, struggle, combat.

con-tent (kon-tent'), *adj.* satisfied; willing: *v.t.* to satisfy; gratify; appease: *n.* (kon'tent), generally plural, that which is comprised in anything.

con-tent-ed ('ed), *p. adj.* gratified; satisfied.

con-ten-tion (-ten'shun), *n.* contest; debate.

con-ten-tious (-ten'shus), *adj.* causing contention; quarrelsome; litigious.

con-tent-ment (-tent'ment), *n.* satisfaction.

con-ter-mi-nous (-tĕr'mi-nus), *adj.* contiguous.

con-test (kon-test'), *v.t.* to dispute; oppose; litigate: *v.i.* to strive; contend; vie: *n.* (kon'test), a struggle or superiority; dispute.

con-tes-tant (-tes'tănt), *n.* one who contests, especially an election, or a will.

con-text (kon'tekst), *n.* the parts in a book or discourse immediately adjoining the sentence quoted.

con-tex-ture (-teks'tūr), *n.* structure.

con-ti-gu-i-ty (-ti-gū'i-ti), *n.* contact.

con-tig-u-ous (-tig'ū-us), *adj.* adjacent to.

con-ti-nence (kon'ti-nens), *n.* chastity; self-restraint; moderation. Also continency.

con-ti-nent ('ti-nent), *adj.* chaste; exercising self-restraint: *n.* a large extent of land forming a geographical division.

con-ti-nen-tal ('tal), *adj.* pertaining to a continent.

con-tin-gence (kon-tin'jens), *n.* [*pl.* contingencies ('jen-siz)], a chance or possible occurrence. Also contingency.

con-tin-gent ('jent), *adj.* accidental; conditional: *n.* a possibility; quota of troops.

con-tin-u-al ('ū-ăl), *adj.* proceeding without interruption; incessant; constant.
Syn. continuous, perpetual.
Ant. (see intermittent).

con-tin-u-al-ly (-li), *adv.* without intermission.

con-tin-u-ance ('ū-ăns), *n.* permanence; uninterrupted succession; duration.

con-tin-u-a-tion (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of continuing.

con-tin-ue (kon-tin'ū), *v.t.* to carry on without interruption; persist in: *v.i.* to remain; abide; endure; persevere.
Syn. pursue, prosecute.
Ant. (see cease).

con-ti-nu-i-ty (-ti-nū'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* continuities (-tiz)], uninterrupted succession or connection; cohesion.

con-tin-u-ous (-tin'ū-us), *adj.* uninterrupted.

con-tort (kon-tôrt'), *v.t.* to twist.

con-tor-tion (-tôr'shun), *n.* a twist; flexure.

con-tor-tion-ist (-ist), *n.* an acrobat who contorts his body in performing gymnastics.

con-tour (kon-tōōr'), *n.* an outline; profile: *v.t.* to make an outline of.

con-tra-band (kon'trâ-band), *adj.* prohibited from importation; illegal.

con-tra-band of war (wawr), *n.* certain commodities used in warfare, and the traffic in them with belligerent states.

con-tra-band-ist (-ist), *n.* a smuggler.

con-tra-bas-so (-trâ-bâs'sō), *adj.* sounding an octave lower than another instrument of the same class: *n.* the largest instrument of the violin class, the double-bass.

con-tract (kon-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw closer together; shorten; to condense: *v.i.* to shrink up; bargain; agree upon: *n.* (kon'trakt), a compact; a written agreement.

con-trac-ti-bil-i-ty (trak-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or capability of being contracted.

con-trac-tile (-trak'til), *adj.* having the power of shortening itself. Also contractible.

con-trac-til-i-ty (-trak-til'i-ti), *n.* the power of contracting.

con-trac-tion (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of contracting; the state of being contracted; the reduction of two vowels or syllables into one; abbreviation.

con-trac-tor (-trak'tẽr), *n.* one of the parties to a contract; one who contracts to supply or construct for a stipulated sum.

con-tra-dance (kon'trȧ-dȧns), *n.* a dance in which the partners are arranged in opposite lines; a country-dance. Also contredance.

con-tra-dict (kon-trȧ-dikt'), *v.t.* to assert the contrary or opposite of.

Syn. deny, gainsay, oppose.

Ant. (see confirm).

con-tra-dic-tion (-dik'shun), *n.* the act of contradicting; denial; incongruity.

con-tra-dic-to-ri-ly (dik'to-ri-li), *adv.* contentiously.

con-tra-dic-to-ry (-dik'to-ri), *adj.* contrary!

con-tra-dis-tinc-tion (-dis-tingk'shun), *n.* a distinction by opposite qualities.

con-tra-dis-tinc-tive ('tiv), *adj.* characterized by contradistinction.

con-tra-dis-tin-guish (-ting'-gwish), *v.t.* to distinguish by opposite qualities.

con-tral-to (kon-tral'to), *n.* the part sung by the highest male (*counter-tenor*) or the lowest female voice (*alto*).

con-tra-ri-e-ty (-trȧ-rī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* contrarieties (-tiz)], opposition; inconsistency.

con-tra-ri-ly ('trȧ-ri-li), *adv.* in a contrary manner.

con-tra-ri-ness ('trȧ-ri-nes), *n.* contrariety.

con-tra-ri-wise ('trȧ-ri-wīz), *adv.* conversely.

con-tra-ry ('trȧ-ri), *adj.* opposite; in an opposite direction; perverse; wayward: *n.* a thing of opposite qualities.

con-trast (kon-trȧst'), *v.t.* to place in contrast; compare: *n.* (kon'trȧst), opposition or difference of qualities made manifest by comparison; dissimilitude.

Syn. oppose, discriminate.

con-tra-val-la-tion (-val-ā'-shun), *n.* a fortification thrown up round a city by a besieging force for security against the enemy's sallies.

con-tra-vene (kon-trȧ-vēn'), *v.t.* to obstruct; violate.

con-tra-ven-tion (-ven'shun), *n.* opposition; violation.

contre-dance, *n.* same as contra-dance.

con-tre-temps (kōng-tr-tăng'), *n.* an unexpected event causing confusion; a hitch.

con-trib-ute (kon-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to give to some common stock; furnish as a share: *v.i.* to use one's influence.

con-tri-bu-tion (-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of contributing; a subscription; tax; a writing furnished to a periodical.

con-trib-u-tive (-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* contributing.

con-trib-u-tor ('ū-tẽr), *n.* one who contributes.

con-trib-u-to-ry ('ū-to-ri), *adj.* promoting the same end.

con-trite (kon'trīt), *adj.* penitent.

con-trite-ly (-li), *adv.* penitently.

con-trite-ness (-nes), *n.* penitence; sorrow.

con-tri-tion (-trish'un), *n.* sorrow for sin.

con-tri-vance (-trī'vȧns), *n.* a device; apparatus; scheme; plan.

con-trive (kon-trīv'), *v.t.* to devise; invent; plan; scheme.

con-trol (kon-trōl'), *n.* a check; restraint; superintendence; authority: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* con-

trolled: *p.pr.* controlling], to restrain; govern; regulate.

con-trol-la-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* subject to control.

con-trol-ler ('ēr), *n.* one who controls; a public officer who oversees and verifies the accounts of subordinate officials. Less correctly comptroller.

con-tro-ver-sial (-tro-vēr'shāl), *adj.* polemical.

con-tro-ver-sial-ist (-ist), *n.* a disputant.

con-tro-ver-sial-ly (-li), *adv.* in a controversial manner.

con-tro-ver-sy ('tro-vēr-si), *n.* [*pl.* controversies (-siz)], agitation of contrary opinions; debate; disputation.

con-tro-vert (-tro-vērt'), *v.t.* to contend against; refute; disprove.

con-tro-vert-i-ble (-vērt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being disputed.

con-tro-vert-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a controvertible manner.

con-tro-vert-ist (-vērt'ist), *n.* a disputant.

con-tu-ma-cious (-tū-mā'shus), *adj.* perverse; obstinate.

con-tu-ma-cy ('tū-ma-si), *n.* [*pl.* contumacies (-siz)], obstinate or perverse opposition to lawful authority.

con-tu-me-li-ous (-tū-mē'li-us), adj. haughtily contemptuous or offensive; supercilious.

con-tu-me-ly ('tū-me-li), *n.* [*pl.* contumelies (-liz)], haughty and contemptuous rudeness; scornful and insolent abuse.

con-tuse (kon-tūz'), *v.t.* to wound or bruise without breaking the skin.

con-tu-sion (-tū'zhun), *n.* the act of contusing; the state of being contused.

co-nun-drum (ko-nun'drum), *n.* a riddle.

con-va-lesce (kon-vā-les'), *v.i.* to recover strength and health after illness.

con-va-les-cence ('ens), *n.* gradual recovery after illness. Also convalescency.

con-va-les-cent ('ent), *adj.* recovering health.

con-vec-tion (kon-vek'shun), *n.* the act of conveying; diffusion of heat energy through a liquid or gas.

con-vene (kon-vēn'), *v.i.* to meet together; *v.t.* cause to assemble; summon judicially.

con-ve-nience (-vē'niens), *n.* fitness; freedom from discomfort; accommodation.

con-ve-nient ('nient), *adj.* suitable; appropriate; affording accommodation; handy.

con-vent (kon'vent), *n.* a community of religious recluses; nunnery; monastery.

con-ven-ti-cle (-ven'ti-kl), *n.* an assembly for worship [usually implying schism].

con-ven-tion (-ven'shun), *n.* a political or ecclesiastical assembly; a diplomatic agreement.

con-ven-tion-al (-āl), *adj.* sanctioned by, or growing out of, custom or tacit agreement; based on accepted models or artistic rules.

con-ven-tion-al-ism (-āl-izm), *n.* that which is received as established by usage, &c.

con-ven-tion-al-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* conventionalities (-tiz)], adherence to conventional rules or precedents; artificiality.

con-ven-tion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a conventional manner.

con-verge (kon-vērj'), *v.i.* to tend to one point.

con-ver-gence ('jens), *n.* [*pl.* convergencies ('en-siz)], tendency to one point.

con-ver-gent ('jent), *adj.* tending to one point.

con-vers-a-ble (kon-vērs'ā-bl), *adj.* social; inclined to converse. Also conversible.

con-ver-sant (kon'vēr-sānt), *adj.* acquainted or familiar with; proficient.

con-ver-sa-tion (-sā'shun), *n.* informal or familiar talk.
Syn. chat, talk, parley.

con-ver-sa-tion-al (-ā l), *adj.* pertaining to conversation.

con-ver-sa-tion-ist (-ist), *n.* one who excels in conversation. Also conversationalist.

con-ver-saz-i-o-ne (-vēr-sat-zē-ō'-ne), *n.* [*pl.* conversazioni ('nē)], a meeting for conversation, especially on literary or scientific topics. [It.]

con-verse (kon-vērs'), *v.i.* to interchange thoughts; talk familiarly: *adj.* & *n.* (kon'vērs) reversed in order or relation; opposite; acquaintance; familiar talk.

con-verse-ly ('li), *adv.* reciprocally.

con-ver-sion (-vēr'shun), *n.* change from one state, or from one religion, to another.

con-vert (kon-vērt'), *v.t.* to transmute; change from one religion to another; cause to undergo a moral change; apply to any use: *n.* (kon'vert), one who changes from one religion to another; one who has undergone a moral change.
Syn. disciple, proselyte.

con-vert-er ('ēr), *n.* one who converts; an iron retort used for converting pig iron into steel in the Bessemer process; a kind of electrical induction coil.

con-vert-i-bil-i-ty (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being convertible.

con-vert-i-ble (kon-vērt'i-b l), *adj.* transmutable; interchangeable.

con-vex (kon'veks), *adj.* curved on the exterior surface; opposed to concave: *n.* a convex body.

con-vex-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* roundness.

con-vex-o-con-cave ('ō-kon'-kāv), *adj.* convex on one side, concave on the other.

con-vey (kon-vā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* conveyed, *p.pr.* conveying], to carry or transport; transmit; impart; communicate; transfer the title to (property).
Syn. carry, remove, transfer, transport, give.
Ant. (see keep).

con-vey-ance ('ans), *n.* the act or means of conveying; a vehicle; the transference of property from one owner to another.

con-vey-anc-er ('ans-ēr), *n.* a lawyer who draws up deeds, &c., transferring property.

con-vey-anc-ing ('ans-ing), *n.* the business of drawing deeds, leases, &c., and investigating titles to property.

con-vict (kon-vikt'), *v.t.* to prove or pronounce guilty of a crime charged: *n.* (kon'vikt), a criminal sentenced to penal servitude.

con-vic-tion (-vik'shun), *n.* the act of convicting; the state of being convicted; strong belief.

con-vince (kon-vins'), *v.t.* to satisfy by evidence or argument; persuade; cause to believe.

con-viv-i-al (kon-viv'i-āl), *adj.* festive; jovial

con-viv-i-al-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* good fellowship.

con-viv-i-al-ly (-li), *adv.* festively.

con-vo-ca-tion (kon-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act of convoking an assembly, especially of bishops and beneficed clergy, or heads of a university; an assembly of clergy.

con-vo-ca-tion-al (-āl), *adj.* pertaining to a convocation.

con-voke (kon-vōk'), *v.t.* to call or summon together; convene.

con-vo-lute (kon'vo-lūt), *adj.* rolled upon itself; twisted. Also convoluted.

con-vo-lu-tion (-lū'shun), *n.* a rolling together.

con-volve (-volv'), *v.t.* to roll together.

con-vol-vu-lus (kon-vol'vū-lus), *n.* a genus of twining herbs of the bindweed family.

con-voy (kon-voi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* convoyed, *p.pr.* convoying], to accompany on the way for protection, by sea or land: *n.* (kon'-voi), a protecting force accompanying ships, goods, persons, &c.; an escort.

con-vulse (kon-vuls'), *v.t.* to agitate violently; shake; affect with convulsions.

con-vul-sion (-vul'shun), *n.* an agitation; tumult; a violent and unnatural contraction of the muscles.

con-vuls-ive (-vuls'iv), *adj.* producing convulsions.

co-ny, co-ney (kō-ni), *n.* [*pl.* conies ('niz)], a rabbit.

coo (kōō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cooed, *p.pr.* cooing], to cry like a dove or pigeon; to act or converse in a loving manner: *n.* the sound uttered by doves and pigeons.

cook (kook), *v.t.* to prepare for eating by boiling, baking, or roasting: *v.i.* to act as a cook: *n.* one who prepares food for the table.

cook-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* cookeries (-iz)], the art or practice of cooking.

cook-y ('i), *n.* [*pl.* cookies ('iz)], a small flat sweet cake. Also cookie.

cool (kōōl), *adj.* [*compar.* cooler, *superl.* coolest], slightly or moderately cold; calm; deliberate: *v.t.* to make cool: *v.i.* to become cool.
Syn. cold, frigid.
Ant. (see hot).

cool-er ('ēr), *n.* that which cools; a vessel for cooling liquids, &c.

coo-lie (kōō'li), *n.* a Chinese or East Indian contract laborer: *adj.* pertaining to coolies.

cool-ly ('li), *adv.* in a cool manner.

cool-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being cool.

coom (kōōm), *n.* matter which collects at the naves of wheels, &c.; soot; coal-dust.

coon (kōōn), *n.* abbreviation of raccoon; a sly knowing person; slang name for a negro: *v.i.* to creep along the branch of a tree like a raccoon.

coop (kōōp), *n.* a cage; pen: *v.t.* to confine in, or as in, a coop; inclose.

coop-er ('ēr), *n.* a maker of barrels, casks, &c.; a beverage, half stout and half porter, commonly used in London.

coop-er-age ('ēr-ej), *n.* the business or workshop of a cooper; price for cooper's work.

co-öp-er-ant (kō-op'ēr-ânt), *adj.* coöperating.

co-öp-er-ate ('ēr-āt), *v.i.* to act or work jointly; concur to produce the same effect.

co-öp-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of working jointly together; concurrence.

co-öp-er-a-tive ('ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* promoting jointly the same end.

co-ör-di-nal (ko-ôr'di-nal), *adj.* belonging to the same order.

co-ör-di-nate (-ôr'di-nāt), *v.t.* to place in the same order, class, &c.; harmonize: *adj.* of the same rank or authority as another: *n.pl.* lines or other elements by which the position of any point is determined by a fixed figure or lines.

co-ör-di-nate-ly (-li), *adv.* in the same rank, &c.

co-ör-di-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* state of being coördinate.

coot (kōōt), *n.* a short-tailed waterfowl.

coo-tie (kōō'ti), *n.* [*pl.* cooties (-tiz)], in the World War, the name given to the lice that infested the clothing of the men.

cop (kop), *n.* the top or head of a thing; tuft on the head of a bird; roll of thread on spindle of spinning wheel; (slang) a policeman.

co-pai-ba (kō-pā'bâ), *n.* a resinous balsam from various South American and West Indian trees; used as a medicine.

co-pal (kō'pal), *n.* a gum-resin; used in varnishes.

co-part-ner-ship (kō-part'nēr-ship), *n.* union of partners in business.

cope (kōp), *n.* a large semi-circular ecclesiastical vestment, worn by bishops and priests over the surplice.

cope (kōp), *v.i.* to strive or contend (followed by *with*).

co-peck (kō'pek), *n.* a Russian coin. = 1-100th rouble. Also kopeck.

Co-per-ni-can (kō-pēr'ni-kăn), *adj.* pertaining to the astronomical system of Copernicus, which conceived the sun to be the center of the solar system.

cop-i-er (kop'i-ēr), *n.* a transcriber; imitator.

co-ping (kō'ping), *n.* the top masonry of a wall.

co-pi-ous ('pi-us), *adj.* abundant; diffusive.

cop-per (kop'ēr), *n.* a red, ductile, malleable, tenacious metal; a boiler: *v.t.* to cover with copper. Also copperize.

cop-per (kop'ēr), *n.* a policeman. (Amer. slang).

cop-per-as (-as), *n.* a chemical substance used in dyeing; green vitriol.

cop-per-head (-hed), *n.* a venomous American serpent.

cop-per-plate (-plāt), *n.* a polished copper plate on which something is engraved for printing: *adj.* pertaining to the art of engraving on copperplate.

cop-pice (kop'is), *n.* same as copse.

co-pra (kō'prâ), *n.* the dried kernel of the cocoa-nut.

copse (kops), *n.* a thicket of brushwood: *v.t.* to cut and trim as brushwood: *v.i.* to preserve or plant brushwood.

cop-u-la ('ū-lâ), *n.* [*pl.* copulas, or æ (az, -ē)], a word which joins the subject and predicate in a sentence or proposition.

cop-u-late ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to have sexual intercourse.

cop-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* sexual intercourse.

cop-u-la-tive (-lā'tiv), *adj.* uniting: *n.* a copulative conjunction.

cop-y (kop'i), *n.* [*pl.* copies ('iz)], an imitation; a transcript; a writing exercise; an original work: *v.t.* to transcribe; reproduce: *v.i.* to imitate.

cop-y-ist (-ist), *n.* one who copies.

cop-y-right (-rīt), *n.* the exclusive right of an author in his literary or artistic work for a prescribed number of years.

co-quet (kō-ket'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* coquetted, *p.pr.* coquetting], to flirt; seek to attract attention or admiration; trifle.

co-quet-ry (kō'ket-ri), *n.* [*pl.* coquetries (-riz)], the act of coquetting; flirtation.

co-quette (kō-ket'), *n.* a vain woman who seeks to gain men's attention and admiration.

cor-a-cle (kor'â-kl), *n.* a boat composed of wickerwork covered with leather or oil-cloth.

cor-al (kor'âl), *n.* the hard calcareous skeleton of certain marine polyps; the unimpregnated roe of the lobster: *adj.* pertaining to coral.

cor-al-line ('âl-in), *adj.* consisting of, or like, coral; of a color like coral: *n.* an orange-red dyestuff.

cor-beil (kôr'bēl), *n.* a little basket filled with earth, used in sieges to shelter troops.

cor-bel ('bel), *n.* a projection of stone, wood, or iron to support some mass, often ornamented with grotesque figures; a sculptured basket of flowers, fruit, &c.

cord (kôrd), *n.* a twisted string; a measure of wood = 128 cub. ft.; figuratively, a feeling that draws or restrains; a cord-like structure, as the spinal-cord: *v.t.* to fasten or connect with cord.

cord-age ('ej), *n.* a quantity of cords or ropes; ropes and rigging collectively.

cor-date (kôr'dāt), *adj.* heart-shaped.

cor-dial (kôr'jâl), *adj.* hearty; sincere; cheering: *n.* a medicine that increases the strength and restores the spirits; an aromatic and sweetened spirit.

cor-dial-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* sincere sympathetic geniality; sincerity; heartiness.

cor-di-form ('di-fôrm), *adj.* heart-shaped.

cor-dil-le-ra (-dil-yā'rā), *n.* a continuous ridge or chain of mountains.

cord-ing (kôrd'ing), *n.* the ribbed surface of a twilled fabric.

cor-dite (kor'dīt), *n.* a military explosive; a smokeless powder.

cor-don (kôr'don), *n.* a ribbon worn as the badge of an order; a band; a course of projecting stones forming the coping of a scarf wall; a line of military posts.

cor-don bleu (blōō), *n.* the highest distinction in any profession; a first-class cook.

cor-don-net (-do-nā'), *n.* the slightly-raised border of a point-lace pattern; edging made of piping.

cor-do-van ('do-van), *n.* a Spanish leather made of goatskin, or split horsehide tanned and dressed. Also cordwain.

cor-du-roy ('dū-roi), *n.* a stout ribbed or corded cotton; pile fustian: *v.t.* to construct (a corduroy road).

cor-du-roy road (rōd), *n.* a roadway formed of logs laid side by side across swampy ground, &c.

cord-wai-ner (kôrd'wā-nĕr), *n.* a worker in leather; a shoemaker.

core (kōr), *n.* the heart or innermost part of anything, especially of fruit: *v.t.* to remove the core from; to mold or cast on a core.

co-re-spond-ent (kō-re-spond'-ent), *n.* a joint respondent in a divorce suit.

co-ri-a-ceous (kō-ri-ā'shus), *adj.* like leather.

co-ri-an-der (kō-ri-an'dĕr), *n.* an umbelliferous plant, the seeds of which are used as a carminative.

Co-rin-thi-an (kō-rin'thi-ân), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, Corinth, a celebrated city of Greece, noted for its luxury and licentiousness; luxurious; noting the Corinthian order of architecture: *n.* a man about town; a fast man; a dashing or profligate fellow.

co-rin-thi-an bronze (bronz), *n.* an alloy of fine quality originally produced at Corinth.

co-rin-thi-an or-der (ôr'dĕr), *n.* the lightest and most ornate of the classic orders of architecture, with a bell-shaped capital, and ornamented with acanthus leaves.

co-ri-um (kō'ri-um), *n.* the innermost layer of skin of the cuticle.

cork (kôrk), *n.* the outer layer of the bark of the cork tree, a species of oak; a stopper for a bottle: *adj.* made of cork.

cork-y ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, cork.

cor-mo-rant (kôr'mo-rânt), *n.* a diving bird that preys voraciously on fish; a glutton.

corn (kôrn), *n.* grain, as wheat, barley, &c.; maize, or Indian corn. In the United States maize, in Britain wheat, in Scotland oats are called corn: *v.t.* to preserve in salt; season in brine, as to corn beef.

corn (kôrn), *n.* a horny excrescence on the toe, or foot.

corn-cob ('kob), *n.* the spike of an ear of Indian corn.

cor-ne-a (kôr'ne-â), *n.* the horny circular transparent membrane which forms the anterior portion of the eyeball.

cor-ne-lian (-nē'liân), *n.* a semi-transparent variety of chalcedony. Also carnelian.

cor-ner (kôr'nĕr), *n.* an angle; a retired place; a mercantile ring to monopolize some product: *v.t.* to drive or force into some position of difficulty from which there is no escape. **corner the market**, to buy up a commodity so as to monopolize it.

cor-ner-stone (-stōn), *n.* a stone at the corner of a building uniting two walls.

cor-net ('net), *n.* a kind of trumpet.

corn-flow-er ('flou-ēr), *n.* any wild plant growing in the cornfields, especially the bluebottle.

cor-nice ('nis), *n.* the highest projection or border on a wall or column.

corn-starch ('stärch), *n.* starch made from meal of Indian corn; used for puddings, &c.

cor-nu-co-pi-a (kôr-nu-kō'pi-å), *n.* [*pl.* cornucopiæ (-ē), or -as (-åz)], the horn of plenty represented in sculpture, as overflowing with fruit, flowers, &c.

cor-nu-ted (-nū'ted), *adj.* horned.

co-rol-la (ko-rol'å), *n.* the inner envelope of a flower composed of two or more petals.

cor-ol-la-ceous (kor-ol-lā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a corolla.

cor-ol-la-ry (kor'ol-å-ri), *n.* an additional deduction or inference drawn from a demonstrated proposition.

co-ro-na (ko-rō'nå), *n.* [*pl.* coronæ ('nē)], a crown; the flat projecting part of a cornice; the upper surface of a molar tooth; a halo surrounding heavenly bodies; any crown-like appendage at the top of an organ of a plant.

cor-o-nach (kor'o-nach), *n.* a Scotch or Irish funeral dirge.

cor-o-nal (kor'o- or ko-rō'nål), *adj.* pertaining to the corona: *n.* a crown, or garland.

cor-o-na-tion (kor-o-nā'shun), *n.* the act or ceremony of crowning a sovereign.

cor-o-ner (kor'o-nēr), *n.* an officer who inquires into cases of sudden or accidental death.

cor-o-net ('o-net), *n.* an inferior crown; an ornamental head-dress; the bone immediately beneath a horse's hoof.

co-ro-ni-um (ko-rō'ni-um), *n.* a substance conjectured to form the corona of the sun.

cor-po-ral (kôr'po-rål), *adj.* relating to the body; opposed to the mind: *n.* a communion cloth; a non-commissioned officer of the lowest grade.

cor-po-ral-ly (-li), *adv.* bodily; physically.

cor-po-rate (-rāt), *adj.* united in a body or community by legal enactment.

cor-po-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* a body politic having a common seal, and legally authorized to act as one individual; an organization of a number of manufacturing or mercantile companies; a protuberant stomach.

cor-po-ra-tor (-rā-tēr), *n.* a member of a corporation, especially an original member.

cor-po-re-al (-pō'rē-ål), *adj.* having a material body; physical.

corps (kōr), *n.* [*pl.* corps (kōrz)], a body of troops; a body of persons associated in a common work.

corps dip-lo-ma-tique (dip-lo-må-tēk'), *n.* the ministers accredited to a government. [Fr.]

corpse (kôrps), *n.* a dead body.

cor-pu-lence (kôr'pū-lens), *n.* excessive fatness of body. Also corpulency.

cor-pu-lent (-lent), *adj.* bulky; fat; having a large, fleshy body.

cor-pus ('pus), *n.* [*pl.* corpora ('pō-rå)], a body; matter of any kind.

Cor-pus Chris-ti (kris'tī), (Latin the body of Christ), a Roman Catholic festival (the first Thursday after Trinity Sunday) in honor of the Eucharist.

cor-pus-cle ('pus-l), *n.* a minute particle.

cor-pus-cu-lar (-pus'kū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, corpuscles.

cor-ral (kor-ral'), *n.* a pen for live stock; an enclosure with wagons; a strong stockade for capturing wild elephants: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* corralled, *p.pr.* corralling], to drive into, or secure in, a corral; to take possession of, or capture; corner.

cor-rect (ko-rekt'), *v.t.* to set straight; rectify; punish faults; amend: *adj.* exact; accurate;

free from error; conforming to a fixed rule or standard.
Syn. rectify, reform.

cor-rec-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of correcting; chastisement.

cor-rec-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* tending to correct.

cor-rect-ive ('iv), *adj.* able to correct: *n.* that which corrects; an antidote.

cor-rect-or ('ẽr), *n.* one who corrects.

cor-reg-i-dor (kor-rej'i-dōr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a Spanish city.

cor-re-late (kor-e-lāt'), *v.i.* to be reciprocally related: *adj.* related by correspondence.

cor-re-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* reciprocal relation; similarity or parallelism of relation or law; the interdependence of functions, organs, natural forces, or phenomena.

cor-rel-a-tive (-rel'ă-tiv), *adj.* having reciprocal or mutual relation: *n.* the antecedent of a pronoun.

cor-rel-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a correlative relation.

cor-re-spond (kor-e-spond'), *v.i.* to be adequate to; agree; suit; answer; communicate by letters.

cor-re-spond-ence ('ens), *n.* communication by letters; mutual adaptation; congruity.

cor-re-spond-ent ('ent), *adj.* agreeing with; similar: *n.* one with whom intercourse is maintained by letters; one who sends news to a journal.

cor-ri-dor (kor'i-dōr), *n.* a gallery or open passage in a building.

cor-ri-gi-ble (kor'i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being amended, corrected, or reformed.

cor-rob-o-rate (kor-rob'o-rāt), *v.t.* to confirm; strengthen; establish; verify.

cor-rob-o-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* verification.

cor-rob-o-ra-tive ('o-rā-tiv), *adj.* verifying; confirmative.

cor-rob-o-ra-to-ry ('o-rā-to-ri), *adj.* tending to corroborate.

cor-rode (kor-ōd'), *v.t.* to eat away gradually; consume; disintegrate.

cor-ro-di-ble (-ō'di-bl), *adj.* capable of being corroded. Also corrosible.

cor-ro-sion (kor-ō'zhun), *n.* the act of corroding; a corroded condition.

cor-ru-gate ('oo-gāt), *v.t.* to draw, or shape, into wrinkles or folds.

cor-ru-ga-ted iron (īrn), *n.* sheet-iron pressed into alternate parallel ridges and grooves and galvanized.

cor-ru-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of corrugating; a fold or wrinkle.

cor-rupt (kor-rupt'), *v.t.* to turn from a sound to an unsound and putrescent state; make impure; vitiate or deprave; seduce; bribe: *v.i.* to become putrid: *adj.* depraved; putrid; spoiled; abounding in errors; open to bribery.

cor-rupt-i-bil-i-ty (-rupt-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or possibility of being corrupted.

cor-rupt-i-ble (-rupt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being corrupted; subject to decay; susceptible of being bribed.

cor-rup-tion (-rup'shun), *n.* the act of corrupting; the state of being corrupted; physical dissolution.

cor-sage (kôr'säzh), *n.* a bodice; waist.

cor-sair ('sār), *n.* a pirate; a freebooter.

corse (kôrs), *n.* poetic for corpse.

cor-set (kôr'set), *n.* a close-fitting bodice, worn to support or give shape to the figure: *v.t.* to inclose in corsets.

cors-let (kôrs'let), *n.* light body armor.

cor-tège (kôr-tāzh'), *n.* a train of attendants; retinue; procession.

Cor-tes (kôr'tez), *n.pl.* the national and legislative assembly of Spain and Portugal.

cor-tex (kôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* cortices ('ti-sēz)], outer bark or covering.

cor-ti-cal ('ti-kăl), *adj.* consisting of, or like, bark; external.

co-run-dum (ko-run'dum), *n.* a mineral of extreme hardness.

cor-us-cate (kor'us-kāt), *v.i.* to sparkle; flash.

cor-us-ca-tion (kor-us-kā'shun), *n.* a sudden flash or play of light.

cor-vée (kôr-vā'), *n.* in feudal times an obligation to do work; any system of forced labor.

cor-vette (kôr-vet'), *n.* a sloop of war.

cor-vine ('vin), *adj.* pertaining to a crow.

co-sey, cosy (kō'zi), *adj.* & *n.* same as cozy.

co-si-ly (kō'zi-li), *adv.* snugly.

cos-met-ic (koz-met'ik), *adj.* imparting or improving beauty: *n.* a wash or preparation for such a purpose.

cos-mic (koz'mik), *adj.* pertaining to the universe and the laws which govern it; rising or setting with the sun. Also cosmical.

cos-mism ('mizm), *n.* a theory of the universe or cosmos.

cos-mog-o-ny (-mog'o-ni), *n.* a treatise on the world's origin.

cos-mog-ra-phy (-mog'rā-fi), *n.* the science which treats of the constitution of the whole system of worlds, or the earth as part of the universe: it includes geography, astronomy, and geology.

cos-mol-o-gy (-mol'o-ji), *n.* the science which investigates the origin of the world.

cos-mo-pol-i-tan (-mo-pol'i-tăn), *n.* a citizen of the world. Also cosmopolite: *adj.* at home in any part of the world.

cos-mo-ra-ma (-mo-rā'mā), *n.* an exhibition of views, &c., of various parts of the world realistically produced.

cos-mos (koz'mos), *n.* the world or universe as an orderly system: opposed to *chaos*.

Cos-sack (kos'ak), *n.* one of a warlike tribe of Southern Russia, skilled as horsemen: *adj.* pertaining to Cossacks.

cos-set (kos'et), *v.t.* to fondle; pet: *n.* a pet lamb, &c.

cost (kôst), *v.t.* to be bought for, or had at, a price; cause to bear or suffer: *n.* charge; expense; labor: *pl.* law charges.

cos-ta (kos'tă), *n.* [*pl.* costæ ('tē)], a rib.

cos-tal ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a rib.

cos-tate ('tāt), *adj.* ribbed.

cos-ter-mong-er ('tēr-mung-gĕr), *n.* a hawker of fruit, vegetables, fish, &c.

cos-tive ('tiv), *adj.* constipated.

cos-tume (kos'tūm), *n.* dress in general; style of dress; a walking or tailor-made dress: *v.t.* (kos-tūm') to dress in, or provide with, appropriate costumes.

co-sy, another form of cozy.

cot (kot), *n.* a cottage; small bed.

co-tan-gent (kō-tan'jent), *n.* the tangent of the complement of an arc or angle.

cote (kōt), *n.* a hut; a sheepfold.

co-tem-po-ra-ry, cotemporaneous, &c., same as contemporary, &c.

co-te-rie (kō-te-rē'), *n.* an association or set of persons united together for social or other intercourse; a clique.

co-ter-mi-nous. Same as conterminous.

co-til-lion (ko-til'yun), *n.* a brisk, lively dance for eight or more persons; music for such a dance; a black and white woolen skirt material. Also cotillon.

cot-tage (kot'ej), *n.* a small humble dwelling.

cot-ter, cottier, cottar. abbreviations for cottager: *n.* one who dwells in a cottage; one who lives rent free on a common; a wedge for tightening machinery.

cot-ton (kot'n), *n.* a white, soft, downy substance resembling wool enveloping the seeds of the cotton-plant; cotton thread or cloth: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, cotton: *v.i.* to fit or go well together; be very intimate (with).

cot-ton-gin (-jin), *n.* a machine for separating the seeds from cotton fiber.

cot-y-le-don (kot-i-lē'don), *n.* a seed leaf or first leaf of an embryo plant.

couch (kouch), *v.t.* to place on a bed or other resting-place; hide; deposit in a bed or layer; express in words; include: *v.i.* to lie down; stoop; depress or remove a cataract: *n.* a bed; sofa; a layer or stratum; a preliminary coat of size, paint, &c.; a layer of barley spread out for malting.

couch-ant ('ant), *adj.* in heraldry, crouching or lying down.

cou-gar (kōō'gär), *n.* the puma.

cough (kôf), *v.i.* to expel air from the lungs by a violent effort: *v.t.* to expel from the lungs (followed by *up*): *n.* an effort of the lungs, attended with noise, to expel irritating or foreign matter.

could (kood), *p.t.* of can.

cou-lomb (kōō-lom'), *n.* the electrical standard unit of quantity = a current of one ampère per second.

coul-ter (kōl'tēr), *n.* a ploughshare.

coun-cil (coun'sil), *n.* an assembly of persons met in consultation, or to give advice; a convocation; a municipal body.

coun-cil-lor (-ēr), *n.* a member of a common council.

coun-cil-man (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* councilmen (-men)], a member of a municipal council.

coun-sel ('sel), *n.* interchange of opinion; advice; consultation; deliberate purpose or design; a barrister: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* counseled, *p.pr.* counseling], to give advice to; advise.

coun-sel-or (-ēr), *n.* one who gives advice, especially legal advice; a member of a council.

count (kount), *n.* a title of nobility.

count (kount), *v.t.* to reckon or sum up; enumerate; place to an account; esteem: *v.i.* to tell off; mark time: *n.* the act of numbering or reckoning; the total ascertained, a separate and distinct charge in an indictment; rhythm.

coun-te-nance (koun'te-nâns), *n.* the whole form of the face; appearance; support: *v.t.* to support; encourage; favor.

coun-ter ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, counts; a shop table; imitation money; a counter-tenor; a horse's breast between the shoulders and under the neck; a ship's stern between the water-line and the knuckle of the stern; a blow given in parrying: *v.i.* to give a blow while receiving or parrying one.

coun-ter ('tēr), *adv.* contrary; adverse; in an opposite direction; the wrong way: used in composition, as *counter*-evidence, evidence opposing other evidence; *counter*-balance, to weigh or act against with equal force.

coun-ter-act (-akt), *v.t.* to act in opposition to so as to defeat or hinder; neutralize.

coun-ter-bal-ance (-bal'ans), *n.* a force equal to another: *v.t.* to oppose by an equal power.

coun-ter-feit (koun'tēr-fit), *v.t.* to make a copy of without authority for fraudulent purposes; forge; imitate: *v.i.* to carry on deception: *adj.* feigned; spurious; forged: *n.* an imitation; a forgery.

coun-ter-feit-ing (-ing), *n.* the crime of making or uttering false coins or banknotes.

coun-ter-foil (-foil), *n.* that part of a document, as a cheque, &c., retained by the drawer.

coun-ter-mand (-mând), *v.t.* to revoke or annul, as an order or command; contradict the orders of: *n.* a revocation of a former order or command.

coun-ter-march (-march), *v.t.* to march back: *n.* a return march or change of front.

coun-ter-pane (-pān), *n.* a bed coverlet.

coun-ter-part (-pärt), *n.* a duplicate.

coun-ter-point (-point), *n.* the science of harmony.

coun-ter-scarp (-skärp), *n.* the exterior slope of a ditch opposite the scarp.

coun-ter-sign (-sīn), *v.t.* to authenticate by an additional signature: *n.* an additional signature to a document to attest it; a military watchword.

coun-ter-sink (-singk), *v.t.* to drill (a conical depression) in timber or metal to receive a screw or bolt so that the head is flush with the surface.

coun-ter-vail (-vāl), *v.t.* to compensate; counteract; counter-balance.

coun-tess (kount'es), *n.* the wife of an earl or count.

count-ing (kount'ing), *p.adj.* reckoning; adding up.

count-ing-house (-hous), *n.* the room where accounts or mercantile transactions are carried on.

coun-tri-fied (kun'tri-fīd), *adj.* with rustic manners or aspect.

coun-try (kun'tri), *n.* [*pl.* countries (-triz)], a tract of land; region; rural parts; one's native land: *adj.* rural; rustic; unpolished.

coun-ty (koun'ti), *n.* [*pl.* counties ('tiz)], a definite district of a country separated from the rest for political or judicial administrative purposes: *adj.* pertaining to a county.

coup (kōō), *n.* a sudden telling blow; a master-stroke.

cou-pé (kōō-pā'), *n.* the front compartment of a French stage-coach, or of an European first-class railway carriage; a close four-wheeled carriage.

cou-ple (kup'l), *n.* two of the same kind connected together; a pair; man and wife; a pair of equal and parallel forces; two dissimilar metal plates in contact forming a voltaic battery: *v.t.* to link or join together; unite in marriage: *v.i.* to copulate; unite.

coup-let (kup'let), *n.* two successive lines of verse which rhyme together.

coup-ling (kup'ling), *n.* the act of joining; that which joins; an iron link connecting two railroad cars.

cou-pon (kōō'pon), *n.* a certificate attached to transferable bonds, which is intended to be cut off and presented for the payment of dividends when due; a section of a ticket entitling the holder to some specified accommodation, &c., over a line or route to be traveled, or to a seat in a theatre, &c.

cour-age (kur'ej), *n.* fortitude; valor.

cour-a-geous (-ā'jus), *adj.* brave; bold.

cou-ri-er (kōō'ri-ēr), *n.* an express messenger; a traveling attendant who makes preliminary arrangements.

course (kōrs), *n.* a race; a path or track; career; direction or line of motion; regular sequence; the portion of a meal served at one time; conduct; behavior; the direction a ship is steered; a continuous level range of brick or masonry of the same height; the chase of a hare by greyhounds: *pl.* catamenia; the sails set on the lower yards of a ship: *v.t.* to hunt: *v.i.* move swiftly; engage in coursing.

cours-er ('ēr), *n.* a swift and spirited horse; a war-horse; one who courses; a running bird of the ostrich family.

cours-ing ('ing), *n.* the sport of pursuing hares with greyhounds.

court (kōrt), *n.* an enclosed space; a small paved place surrounded by houses; a royal palace; the retinue of a sovereign; a hall of justice; the judges, &c., engaged there; address; civility; flattery: *v.t.* to pay court to; woo; flatter; solicit.

court-eous (kērt'yus), *adj.* polite; obliging.

court-e-san (kērt'e-zan), *n.* a prostitute.

court-e-sy (kĕrt'e-si), *n.* [*pl.* courtesies (-siz)], politeness combined with kindness; civility.

courte-sy (kĕrt'si), *n.* [*pl.* courtesies (-siz)], a salutation made by bending the knees: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* courtesied, *p.pr.* courtesying], to make a curtsy.

court-ier (kōrt'yer), *n.* one who frequents or attends court; one who solicits the favor of another; one having courtly manners.

court-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* elegance of manners.

court-ly ('li), *adj.* refined; elegant.

court-mar-tial (mär'shăl), *n.* [*pl.* courts-martial], a court of justice composed of naval or military officers for the trial of disciplinary offenses.

court-plas-ter ('plăs-tĕr), *n.* a superior kind of sticking-plaster, originally used by ladies at court for ornamental patches on the face.

court-ship ('ship), *n.* the act of wooing.

court-yard ('yärd), *n.* an inclosed space adjoining a house.

cous-in (kuz'in), *n.* the son or daughter of an uncle or aunt; a distant kinsman; a title of address used by a sovereign to noblemen.

cous-in-ger-man (-jĕr'măn), *n.* a first cousin.

cove (kōv), *n.* a small sheltered inlet or creek; a retired nook; a hollow moulding; a fellow: *v.i.* to arch over.

cov-e-nant (kuv'e-nănt), *n.* a written agreement; deed; bargain; a free promise of God's blessing; a solemn agreement of fellowship and faith between members of a church: *v.i.* to enter into a formal agreement; bind one's self by contract.

cov-e-nant-er (-ĕr), *n.* one who enters into a covenant.

cov-er (kuv'ĕr), *v.t.* to over-spread, as the top of anything, with something else; hide; save from punishment; shelter; clothe: *v.i.* put on a head covering: *n.* that which is laid on something else; a shelter; a covert; table furniture for one person: *pl.* thickets, underwood, &c., concealing game.

cov-er-ing (-ing), *n.* that which covers or protects; dress.

cov-er-let (-let), *n.* a bed quilt.

cov-ert (kuv'ĕrt), *adj.* concealed; covered; disguised; insidious; under authority or protection: said of a married woman: *n.* a place that protects or shelters; a thicket; shelter for game.

cov-er-ture ('ĕr-tūr), *n.* a cover; shelter; the status of a married woman.

cov-et (kuv'et), *v.t.* to desire earnestly; lust after: *v.i.* to indulge in inordinate desire.

cov-et-ive-ness ('et-iv-nes), *n.* acquisitiveness.

cov-et-ous (-us), *adj.* inordinately desirous, especially of money; avaricious.

cov-ey (kuv'i), *n.* a hatch or brood of birds, especially partridges.

cov-ing (kōv'ing), *n.* the projection of the upper stories of a house over the lower.

cow (kou), *n.* [*pl.* cows (kouz)], the mature female of the genus bos, or ox; the female of various other animals, as the whale, elephant, &c.; a wedge placed behind a crab or windlass to check its motion: *v.t.* to depress with fear.

cow-ard ('ard), *n.* one without courage; a dastard; poltroon.

cow-ard-ice (-is), *n.* dishonorable fear.

Syn. timidity, pusillanimity.

Ant. (see courage).

cow-ard-ly (-li), *adj.* timid; dastardly; base: *adv.* meanly; basely.

cow-bird ('bĕrd), *n.* an American blackbird, so called from its accompanying cattle.

cow-boy ('boi), *n.* a boy who looks after cows; a mounted employee of a stockman or ranchman who looks after the cattle while grazing.

cow-catch-er ('kach-ēr), *n.* a wedged-shaped iron frame in the front of a locomotive to remove obstructions on the rails.

cow-er (kou'ēr), *v.i.* to crouch or sink down through fear; tremble.

cow-herd ('hērd), *n.* a tender of cattle.

cow-hide ('hīd), *n.* the tanned and dressed skins of cows; a stout flexible whip made of rawhide: *adj.* made of cowhide leather: *v.t.* to chastise with a cowhide.

cowl (koul), *n.* a monk's hood; a revolving cover for a chimney pot.

cow-lick ('lik), *n.* a tuft of hair turned up or awry on the forehead.

cow-pox ('poks), *n.* a disease which affects the teats of cows, producing vesicles: from these the vaccine matter is obtained for inoculation against smallpox.

cow-rie ('ri), *n.* [*pl.* cowries (-riz)], a small glossy shell, used as money by some African tribes, and in Siam. Also cowry.

cow-slip ('slip), *n.* a species of primrose.

cox-comb ('kŏm), *n.* something resembling a cock's comb formerly worn by licensed jesters; a vain, pretentious, conceited fellow; a fop.

cox-swain (kok'swān, or koks'n), *n.* the steersman of a boat, especially in a race.

coy (koi), *adj.* modest; bashful; demure.

coy-ish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat coy.

coy-ly ('li), *adv.* in a coy manner.

coy-ness ('nes), *n.* reserve; demureness.

coy-ote (koi-ōt', or ko-yō'tā), *n.* the prairie-wolf: *v.i.* (koi-ōt'), to search for gold single-handed, and as by chance.

coz-en (kuz'n), *v.t.* to cheat.

co-zy (kō'zi), *adj.* warm and comfortable; snug: *n.* a woolen cover to keep a teapot warm.

crab (krab), *n.* a short-tailed, stalk-eyed, ten-footed crustacean; a crabapple; a sign (Cancer) in the Zodiac; a name of various mechanical devices or machines: *pl.* the lowest cast at hazard: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crabbed, *p.pr.* crabbing], to fish for crabs; to back out.

crab-bed ('ed), *adj.* morose; hard to decipher.

crab-by ('i), *adj.* crabbed.

crack (krak), *n.* a chink or fissure; a narrow fracture; a sharp sound; a sharp resonant blow; an altered tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to burst, break, or sever; utter a sharp, abrupt cry; extol; injure; damage mentally; open a bottle: *adj.* of superior excellence.

cracked (krakt), *adj.* split; blemished; broken; insane; legally imperfect.

crack-er (krak'ēr), *n.* a hard biscuit; a firework; a kind of bonbon; a lie: *pl.* an instrument for cracking nuts.

crack-le (krak'l), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp, explosive noise: *v.t.* cover with a delicate network of minute cracks: *n.* a noise of frequent and slight cracks and reports; a surface glaze on glass or porcelain; the noise made by diseased lungs in breathing.

crack-ling (krak'ling), *n.* small abrupt cracks or reports made frequently; the browned crisp rind of roast pig.

crack-nel ('nel), *n.* a hard fancy biscuit.

cracks-man ('s-mān), *n.* [*pl.* cracksmen ('men)], a burglar.

cra-dle (krā'dl), *n.* a baby's crib or little bed; infancy; birthplace or origin; a case for a broken limb; a device for rescuing shipwrecked persons; a frame of timbers placed under a ship for launching it; a steel tool used in engraving; a gold-washing machine; a frame of wood, with long teeth, fastened to a scythe: *v.t.* to rock or place in a cradle; nurse or train in infancy; wash in a miner's cradle: *v.i.* to lie in a cradle.

cra-dling ('dling), *n.* the open timbers or ribs of a vaulted ceiling.

craft (kräft), *n.* manual skill; a trade; cunning; fraud; a small trading vessel.

craft-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* cunningly.

craft-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* cunning.

crafts-man (kräfts'mân), *n.* [*pl.* craftsmen ('men)], a skilled artisan; a member of a particular trade.

craf-ty (cräf'ti), *adj.* cunning; artful.

crag (krag), *n.* a steep, rugged rock; shelly deposits in Pliocene strata.

crag-gy ('gi), *adj.* rough; rugged; full of broken rocks.

crake (krāk), *n.* a small rail-bird with a harsh cry.

cram (kram), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crammed, *p.pr.* cramming], to stuff; fill beyond satiety; tell lies to; *v.i.* qualify speedily for an examination; to eat greedily; *n.* the act of cramming physically or mentally; hastily acquired knowledge; a lie.

cramp (kramp), *n.* a rectangular piece of iron with a tightening screw at one end; a spasmodic muscular contraction of the limbs; a piece of iron bent at both ends for holding; *v.t.* to affect with muscular spasms; confine; secure with a cramp.

cram-pit (kram'pit), *n.* the metal tip of a scabbard, or staff.

cram-poons ('pōōnz), *n.pl.* an apparatus like double calipers for raising heavy weights.

cran-ber-ry ('bēr-ri), *n.* [*pl.* cranberries (-riz)], the marsh whortleberry, with red acid berries.

crane (krān), *n.* a large wading bird with very long legs and neck, and a long straight bill; a machine for raising heavy weights; *v.t.* to stretch or bend (the neck) like a crane; *v.i.* hesitate at a dangerous jump.

cra-ni-al (krā'ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the skull.

cra-ni-ol-o-gy (-ni-ol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of skulls and their characteristics.

cra-ni-um ('ni-um), *n.* [*pl.* crania], the skull.

crank (krangk), *n.* a device for causing the rotation of an axis, or for converting rotary into reciprocal motion, or the contrary; an instrument of prison discipline like a paddle-wheel; an iron brace; a twist or turn; a fantastic form of speech; whim; fancy; a crotchety or impracticable person, especially one who has a monomania; *adj.* liable to lurch or capsize; opposed to stiff; hence shaky.

crank-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being cranky.

crank-y ('i), *adj.* full of crotchets or cranks; liable to be upset; in a shaky or loose condition.

cran-nied (kran'id), *adj.* full of chinks.

cran-nog ('og), *n.* an ancient lake-dwelling.

cran-ny ('ni), *n.* [*pl.* crannies ('niz)], a chink.

crape (krāp), *n.* a thin black gauze made of raw silk and gummed; *v.t.* to cover or drape with crape.

crash (krash), *v.t.* to clash together with violence; *v.i.* to make a loud, clattering noise; *n.* a loud, sudden, confused noise; a coarse, heavy linen fabric.

crass (kras), *adj.* gross; dense; obtuse.

crate (krāt), *n.* a wicker hamper.

cra-ter (krā'tĕr), *n.* the cup-shaped cavity of a volcano; an ancient goblet.

craunch. See crunch.

cra-vat (krā-vat') *n.* a neckcloth.

crave (krāv), *v.t.* to ask for with humility; beg earnestly; long for eagerly.

cra-ven (krā'vn), *adj.* cowardly; base; *n.* a coward; recreant.

cra-ving ('ving), *n.* a strong desire.

craw (kraw). *n.* a bird's crop.

craw-fish (kraw'fish), or **crayfish** (krā'-), *n.* the common name of a fresh-water lobster-like crustacean; the spiny lobster.

crawl (krawl), *v.i.* to move slowly and with difficulty; creep: *n.* the act of crawling; a pen on the seacoast for fish, turtles, &c.

cray-on (krā'un), *n.* a kind of chalk pencil; a drawing done with crayons; one of the carbon points of an arc-light: *adj.* drawn with crayons: *v.t.* to sketch out, as with a crayon.

cray-on-ist (-ist), *n.* one who draws or sketches with crayons.

craze (krāz), *v.i.* to become demented; open in slight cracks: *v.t.* to produce cracks; render insane: *n.* a passing fashion or infatuation; a crack in pottery glaze.

cra-zi-ly (-li), *adv.* in a crazy manner.

cra-zi-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being crazy.

cra-zy (krā'zi), *adj.* insane; dilapidated; foolishly eager.

cra-zy-work (-wẽrk), *n.* patchwork of irregular sized pieces of silk, &c.

creak (krēk), *v.i.* to make a sharp, harsh, grating sound: *n.* such a sound.

creak-y ('i), *adj.* apt to creak.

cream (krēm), *n.* the rich, oily part of milk: hence the choicest part of anything; a soft unctuous cosmetic: *v.t.* to skim cream from; remove the best part of.

cream of tar-tar (of tär'tär), *n.* purified tartar or argol.

cream-er-y ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* creameries (-iz)], a place where butter and cheese are made, or where cream, &c., are sold.

cream-laid, *adj.* noting a paper of a creamy-white color, showing the lines of the mold impressed on it.

cream-nut. See Brazil nut.

crease (krēs), *n.* a mark made by folding or doubling anything; a line drawn to define the limits of bowler and batsman: *v.t.* to make a crease in.

cre-a-sote. Another form of creosote.

cre-at-a-ble (krē-āt'â-bl), *adj.* that may be created.

cre-ate (krē-āt'), *v.t.* to cause to come into existence; form out of nothing; invest with a new rank, office, or function: *v.i.* to originate.

cre-a-tine ('ă-tin), *n.* a white crystalline substance in muscular tissue. Also kreatine.

cre-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of creating; the thing created; the universe.

cre-a-tive ('tiv), *adj.* constructive.

cre-a-tor ('tẽr), *n.* one who creates.

Cre-a-tor, *n.* the Supreme Being.

crea-ture (krē'tūr), *n.* anything created, especially a living being; one dependent on the influence of another: *adj.* of, or belonging to, the body.

crêche (krāsh), *n.* a public nursery. [Fr.]

cre-dence (krē'dens), *n.* belief; trust.

cre-den-da (-den'dâ), *n.pl.* articles of faith.

cre-den-tial (-den'shâl), *adj.* giving a claim or title to credit: *n.pl.* letters or certificates given to a person to show he has a right to confidence or the exercise of authority.

cred-i-bil-i-ty (kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being credible.

cred-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* worthy of credit; probable.

cred-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a credible manner.

cred-it (kred'it), *v.t.* to believe; trust; have confidence in; enter on the credit side of an account: *n.* belief; honor; trust reposed; sale on trust; time allowed for payment of goods sold.

cred-it-or (-ẽr), *n.* one to whom another is indebted for money or goods.

cre-du-li-ty (-dū'li-ti), *n.* ready belief.

cred-u-lous (kred'ū-lus), *adj.* easily imposed upon.

creed (krēd), *n.* a brief statement of belief.

creek (krēk), *n.* a small bay; cove; [U. S.] a small river.

creel (krēl), *n.* a wicker fishing basket; a wickerwork cage: *v.t.* to put in a creel; catch.

creep (krēp), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crept, *p.pr.* creeping], to move slowly along the ground, as a worm or reptile; grow along the ground, as a plant; move secretly or insidiously.

creep-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, creeps; a plant which clings by rootlets or tendrils to some support; the name of certain birds; a wingless insect; a kind of grapnel.

creep-y ('i), *adj.* shivering; chilled.

cre-mate (krē-māt'), *v.t.* to reduce to ashes by heat, especially dead bodies.

cre-ma-tion (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of cremating.

cre-ma-tor (-mā'tēr), *n.* a furnace for consuming dead bodies, refuse, &c.

cre-ma-to-ry ('mā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to cremation: *n.* [*pl.* crematories (-riz)], a place for burning the dead.

cre-nate ('nāt), *adj.* notched.

cren-el-la-ted (kren'el-ā-ted), *adj.* decorated with indented moldings (crenelles).

cre-ole (krē'ōl), *n.* a native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European (originally Spanish) ancestors: *adj.* pertaining to a creole.

cre-o-sol ('o-sol), *n.* an oily liquid resembling phenol.

cre-o-sote ('o-sōt), *n.* a heavy oily liquid with a smoky smell, prepared from wood-tar: used as an antiseptic: *v.t.* to impregnate with creosote.

crêpe-de-chine (krāp-de-shēn), *n.* [F.] a soft silk fabric, closely-woven and wavy in appearance.

crep-i-tate (krep'i-tāt), *v.i.* to make a slight, sharp, crackling noise.

crep-i-ta-tion (-i-tā'shun), *n.* a low crackling noise.

cre-pon (krē'pon), *n.* a thin crape-like material of wool, silk, or cotton.

crept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of creep.

cres-cen-do (kre-shen'do), *n.* a gradual increase in force of a musical sound: *adj.* slowly growing in force or loudness.

cres-cent (kres'ent), *adj.* growing: *n.* an increasing or new moon; a figure like a new moon; the Moslem power: *v.t.* to form into a crescent.

cre-sol (krē'sol), *n.* a phenol obtained from coal- and wood-tar.

cress (kres), *n.* a name for various cruciferous plants, as the watercress.

cres-set ('et), *n.* a light set on a beacon; an open frame of iron containing fire, used as a torch; a cooper's implement.

crest (krest), *n.* a plume of feathers on the head of a bird, helmet, &c.; the ridge of a wave; summit of a hill; courage; pride; spirit: *v.t.* to furnish or adorn with a crest; mark with lines or streaks: *v.i.* to take the form of a crest or ridge.

crest-fal-len ('fawl-n), *adj.* dejected.

cre-ta-ceous (krē-tā'shus), *adj.* composed of, or like, chalk; chalky.

cre-tin (krē'tin), *n.* a deformed idiot of the Alpine valleys.

cre-tin-ism ('ism), *n.* the state of being a cretin.

cre-tonne (krē-ton'), *n.* an unglazed cotton fabric printed on one side.

cre-vasse (krev-ās'), *n.* a deep fissure in glacier ice; a breach in a levee or embankment of a river.

crev-ice (krev'is), *n.* a crack; fissure.

crew, *p.t.* of crow.

crew (krōō), *n.* a ship or boat's company; a crowd or company of people.

crew-el ('el), *n.* fine twisted worsted, &c., used in fancy work.

crib (krib), *n.* a rack or manger; a stall for horses or cattle; a child's bed; a small lodging; a situation; a petty theft; a plagiarism; a literal translation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cribbed, *p.pr.* cribbing], to confine; steal; plagiarize: *v.i.* to make notes for dishonest use in an examination.

crib-bage ('ej), *n.* a card game.

crib-ble (krib'l), *v.t.* to sift: *adj.* coarse: *n.* a coarse sieve.

crick (krik), *n.* a painful stiffness of the muscles of the neck, or local spasm.

crick-et ('et), *n.* a favorite English game played with wickets, bats, and a ball, by eleven players on each side; a chirping insect.

cri-er (krī'ẽr), *n.* one who makes a public proclamation.

crime (krīm), *n.* a violation of the law; an offense against morality or the public welfare; wrongdoing.

Syn. sin, vice, misdemeanor.
Ant. (see virtue).

crim-i-nal ('i-nål), *adj.* pertaining to crime: *n.* one guilty of a crime.

Syn. convict, culprit, felon, malefactor.

crim-i-nal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* guilt.

crim-i-nate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to accuse, or declare guilty, of crime; involve in a crime.

crim-i-na-tion (-i-nā'shun), *n.* accusation.

crim-i-nol-o-gy (-i-nol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific investigation of crimes and criminals.

crimp (krimp), *v.t.* to bend or twist in regular undulations; to cause to contract, as the flesh of live fish; decoy for enlistment: *n.* formerly one who entrapped men for the English navy or army, or the merchant service; one who keeps a low lodging-house for seamen.

crim-ple (krim'pl), *v.t.* to cause to wrinkle: *n.* a wrinkle; rumple.

crim-son (krim'zn), *n.* a deep red color inclining to purple: *adj.* crimson-colored: *v.t.* to dye with crimson: *v.i.* to blush.

cringe (krinj), *v.i.* to bend or crouch from fear or with servility: *n.* a servile bow.

crin-kle (kring'kl), *v.t.* to wrinkle; corrugate: *v.i.* to be corrugated or crimped: *n.* a wrinkle; bend.

crin-o-line (krin'o-lin), *n.* a hoop-skirt; a stiff fabric for stiffening a garment.

crip-ple (krip'l), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; disable: *n.* one who is lame.

crip-pling ('ling), *n.* spars or timbers used to support the sides of a building.

cri-sis (krī'sis), *n.* [*pl.* crises (-sēz)], a turning point; a critical turn in a disease; emergency; conjuncture.

crisp (krisp), *adj.* wavy; curled; brittle; cheerful; terse; sparkling: *v.t.* to curl; ripple: *v.i.* to form little curls; become friable.

crisp-ate ('āt), *adj.* curled.

cris-pin ('in), *n.* a shoemaker: in allusion to St. Crispin, the patron saint of shoemakers.

criss-cross ('krôs), *n.* an intersection; a child's game played with O's and X's: *adj.* going backwards and forwards.

cri-te-ri-on (krī-tē'ri-on), *n.* [*pl.* criteria (-å)], a standard, law, or rule by which a correct judgment can be formed.

crith (krith), *n.* a unit of mass, used for gases = 1 liter of hydrogen.

crit-ic (krit'ik), *n.* one skilled in criticism; one who judges captiously.

crit-ic-al (-ål), *adj.* nicely exact; skilled in criticism; censorious; pertaining to the turning point of a disease.

crit-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a critical manner.

crit-i-cise ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to examine or judge as a critic; censure: *v.i.* to review.

crit-i-cism ('i-sizm), *n.* the art of judging and defining the merits of a literary or artistic work; censure.

cri-tique (kri-tēk'), *n.* a careful analysis of a literary or artistic production.

croak (krōk), *v.i.* to make a sound like a raven, &c.; grumble: *n.* the low, hoarse sound of the raven or frog.

cro-chet (krō-shā'), *n.* a kind of knitting with a hooked needle, in cotton, wool, &c.: *v.t.* to work in crochet.

crock (krok), *n.* soot on a kettle, &c.; an earthenware pot or vessel: *v.t.* to blacken with soot; smudge.

crock-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* earthenware.

crock-et ('et), *n.* an ornament employed to decorate the angles of spires, canopies, &c.; one of the ends of a stag's horn.

croc-o-dile (krok'o-dīl), *n.* a large lizard-like amphibian reptile, with hard square scales on its back and tail.

cro-cus (krō'kus), *n.* a genus of iridaceous plants, from one species of which saffron is obtained.

croft (kroft), *n.* a small farm, or inclosed field.

croft-er ('ēr), *n.* a small farmer of Western Scotland, who rents and tills a small farm.

crom-lech (krom'lek), *n.* an ancient monument of rough stones with one huge flat stone resting horizontally upon others.

crone (krōn), *n.* an old woman.

cro-ny ('ni), *n.* [*pl.* cronies ('niz)], a familiar friend.

crook (krook), *n.* a bend; a shepherd's hooked staff; a bishop's staff; a swindler: *v.t.* to bend: *v.i.* to be bent.

croon (krōōn), *v.i.* to utter a hollow continued moan; sing in a soft, plaintive tone.

crop (krop), *n.* the produce of the ground, as corn, &c.; a bird's craw; a stout hunting whip; hair cut close or short: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cropped, cropt, *p.pr.* cropping], to cut off the tops or ends of anything; reap; mow; cause to bear a crop: *v.i.* to appear unexpectedly; to sprout.

crop-per (krop'ēr), *n.* a fall headlong, as from a horse; a pigeon with a large crop; pouter.

crop-ping-out (-out), *n.* the appearance at the surface of a lode of metal, or seam of coal.

cro-quet (kro-kā'), *n.* a lawn game played with mallets, balls, and hoops: *v.t.* to drive away, as an opponent's ball after placing one's own in contact with it.

cro-quette (-ket'), *n.* a ball of mincemeat, fish, or fowl, seasoned and fried brown.

cro-sier (krō'zhēr), *n.* a bishop's staff.

cross (krôs), *n.* a gibbet of wood formed of an upright and a cross piece, used in the punishment of crucifixion: now the emblem of the Christian faith; a device resembling a cross; a mark made on a document by those who cannot write; a trial of patience; an animal of a cross-breed: *v.t.* to put, or draw, across; cancel; pass; thwart; obstruct; make the sign of a cross upon; to cause to interbreed: *v.i.* to be athwart; be inconsistent; interbreed: *adj.* falling athwart; not parallel; fretful; perverse; untractable.

cross-bill ('bil), *n.* a bill brought by a defendant against a plaintiff praying for relief; a bird with a cross-shaped bill.

cross-bow ('bō), *n.* a shooting weapon, having a bow across the stock.

cross-breed ('brēd), *n.* an animal produced by a male and female of different varieties.

cross-ex-am-i-na-tion (-eg-zam-i-nā'-shun), *n.* the questioning of a witness by his own, or the opposing, counsel.

cross-grained ('grānd), *adj.* with an irregular grain or fiber; contrary or awkward in temper.

cross-ing ('ing), *n.* a patch across; intersection; opposition.

cross-jack (kroj'ek), *n.* the lower yard on the mizzen-mast.

cross-ly ('li), *adj.* athwart; peevishly.

cross-pur-pose (-pĕr'pus), *n.* a contrary purpose: *pl.* a game of questions and answers.

cross-ques-tion (-kwes'chun), *v.t.* to cross-examine.

cross-sea ('sē), *n.* a chopping sea, in which the water runs in different directions.

cross-stitch ('stich), *n.* two stitches of the same length, the one crossing the other.

cross-tie ('tī), *n.* a railroad sleeper.

cross-trees ('trēz), *n.pl.* short pieces of timber at the upper ends of the lower and top masts, to support the rigging.

cross-wind ('wind), *n.* a side, or unfavorable, wind.

cross-wise ('wīz), *adv.* across; cross-shaped.

cross-word ('wĕrd), *n.* a series of interlocking letters arranged to spell words vertically or horizontally.

cross-word puzzle (puz'l), *n.* a puzzle with blank spaces for filling in letters that form words, both horizontally and vertically.

crotch (kroch), *n.* a hook or fork.

crotch-et ('et), *n.* a musical note; a bracket; a whim.

crotch-et-y ('et-i), *adj.* whimsical; odd.

cro-ton-bug (krō'tun-bug), *n.* a small cockroach.

cro-ton-oil (-oil), *n.* a viscid vegetable oil.

crouch (krouch), *v.i.* to stoop low; cringe.

croup (krōōp), *n.* the rump or buttocks of certain animals; inflammation of the trachea and larynx.

crou-pi-er ('pi-ĕr), *n.* one who presides at gaming table and collects or pays out the money won or lost; a vice-chairman.

crow (krō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crowed, crew, *p.pr.* crowing], to make a shrill sound like a cock; boast in triumph; utter a cry of pleasure: *n.* the cry of a cock; a general name for birds of the genus Corvus, usually black, and with a strong conical bill.

crow-bar ('bär), *n.* an iron lever.

crowd (kroud), *n.* a number of persons or things collected closely together; the populace: *v.t.* to press closely together; fill to excess; importune, as for a debt: *v.i.* to press in numbers.

crown (kroun), *n.* a royal headdress worn as the insignia of sovereignty; regal power; a wreath; the top; an English silver coin (5s); the corona of a flower; the upper part of a tooth; a size of printing paper (15 x 20 in.): *v.t.* to invest with a crown; adorn or dignify; complete; reward.

crown-glass ('glas), *n.* finest window-glass.

crow's-foot (krōz'foot), *n.* the ranunculus; a caltrop; an arrangement of cords to suspend an awning: *pl.* wrinkles under the eyes.

crow's-nest ('z-nest), *n.* a look-out, or watch-tower, on the maintopmast crosstrees of a whaling vessel.

croy (kroi), *n.* marsh land; an inclosure for taking fish.

cru-cial (krōō'shiăl), *adj.* cruciform; intersecting; severe; searching.

cru-ci-ble ('si-bl), *n.* a melting-pot.

cru-ci-fi-er ('si-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who crucifies.

cru-ci-fix ('si-fiks), *n.* [*pl.* crucifixes (-ez)], a cross with the sculptured figure of Christ.

cru-ci-fix-ion (-si-fik'shun), *n.* the act of crucifying, especially the crucifixion of Christ upon the cross; great mental trial, or suffering.

cru-ci-form ('si-fôrm), *n.* cross-shaped.

cru-ci-fy ('si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* crucified, *p.pr.* crucifying], to put to death by nailing the

hands and feet to a cross; torture; destroy the power of (Gal. v. 24).

crude (krōōd), *adj.* in a natural state; unripe; raw; immature; uncultured; harsh in color.

crude-ly ('li), *adv.* in a crude manner.

crude-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being crude.

crud-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* crudities (-tiz)], the state or condition of being crude.

cru-el (krōō'el), *adj.* disposed to give pain to others; merciless; hard-hearted; fierce; painful; unrelenting.

Syn. barbarous, brutal, inhuman, savage.

Ant. (see kind).

cru-el-ly (-li), *adv.* in a cruel manner.

cru-el-ty ('el-ti), *n.* [*pl.* cruelties (-tiz)], inhumanity; savageness.

cru-et ('et), *n.* a small glass vial.

cruise. Same as cruse.

cruise (krōōz), *v.i.* to sail to and fro; wander about: *n.* a voyage from place to place.

cruis-er ('ẽr), *n.* a person, or ship, that cruises; a war vessel of a grade below a battleship.

crul-ler (krul'ẽr), *n.* a ring-shaped cake, fried brown.

crumb (krum), *n.* the soft inner part of bread; a fragment of bread; a little piece: *v.t.* to dress with crumbs.

crum-ble ('bl), *v.t.* to break into crumbs; cause to fall into pieces: *v.i.* to disappear gradually.

crum-my ('i), *adj.* having crumbs; soft.

crum-pet ('pet), *n.* a soft tea-cake.

crum-ple ('pl), *v.t.* to press into wrinkles; rumple: *v.i.* to become rumpled.

crunch (krunch), *v.t.* to crush with the teeth; grind violently: *v.i.* to chew audibly: *n.* the act of crunching.

crup-per (krup'ẽr), *n.* the buttocks of a horse; the looped leather band passing round a horse's tail: *v.t.* to put a crupper on.

cru-ral (krōō'rål), *adj.* pertaining to the leg or thigh; leg-shaped.

cru-sade (krōō-sād'), *n.* a mediæval military expedition under the banner of the cross by any one of the Christian powers to recover the Holy Land; vigorous concerted action for the defense of some cause, or the advancement of some idea: *v.i.* to engage in a crusade.

cruse (krōōs), *n.* an earthen pot or dish; a small vessel for holding liquids.

cru-set (krōō'set), *n.* a goldsmith's crucible.

crush (krush), *v.t.* to press between two opposite bodies; squeeze; break by pressure; bruise; ruin; quell: *v.i.* to be pressed out of shape or into smaller compass: *n.* a violent compression or collision.

crust (krust), *n.* a hard external coating or rind; the exterior solid part of the earth's surface; a shell or hard covering: *v.t.* to cover over with crust: *v.i.* to contract into a hard covering.

Crus-ta-ce-a (krus-tā'shi-å), *n.pl.* a prime division of the Orthropoda, comprising crabs and lobsters.

crus-ta-ce-an ('shi-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Crustacea: *n.* one of the Crustacea.

crus-ta-ce-ous (-tā'shi-us), *adj.* shelly.

crus-ty (krus'ti), *adj.* like a crust; rough in manner; surly.

crutch (kruch), *n.* a support for cripples; any mechanical device like a crutch; the forked rest on a woman's saddle.

crux (kruks), *n.* the essential question upon which a decision depends. [Theatrical slang.]

cry (krī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cried, *p.pr.* crying], to call aloud; proclaim; exclaim vehemently; implore; require redress; shed tears: *v.t.* to utter loudly and publicly in giving notice: *n.* loud or passionate utterance, especially of weeping or lamentation; an exclamation of wonder or triumph; outcry; clamor; acclamation; proclamation; common report; a pack of hounds; a

battle cry; a party catchword or phrase.

cry-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* specially demanding notice; notorious; urgent.

cry-o-lite ('o-līt), *n.* a fluoride of sodium and aluminum: the source of aluminum.

crypt (kript), *n.* a subterranean cell or vault, usually under a church; sometimes used as a chapel or shrine.

crypt-ic ('ik), *adj.* hidden; secret.

Cryp-to-ga-mi-a (krip-to-gā'mi-ă), *n.pl.* in the Linnean system, a class of flowerless plants, as mosses, ferns, &c.

cryp-to-gram ('to-gram), *n.* a writing, or a system of writing, in cipher.

cryp-tog-ra-phy (-tog'ră-fi), *n.* the art of writing in cipher or secret characters.

cryp-ton (krip'ton), *n.* an element of the atmosphere, recently discovered.

cryp-to-nym ('tō-nim), *n.* a secret name.

crys-tal (kris'tăl), *n.* an inorganic body having a definite geometrical form; a glass of superior clearness; anything transparent and clear: *adj.* consisting of crystal; clear; transparent.

crys-tal-line ('ta-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the form of, a crystal; clear; transparent.

crys-tal-li-za-tion (-li-zā'shun), *n.* the act of crystallizing.

crys-tal-lize ('tăl-īz), *v.t.* to cause to form crystals or a crystalline structure: *v.i.* to be converted into crystals; assume a definite shape.

crys-tal-log-ra-phy (-log'ră-fi), *n.* the science of the forms and structure of crystals.

crys-tal-loid (kris'tal-loid), *n.* in the form of a crystal: opposed to colloid: *adj.* like a crystal.

cub (kub), *n.* the young of certain animals, as the fox.

cub-by-hole (kub'i-hol), *n.* a snug place.

cube (kūb), *n.* a regular solid body with six equal square sides or faces; the product obtained by multiplying the square of a quantity by the quantity itself, as $5 \times 5 \times 5 = 125$, cube of 5: *v.t.* to raise to the third power, or cube.

cube root ('root), *n.* the first power of a cube, as 5 of 125.

cu-beb (kū'beb), *n.* the small spicy berry of a species of pepper.

cu-bic ('bik), *adj.* having the form of a cube. Also cubical.

cu-bic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a cubic manner.

cu-bist (kū'bist), *adj.* a modern school of painting, working largely in combinations of straight lines and angles.

cu-bit ('bit), *n.* an ancient measure of about 18 inches; the forearm from the elbow to the wrist.

cuck-ing-stool (kuk'ing-stool), *n.* a kind of a chair in which an offender was placed to be hooted at by the mob.

cuck-old (kuk'ōld), *n.* the husband of an adulteress; the cow-bird.

cuck-oo (kook'ōō), *n.* a passerine bird with a dark plumage and curved bill; so named from its characteristic note.

cu-cum-ber (kū'kum-bēr), *n.* a creeping plant, the fruit of which is used as a salad or pickle.

cud (kud), *n.* food brought from the first stomach of a ruminating animal back into the mouth.

cud-dle (kud'l), *v.t.* to embrace closely: *v.i.* to lie close or snug: *n.* a close embrace.

cudg-el (kuj'el), *n.* a short thick stick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cudgeled, *p.pr.* cudgeling], to beat with a cudgel.

cue (kū), *n.* the tail or end of a thing; a queue; a hint; the last word of an actor's speech; the part one has to play; a number of persons waiting ranged in a line; the tapering rod used in billiards.

cuff (kuf), *n.* a blow; the ornamental fold of the sleeve of a garment at the wrist: *v.t.* to strike with the hand.

cui-rass (kwē-rȧs'), *n.* a breastplate.

cui-ras-sier (-ēr'), *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a cuirass.

cui-sine (kwe-zēn'), *n.* the kitchen of a hotel, &c.; style or quality of cooking.

cul-de-sac (kōōl'de-sȧk), *n.* [*pl.* culs-de-sac], a passage open only at one end; a position in which an army finds itself when hemmed in with no exit but in front.

cu-li-na-ry (kū'li-na-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen, or the art or process of cooking.

cull (kul), *v.t.* to pick out; select; gather.

cul-mi-nate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to reach the highest point of altitude, rank, power, &c.; come to the meridian.

cul-mi-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the attainment of the highest point; the transit of a planet through the meridian.

cul-pa-bil-i-ty (-pȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* liability to blame.

cul-pa-ble ('pȧ-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; criminal; blameworthy.

cul-pa-to-ry ('pȧ-to-ri), *adj.* censuring.

cul-prit ('prit), *n.* one arraigned before a judge; one accused of a crime or fault.

cult (kult), *n.* a particular ritual or system of worship; a subject of special study; devoted or extravagant homage or adoration.

cultch (kulch), *n.* materials forming a spawning bed for oysters; oyster-spawn.

cul-ti-vate (kul'ti-vāt), *v.t.* to till; improve by care, labor, or study; seek the society of.

cul-ti-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of cultivating; tillage.

Syn. culture, refinement.

cul-ti-va-tor ('ti-vā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, cultivates; a farmer; an agricultural implement.

cul-tur-al ('tūr-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to culture.

cul-ture ('tūr), *n.* tillage; the training or refining of the moral or intellectual faculties; care given to the growth and development of animals and plants; the propagation of bacteria for scientific study.

cul-ver-in ('vẽr-in), *n.* a long cannon of the 16th century with serpent-shaped handles.

cul-vert ('vẽrt), *n.* a drain or waterway of masonry or brickwork under a road, &c.

cum-ber (kum'bẽr), *v.t.* to hinder; embarrass; oppress; perplex.

cum-ber-some (-sum), *adj.* burdensome; unwieldy.

cum-brous ('brus), *adj.* troublesome; vexatious; heavy; obstructing.

cum-in (kum'in), *n.* a plant, with aromatic bitterish seeds. Also cummin.

cu-mu-la-tive (kū'mū-lȧ-tiv), *adj.* augmenting or giving force; increasing by successive additions.

cu-mu-la-tive vote (vōt), *n.* a system of voting by which a voter votes for each candidate, or gives all his votes to one.

cu-mu-lus (kū'mū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* cumuli (-lī)], a cloud in round woolly masses.

cu-ne-ate (kū'ne-āt), *adj.* wedge-shaped.

cu-ne-i-form (-i-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a wedge: said of the wedge-shaped characters of the Assyrian and ancient Persian inscriptions. Also arrowhead.

cun-ning (kun'ing), *adj.* crafty; sly; designing; subtle: *n.* deceit; craftiness.

cup (kup), *n.* a small drinking vessel; something shaped like a cup; a chalice; a piece of plate offered as a prize; a vessel for drawing blood: *pl.* repeated potations: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p* cupped, *p.pr.* cupping], to bleed by means of a cupping-glass: *v.i.* to strike or indent the ground with a golf-club when striking the ball.

cup-board (kub'ērd), *n.* a closet fitted with shelves for holding cups, plates, &c.

cu-pel (kū'pel), *n.* a shallow porous vessel in which gold and silver are refined: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cupeled, *p.pr.* cupeling], to refine (precious metals) from lead in a cupel.

cu-pel-la-tion (-pel-ā'shun), *n.* the act of refining in a cupel.

cup-ful (kup'fool), *n.* [*pl.* cupfuls ('foolz)], as much as a cup will contain.

Cu-pid (kū'pid), *n.* the god of love.

cu-pid-i-ty (kū-pid'i-ti), *n.* covetousness.

cu-po-la ('pō-lâ), *n.* [*pl.* cupolas (-lâz)], a spherical cup-shaped roof; a revolving shot-proof turret.

cup-ping (kup'ing), *n.* the process of drawing blood to a part by creating a vacuum with a cupping-glass.

cu-pre-ous (kū'pre-us), *adj.* coppery.

cu-pric ('prik), *adj.* pertaining to copper.

cu-prif-er-ous (-prif'ēr-us), *adj.* yielding copper.

cu-prite ('prīt), *n.* red oxide of copper.

cu-pule ('pūl), *n.* a little cup, as of the acorn; a small cup-shaped organ.

cur (kēr), *n.* a mongrel dog; a surly, ill-bred person.

cur-a-ble (kūr'â-bl), *adj.* remediable.

cu-ra-cy (kū'râ-si), *n.* the office or district of a curate.

cu-ra-ri (-rä'ri), *n.* a black resinous substance prepared from the bark of a South American tree, used by the natives for poisoning their arrows: it is a powerful anæsthetic.

cu-ra-rine ('rin), *n.* an alkaloid extract of curari of a more deadly nature.

cu-ras-sow ('ras-ō), *n.* a large gallinaceous South American bird.

cu-rate (kū'rât), *n.* a clergyman who assists a vicar or incumbent.

cu-ra-tive ('râ-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the cure of diseases; promoting cure: *n.* that which cures or serves to cure.

cu-ra-tor (-rā'tēr), *n.* the superintendent of a museum, art gallery, &c.

curb (kērb), *v.t.* to restrain; keep in subjection; furnish with, or as with, a curb: *n.* that which checks, restrains, or subdues; a part of a horse's bridle; a curbstone.

curb-ing (kērb'ing), *n.* curbstones collectively; material for curbstones.

curb-stone ('stōn), *n.* the stone-edge of a path.

curd (kērd), *n.* the coagulated part of milk, containing casein: *v.t.* to cause to curdle.

curd-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being curdy.

cur-dle (kēr'dl), *v.t.* to thicken into curd: *v.i.* to coagulate.

cur-dy ('di), *adj.* like, or full of, curd.

cure (kūr), *n.* restoration to health; the act, or art, of healing; spiritual charge; the office of a parish priest or curate: *v.t.* to heal; restore to health; set free from; preserve by salting.

cu-ré (kū-rā'), *n.* in France, a Roman Catholic parish priest.

cur-few (kēr'fū), *n.* a bell originally rung at 8 p. m. as an intimation that fires and lights were to be extinguished.

cu-ri-o ('ri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* curios (-ōz)], bric-â-brac; a curiosity.

cu-ri-os-i-ty (-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* curiosities (-tiz)], the quality of being curious; inquisitiveness; something strange or rare.

cu-ri-o-so (-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* curiosi ('si)], a person curious in art; a virtuoso.

cu-ri-ous ('ri-us), *adj.* desirous to see or know something strange; inquisitive; scrutinizing; exact; extraordinary.

curl (kērl), *n.* a ringlet of hair; an undulation or bend; a disease in fruit trees and potatoes: *v.t.* to twist into ringlets; crisp; coil; raise in undulations; curve: *v.i.* to contract

or bend into ringlets; move in spirals or undulations; become curled; play at the game of curling.

curl-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who curls; one who plays at the game of curling.

cur-lew ('lu), *n.* migratory short-tailed wading bird with a long curved bill.

cur-ling ('ling), *n.* a popular Scottish game played on the ice with smooth, flat, cheese-shaped stones, fitted with handles.

cur-ly ('li), *adj.* having curls; wavy.

cur-mud-geon (-mud'jun), *n.* a grasping, churlish fellow; a niggard.

cur-rant ('ănt), *n.* a small variety of dried grape; a common garden shrub and its berry.

cur-ren-cy ('en-si), *n.* a continual passing from hand to hand; uninterrupted course; the circulating monetary medium of a nation used by authority.

cur-rent ('ent), *adj.* widely circulated; passing from hand to hand; now passing, as time; generally accepted or credited; prevalent; common; *n.* a flow or passing; said of fluids; body of air or water flowing in a certain direction; general tendency.

cur-ri-cle ('i-kl), *n.* a two-wheeled chaise drawn by two horses abreast.

cur-ric-u-lum (-ik'u-lum), *n.* [*pl.* curricula (-lā)], a course; a prescribed course of study in a university, school, &c.

cur-rier ('i-ẽr), *n.* a leather dresser.

cur-rish ('ish), *adj.* snappish; quarrelsome.

cur-ry (kur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying], to dress (leather) after tanning; beat; flatter; dress or clean (a horse).

cur-ry (kur'i), *n.* [*pl.* curries ('iz)], a highly spiced East Indian sauce; a stew of rice fowl, &c., flavored with curry: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curried, *p.pr.* currying], to cook or flavor with curry.

cur-ry-comb (-kōm), *n.* a metallic comb, used in grooming horses.

curse (kẽrs), *n.* an imprecation of evil; that which brings or causes evil or trouble; a profane oath: *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; cause evil to; anathematize: *v.i.* to swear.

curs-ed (kẽrs'ed), *p.adj.* under a curse; hateful; unsanctified.

cur-sive (kur'siv), *adj.* running; flowing: said of writing with joined letters.

cur-so-ri-al (-sō'ri-ăl), *adj.* adapted for running or walking.

cur-so-ri-ly ('so-ri-li), *adv.* hastily.

cur-so-ry ('so-ri), *adj.* hasty; superficial.
Syn. desultory, hasty.
Ant. (see thorough).

curst, *p.p.* of curse.

curt (kẽrt), *adj.* abrupt; short.

cur-tail (kẽr-tāl'), *v.t.* to cut short; reduce.

cur-tail-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of curtailing.

cur-tain ('tin), *n.* a textile hanging screen which can be drawn up or set aside at pleasure; the part of the rampart and parapet between two bastions or gates: *v.t.* to inclose in, or as with, curtains.

curt-sy (kẽrt'si), *n.* [*pl.* curtsies ('siz)], a salutation made by bending the knees. Also curtsey: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* curtsied, *p.pr.* curtsying], to make a curtsy.

cur-ule (kūr'ōōl), *adj.* pertaining to a chariot; magisterial; official.

cur-vate (kẽr'vāt), *adj.* bent; curved.

cur-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of bending.

cur-va-ture ('va-tūr), *n.* a bending.

curve (kẽrv), *adj.* bent without angles: *n.* a bending without angles; a draughtsman's instrument for forming curves: *v.t.* to bend.

cur-vet (kẽr' or kẽr-vet'), *n.* a particular leap of a horse; a frisk or bound: *v.t.* to leap as a horse; frisk or bound.

cur-vi-lin-e-al (-vi-lin'e-ål), or **curvilinear** (-ar), *adj.* consisting of, or bounded by, curved lines.

cur-ving ('ving), *n.* a curve; bend.

cush-at (kush'at), *n.* the ring-dove.

cush-ion (koosh'un), *n.* a pillow or soft pad for sitting or reclining upon; a pillow used in lace-making; the elastic rim of a billiard table: *v.t.* to seat upon a cushion; furnish with a cushion: *v.i.* make the cue-ball strike against the cushion.

cusp (kusp), *n.* the horn of a crescent; a sharp rigid point; a spear-shaped architectural ornament.

cus-pi-dal (kus'pi-dål), *adj.* ending in a point.

cus-pi-date ('pi-dāt), *adj.* furnished with a sharp, spear-like point.

cus-pi-dor ('pi-dōr), *n.* a spittoon.

cus-tard ('tērd), *n.* a composition of eggs and milk, &c., baked or boiled.

cus-to-di-an (-tō'di-ån), *n.* one who has the care of anything.

cus-to-dy ('to-di), *n.* guardianship; imprisonment; security.

cus-tom ('tum), *n.* frequent or habitual repetition of the same act; established usage; business support; unwritten law; duties on imported or exported goods: *v.i.* to be accustomed.

Syn. fashion, manner, practice.

cus-tom house (hous), *n.* a building where duties are paid on exported or imported goods, and vessels are entered and cleared.

cus-tom-a-ry (-e-ri), *adj.* habitual; conventional; common.

cus-tom-er (-ēr), *n.* a purchaser.

cut (kut), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cut, *p.pr.* cutting], to cleave or separate with a sharp instrument; make an incision in; divide; trim; castrate; excavate; intersect; abridge; diminish; pass deliberately without recognition; wound deeply; divide (a pack of cards) at random; strike (a ball) so as to send it at right angles to the batsman: *v.i.* to make an incision; perform the work of an edged instrument; grow teeth through the gums: *n.* an incision or wound made by a sharp instrument; gash; a sharp stroke; a sarcastic remark; a trench, channel, &c., made by digging; a slice; a near passage; a block on which an engraving is cut; the fashion of a garment; shape; deliberate ignoring of an acquaintance; the division of a pack of cards; a particular stroke in cricket, and lawn tennis; a diminution in price below another merchant: *adj.* divided or separated; gashed; having the surface ornamented or fashioned; not wrought or hand-made.

cut-glass (kut'glås), *n.* flint glass cut into facets or figures.

cut-off ('ôf), *n.* a short or straight road; a new, shorter channel cut by a river across a bend; a device for stopping steam from entering a cylinder.

cut-out ('out), *n.* a switch-like contrivance to cut off an electric light from the circuit.

cut-throat ('thrōt), *n.* a murderer; ruffian.

cu-ta-ne-ous (kū-tā'ne-us), *adj.* pertaining to the skin.

cut-a-way (kut'å-wā), *adj.* cut back from the waist; *n.* a coat, the skirts of which slope from the waist.

cutch (kuch), *n.* oyster-spawn; couch- or quick-grass; cultch.

cute (kūt), *adj.* sharp; clever.

cu-ti-cle (kū'ti-kl), *n.* the scarf-skin; the thin exterior bark of a plant.

cu-ti-fy ('i-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cutified, *p.pr.* cutifying], to form, or become covered with, skin.

cut-lass ('lås), *n.* a broad cutting sword.

cut-ler ('lēr), *n.* one who makes or sells knives or other cutting instruments.

cut-le-ry (-ri), *n.* edged or cutting instruments.

cut-let ('let), *n.* a slice of meat.

cut-purse ('purs), *n.* a pickpocket.

cut-ter ('ēr), *n.* one who cuts or hews; one who cuts out and shapes garments; a light sledge for two persons; a small fast-sailing vessel, with one mast sloop-rigged; a man-of-war's boat.

cut-throat ('thrōt), *n.* a murderous villain.

cut-ting ('ing), *p.adj.* dividing by an edged instrument; deeply wounding the feelings; sarcastic; chilling; sharp: *n.* a piece cut off or from; a slip; an incision.

cut-tle (kut'l), *n.* the cuttle-fish, a cephalopod with an internal shell, the arms furnished with suckers, two large eyes, and an ink-bag containing a dark fluid.

cut-water ('waw-tēr), *n.* the fore part of a ship's prow; the angular edge of the pier of a bridge.

cut-weed ('wēd), *n.* a coarse marine alga.

cut-worm ('wērm), *n.* a destructive larval moth.

cy-a-nate (sī'ā-nāt), *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a base.

cy-a-ne-ous (-ā'nē-us), *adj.* azure blue.

cy-an-ic (-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to cyanogen.

cy-an-ic acid (as'id), *n.* a strong acid composed of cyanogen and oxygen.

cy-a-nide ('ā-nīd), *n.* a compound of cyanic acid with a metal.

cy-an-o-gen (-an'o-jen), *n.* a colorless poisonous gas burning with a purple flame, with the odor of peach blossoms.

cy-an-o-type (-an'o-tīp), *n.* a photographic process in which the picture is taken in Prussian blue.

cy-cle (sī'kl), *n.* a revolution of a certain period of time, which recurs again in the same order; an imaginary circle in the heavens; the aggregate of traditional or legendary matter connected with a mythological personage or event; a bicycle or tricycle: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* cycled, *p.pr.* cycling], to occur, or recur, in cycles; ride a bicycle or tricycle.

cyc-lic (sik'lic), *adj.* pertaining to, or moving in, a cycle; belonging to the literary cycle of Greek poets who wrote on the Trojan war and its heroes. Also cyclical.

cy-cling (sī'kling), *p.adj.* bicycling; riding on a bicycle.

cy-clist (sī'klist), *n.* a bicyclist.

cy-cloid (sī'kloid), *n.* a geometrical curve traced out by any point of a circle rolling along a straight line until it has completed a revolution.

cy-clom-e-ter (sī-klom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for registering the revolutions of a wheel.

cy-clo-nal ('klo-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a cyclone. Also cyclonic.

cy-clone ('klōn), *n.* a violent storm; an atmospheric movement in which the wind blows spirally inward towards a center.

cy-clo-no-scope (-klō'no-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for recording the motions of atmospheric currents which produce cyclones.

cy-clo-pæ-di-a, cyclopedia (sī-klō-pe'di-ā), abbreviation of encyclopædia.

Cy-clo-pe-an (-klo-pē'ān), *adj.* pertaining to the Cyclops: hence huge and rough; terrific; vast; massive.

cy-clo-ra-ma (-klo-rā'mā), *n.* a series of moving pictures extended circularly so as to appear in natural perspective to the spectator standing in the center.

cyg-net (sig'net), *n.* a young swan.

cyl-in-der (sil'in-dēr), *n.* a long circular body, solid or hollow, of uniform diameter; a chamber in which force is exerted on the piston of a steam engine; the barrel of a pump; a hollow roller for printing; a roller-shaped stone with cuneiform inscriptions.

cy-lin-dric ('drik), *adj.* having the form, or properties, of a cylinder. Also cylindrical.

cyl-in-dric-i-ty ('dris'i-ti), *n.* the state or character of being cylindrical.

cyl-in-droid ('in-droid), *n.* a solid body resembling a cylinder, but with the ends elliptical: *adj.* having the form of a cylindroid.

cym-bal (sim'bål), *n.* one of a pair of circular dish-shaped brass plates, which when struck produce a clashing sound.

cyme (sīm), *n.* a convex or flattened flower cluster.

cyn-ic (sin'ik), *n.* a morose, surly, or sarcastic person; one of a sect of ancient Greek philosophers.

cyn-ic-al ('ik-ål), *adj.* like a cynic.

cyn-i-cism ('i-sizm), *n.* the temper and practice of a cynic.

cy-no-sure (sī'nō- or sin'o-shūr), *n.* an object of general attraction.

cy-pher. Same as cipher.

cy-press (sī'pres), *n.* a coniferous tree, the emblem of mourning: *adj.* belonging to, or made of, cypress.

Cyp-ri-an (sip'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Venus: hence wanton; lascivious.

cyst (sist), *n.* a bladder; pouch: usually membranous, containing morbid matter.

cys-tic (sis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or contained in, a cyst; vesicular.

cys-to-cele ('to-sēl), *n.* hernia occasioned by protrusion of the bladder.

cys-to-scop-y (-to-skop'i), *n.* the examination of the human bladder by an incandescent electric lamp.

cys-tose ('tōs), *adj.* full of cysts.

cys-tot-o-my (-tot'o-mi), *n.* the opening of the human bladder for the extraction of stone.

cy-to-blas-te-ma (sī-to-blas-tē'må), *n.* the protoplasm in which animal and vegetable cells are produced.

cy-to-coc-cus (-kok'us), *n.* the nucleus of a parent cell.

cy-tode (sī'tōd), *n.* a cell.

cy-to-gen-e-sis (-to-jen'e-sis), *n.* cell formation.

Czar (zär), or **Tzar** (tsär), *n.* the title of a Russian Emperor.

Czar-e-vitch (zär'e-vich), or **Tsarevitch** (tzär'-), *n.* the eldest son of a Czar. Also Czarewitch, Cæsarewitch.

Cza-rev-na (zä-rev'na), or **Tzarevna** (tzä-), *n.* a Russian Princess (imperial): applied to the wife of the Czarevitch.

Cza-ri-na (zä-rē'nå), or **Tsarina** (tsä-), *n.* an empress of Russia; the wife of a Czar.

Czech (chek), *n.* a member of the most westerly branches of the Slavonic family, including Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks.

—D—

dab (dab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dabbed, *p.pr.* dabbing], to strike or touch lightly; *n.* a small soft lump; a gentle blow; a salt-water flounder; an expert; a quick, sharp stroke: *adj.* clever; handy.

dab-ber (dab'ẽr), *n.* an inking-ball used by printers and engravers.

dab-bing ('ing), *n.* the process of indenting the surface of a stone by a pick-shaped tool.

dab-ble (dab'l), *v.t.* to dip slightly and often; moisten; spatter: *v.i.* to play in water; do anything in a superficial manner.

dab-chick ('chik), *n.* an unfledged bird; a small grebe.

dab-ster ('stēr), *n.* an expert.

da capo (dä cä'pō), *n.* a direction to repeat the beginning of a musical movement.

dace (dās), *n.* a small fresh-water fish resembling the roach.

dachs-hund (däks'hōōnt), *n.* the German badger-dog.

dac-tyl (dak'til), *n.* a poetical foot of three syllables, one long and two short (- ◡◡).

dac-tyl-ic (-til'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the dactyl.

dac-tyl-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the art of communicating ideas with the fingers.

dad (dad), *n.* a child name for *father*. Also daddy.

dad-dle (dad'l), *v.i.* to walk unsteady like a child; waddle; trifle.

dad-dy-long-legs ('i-long-legs), *n.* a name for various kinds of crane-fly.

da-do (dā'dō), *n.* the solid block forming the body of a pedestal; an ornamental border around the lower part of the wall of a room, &c.: *v.t.* to ornament with a dado.

daf-fo-dil (daf'o-dil), *n.* the narcissus.

daft (daft), *adj.* simple; silly.

dag-ger (dag'ẽr), *n.* a short edged and pointed weapon, used for stabbing; a reference mark in printing (†).

da-go (dā'go), *n.* [*pl.* dagos ('gōz)], a nickname for a dark-complexioned person, especially of Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian descent; a sailor's name for a person speaking Portuguese or Spanish.

da-guerre-o-type (dā-ger'o-tīp), *n.* a picture produced on a silvered plate: the process preceding photography.

dah-lia (dāl'yă), *n.* [*pl.* dahlias ('yăz)], a composite plant, with large bright-colored flowers.

dai-ly (dā'li), *n.* [*pl.* dailies ('liz)], a newspaper or periodical published each week-day: *adj.* occurring or recurring each successive day; diurnal: *adv.* day by day.

dain-ty-ly (dān'ti-li), *adv.* in a dainty manner.

dain-ti-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being dainty.

dain-ty (dān'ti), *n.* [*pl.* dainties ('tiz)], something choice or delicious: *adj.* refined as regards taste; fastidious; delicious; elegant; sensitive; choice.

dai-ry (dā'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dairies ('riz)], a place where milk is kept and converted into butter and cheese, &c.; the shop where dairy produce is sold.

dai-ry-pro-duce ('prō'dūs), *n.* milk, cream, butter, cheese, eggs.

dai-ry-ing (-ing), *n.* the business or occupation of a dairy farmer.

da-is (dā'is), *n.* a raised platform.

dai-sied (dā'zid), *adj.* full of, or adorned with, daisies.

dai-sy (dā'zi), *n.* [*pl.* daisies ('ziz)], a low composite herb with a yellow disk, and white or rose-colored rays.

dale (dāl), *n.* a vale; glen.

dal-ly (dal'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dallied, *p.pr.* dallying], to trifle away time; loiter; procrastinate.

Dal-ma-tian (dāl-mā'shăn), *adj.* of Dalmatia: *n.* the coach dog.

dal-ton-ism (dawl'tun-izm), *n.* color-blindness. So called from John Dalton, who first described it.

dam (dam), *n.* a barrier across a watercourse; any artificial contrivance to stop the flow of water or gas; a female parent: said of beasts: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dammed, *p.pr.* damming], to confine, or raise the level of, by a dam; restrain (usual with *in* or *up*).

dam-age ('ej), *n.* injury or harm; harm willfully done to a person's character, person, or estate: *pl.* money recovered for loss suffered: *v.t.* to injure: *v.i.* to receive injury.

dam-ask ('ask), *n.* a rich silk fabric woven with elaborate patterns; a fine twilled table-linen; a fabric of silk and wool, silk and cotton, &c., with a flowered or variegated design; Damascus steel or work; a deep pink color: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, damask: *v.t.* to work flowers upon;

ornament (metals) with wavy, silvery devices.

dam-as-keen (-ăs-kēn'), *v.t.* to apply decorative metallic designs to (a surface of steel, &c.).

da-mas-sé (dă-mă-sā'), *adj.* woven with a rich pattern to imitate damask; decorated with white on a white ground: said of porcelain. [Fr.]

dame (dām), *n.* a title formerly used instead of mistress, written Mrs.; the mistress of an elementary school; an elderly woman.

damn (dam), *v.t.* to sentence to punishment or death; consign to punishment in a future state of existence; to invoke a malediction upon; to condemn as bad or a failure by hissing, &c.: *v.i.* curse inwardly: *n.* a curse.

dam-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the state of being damned; ruination by adverse criticism; punishment in a future state.

dam-na-to-ry ('nă-to-ri), *adj.* assigning to, or containing a threat of, damnation.

damned (damd), *p.adj.* condemned to perdition; execrably bad: used sometimes adverbially as an intensive [printed d—d].

dam-ni-fy (dam'ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* damnified, *p.pr.* damnifying], to cause loss or damage to.

dam-num ('num), *n.* loss or damage capable of assessment by a jury.

dam-o-sel ('o-zel), *n.* formerly a damsel, or the wife of a squire.

damp (damp), *n.* moisture; fog; humid exhalation: *adj.* moist, foggy; humid; dejected: *v.t.* to moisten; discourage; depress; diminish the vibrations of.

damp-er ('ĕr), *n.* something which depresses or discourages; a contrivance for deadening the vibrations of a musical instrument.

damp-ness ('nes), *n.* humidity; moisture.

dam-sel ('zel), *n.* a maiden.

dam-son (dam'zn), *n.* a small purple oval-shaped plum.

dance (dâns), *v.i.* to move with measured steps or to a musical accompaniment; perform the figures of a dance; move nimbly, or merrily; exult: *v.t.* to give a dancing motion to; perform as a dancer: *n.* a regulated movement of the feet to a rhythmical musical accompaniment; a dancing party, less formal than a ball.

dan-de-li-on (dan'de-lī-un), *n.* a biennial composite plant with large yellow flowers and deeply notched leaves.

dan-der ('dēr), *n.* dandruff; anger.

dan-dle (dan'dl), *v.t.* to move up and down on the knee or in the arms in affectionate play; fondle.

dan-druff ('druf), *n.* scurf on the scalp.

dan-dy ('di), *n.* [*pl.* dandies ('diz)], a fop; coxcomb; something very neat and trim.

dan-dy-ism (-izm), *n.* foppishness.

Dane (dān), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Denmark; **Great Dane,** a very large dog.

dan-ger (dān'jēr), *n.* peril.

Syn. hazard, risk, harm.
Ant. (see safety).

dan-ger-ous (-us), *adj.* involving, or beset with, danger; ready to do harm or injury; perilous; hazardous.

dan-gle (dang'gl), *v.i.* to hang or swing loosely; follow: *v.t.* to cause to swing loosely.

dank (dangk), *adj.* humid; damp; moist; wet.

dap-per (dap'ĕr), *adj.* small and active; trim and neat in appearance.

dap-ple (dap'l), *adj.* spotted; variegated: *v.t.* to variegate with spots.

dare (dār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* dared, durst, *p.p.* dared, *p.pr.* daring], to have courage; venture: *v.t.* to defy; challenge: *n.* a taunting defiance.

dare-dev-il ('dev-l), *adj.* characteristic of a reckless man: *n.* a reckless fellow.

dar-ing (dār'ing), *n.* intrepidity: *adj.* fearless; bold; intrepid.

dark (därk), *adj.* destitute of light; not reflecting light; wholly black or grey; producing gloom; unenlightened, mentally or physically; obscure; untried; of a brunette complexion: *n.* darkness.
Syn. dismal, opaque, dim.
Ant. (see light).

dark a-ges (ā'jez), *n.pl.* the early mediæval period.

dark-en ('en), *v.t.* to make dark; obscure; render unintelligible: *v.i.* to become dark.

dark-en-ing (-ing), *n.* twilight; gloaming.

dark-ish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat dark.

dark-ling ('ling), *adj.* dimly seen.

dark-ly ('li), *adv.* with imperfect light; not clearly; mysteriously.

dark-ness ('nes), *n.* absence of light, partial or total; physical or moral blindness; obscurity; gloom; wickedness.

dark-some ('sum), *adj.* gloomy.

dark-y ('i), *n.* [*pl.* darkies ('iz)], a negro (colloquial).

dar-ling (där'ling), *n.* a favorite; pet: *adj.* tenderly beloved; very dear.

darn (därn), *v.t.* to mend (a rent) by filling in the hole with yarn or thread by means of a needle: *n.* a patch made by darning.

dar-nel ('nel), *n.* the popular name of a grass, *Lolium temulentum*, formerly supposed to be poisonous.

dart (därt), *n.* a small lance or spear; a kind of eel-spear; the arrow of a blow-gun; a sharp missile dropped from an air-ship; a swift, sudden movement; the dace: *v.t.* to throw; give out or send forth: *v.i.* to move swiftly; start suddenly and run quickly.

Dar-win-i-an (där-win'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Chas. Darwin, the naturalist, or to Darwinism: *n.* an evolutionist.

Dar-win-ism (där'win-izm), *n.* the theory of natural selection advocated by Darwin.

dash (dash), *v.t.* to throw violently or hastily; break by collision; hurl; shatter; suffuse; depress; confuse; mingle; sketch rapidly: *v.i.* to rush with violence; fly off the surface with a violent noisy motion: *n.* a collision; a slight addition; ostentatious parade; a mark (—) in writing or printing.

dash-board (-bōrd), *n.* a splash-board; a paddle-wheel float.

dash-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* spirited: bold; ostentatious.

das-tard (das'tård), *n.* a coward: *adj.* meanly shrinking from danger; cowardly.

das-tard-li-ness (-li-nes), *n.* mean timidity.

das-tard-ly (-li), *adv.* cowardly.

data, *pl.* of datum (q.v.).

date (dāt), *n.* the time of an epoch or transaction; that which specifies when a writing or inscription was executed; duration: the edible fruit of the date-palm: *v.t.* to mark with a date: *v.i.* to have a date; reckon.

date-tree (-trē), *n.* a species of palm.

da-tive (dā'tiv), *adj.* denoting the case of a noun, pronoun, or adjective which expresses the remoter object: usually indicated in English by *to* or *for* with the objective case: *n.* the dative case.

da-tum ('tum), *n.* [*pl.* data ('tă)], something assumed, known, or conceded for the basis of an argument or inference [usually in *pl.*].

daub (dawb), *v.t.* to cover or smear with adhesive matter; paint coarsely or unskilfully; plaster; flatter grossly: *n.* a coarse or rudely-executed painting; a smear; a cheap kind of mortar.

daub-ing ('ing), *n.* a coarse painting; the application of rough mortar to a wall to imitate stone.

daub-y ('i), *adj.* viscous, sticky; like a daub.

daugh-ter (daw'tēr), *n.* the female offspring of human parents; something conceived as feminine.

daugh-ter-in-law (-in-law), *n.* a son's wife.

daunt (dänt), *v.t.* to intimidate; dishearten.

daunt-less ('les), *adj.* fearless.

dau-phin (daw'fin), *n.* the title of the eldest son of the King of France from 1349 to 1830.

dav-en-port (dav'en-pōrt), *n.* a kind of small writing-desk or -table.

dav-it (dav'it), *n.* one of a pair of **f**-shaped uprights projecting over the side of a vessel for suspending or lowering a boat.

da-vy (dā'vi), *n.* [*pl.* davies ('viz)], a miner's safety-lamp surrounded by fine gauze wire, invented by Sir H. Davy as a protection against fire-damp.

Da-vy Jones (jōnz), *n.* a humorous name for the spirit of the sea; a sea-devil.

daw (daw), *n.* a bird of the crow family; a jackdaw.

daw-dle (daw'dl), *v.i.* to waste time in a trifling manner; loiter: *n.* a dawdler.

dawn (dawn), *v.i.* to begin to grow light; glimmer; break as the day: *n.* the first appearance of light in the morning; beginning.

dawn-ing ('ing), *n.* daybreak; beginning.

day (dā), *n.* the period of light between sunrise and sunset; daylight; sunshine; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoning from midnight to midnight (the civil day), or from noon to noon (the astronomical day): in the East, a distance that can be traveled in 24 hours; a specified time or period.

day-book ('book), *n.* a book in which the transactions of the day are entered in the order of their occurrence.

day-break ('brāk), *n.* the dawn.

day-dream ('drēm), *n.* a visionary fancy.

days of grace (grās), *n.pl.* the customary period (three days) allowed for the payment of a bill of exchange after it becomes due.

days-man (dāz'măn), *n.* [*pl.* daysmen ('men)], an umpire; a mediator.

day-spring (spring), *n.* the dawn (Luke i. 78).

daze (dāz), *v.t.* to dazzle: *n.* the state of being dazed.

daz-zle (daz'l), *v.t.* to overpower by a glare of light, or by splendor; dim by excess of light: *v.i.* to be confused by excess of light: *n.* excess of light.

dea-con (dē'kn), *n.* an inferior or subordinate church officer; a layman appointed to assist the minister and manage the temporal affairs of a church.

dead (ded), *adj.* destitute of life; inanimate; resembling death; inactive; unprofitable; monotonous; tasteless; unerring; without religious vitality; flat; not transmitting a current; deprived of civil rights; out of the game or play: *n.* dead persons individually or collectively; the point or degree of greatest lifelessness: *adv.* absolutely; exactly.

dead-beat ('bēt), *adj.* a movement with no recoil; thoroughly exhausted: *n.* a dead-beat escapement; one who lives by shifts or tricks.

dead-cen-ter (-sen'tĕr), *n.* that position of a crank in which the crank-axle, crank-pin, and the connecting rod are all in a straight line.

dead-en (ded'n), *v.t.* to diminish the acuteness, intensity, or vigor of; retard; blunt; render nonconductive; make insipid or stale; deprive of gloss or brilliancy; kill (trees) by girdling.

dead-eye (ded'ī), *n.* a round, flat block of wood encircled with an iron band and pierced with three holes to receive lanyards: used for setting up rigging.

dead-head ('hed), *n.* a person who has a free pass on railways or to places of amusement, &c.; a wooden buoy: *v.t.* to furnish free admission to: *v.i.* to travel or gain admission without payment.

dead let-ter (let'ĕr), *n.* an unclaimed letter, the owner for which cannot be found; that which has lost its authority.

dead-lift ('lift), *n.* a heavy weight; the last extremity.

dead-lights ('līts), *n.pl.* strong wooden shutters placed over cabin windows in stormy weather.

dead-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being deadly.

dead-load ('lōd), *n.* a constant motionless load.

dead-lock ('lok), *n.* a lock worked on one side by a handle, and on the other side by a key; a situation in which progress is impossible.

dead-ly ('li), *adj.* causing death; destructive; fatal; implacable: *adv.* implacably.
Syn. fatal, mortal.

dead-ness ('nes), *n.* absence of life; inactivity.

dead-reck-on-ing (-rek'un-ing), *n.* the calculation of a ship's place at sea by the log and the compass courses; allowing for drift, leeway, &c.

dead-set ('set), *n.* the fixed position of a dog in pointing game; a determined effort or attack: *adj.* determined to do something.

dead-wa-ter (-waw'ter), *n.* the water that closes in under the stern of a ship; eddy-water.

dead-weight ('wāt), *n.* the weight of the vehicle in addition to the load to be carried; freight charged for by weight instead of by bulk; the heaviest part of a ship's cargo.

dead-wind ('wind), *n.* a wind blowing directly opposite to a ship's course.

dead-work ('wērk), *n.* work at first unprofitable, but which leads the way to profitable production, as in opening a mine.

deaf (def), *adj.* deprived of hearing; unwilling to hear or pay regard to.

deaf-en (def'n), *v.t.* to make deaf; render impervious to sound.

deaf-en-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* making impervious to sound: *n.* material employed to deaden a floor or wall.

deaf-mute ('mūt), *n.* one deaf and dumb; dumb from lack of hearing.

deaf-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being deaf.

deal (dēl), *n.* an indefinite quantity, degree, or extent; a division of cards to the players; a mercantile combination; the wood of the fir or pine tree cut into boards or planks: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dealt; *p.pr.* dealing], to distribute, apportion, or divide; throw about; scatter: *v.i.* to have business; make a private arrangement.

deal-er ('ēr), *n.* one who deals; a trader.

deal-ing ('ing), *n.* conduct towards others; business intercourse; traffic [frequently *pl.*].

dealt, *p.t.* of deal.

dean (dēn), *n.* the presiding ecclesiastical dignitary in cathedral and collegiate churches; the president of a faculty in a college; the oldest member, by reason of service, in a constituted body of which he acts as president.

dean and chap-ter (chap'tēr), *n.* the governing body of a cathedral, comprising the dean, canons, or prebendaries.

dean-er-y (dēn'ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* deaneries (-iz)], the office, jurisdiction, or residence of a dean.

dear (dēr), *adj.* expensive; costly; marked by scarcity or dearth; beloved; highly esteemed; precious: *n.* a darling; favorite: *adv.* at a high price or rate: *interj.* expressing surprise, pity, or emotion.
Syn. precious, expensive.
Ant. (see despised, cheap).

dear-ly ('li), *adv.* with great affection; at a high price or rate.

dear-ness ('nes), *n.* affection; high price; scarcity.

dearth (dērth), *n.* want; scarcity; famine.

dear-y (dēr'i), *n.* a darling. Also dearie.

death (deth), *n.* extinction of life or feeling; the state of the dead; a general mortality; decay;

destruction; spiritual ruin after physical death (Rom. viii. 6).
Syn. departure, decease, demise.
Ant. (see life).

death-bell ('bel), *n.* a passing bell.

death-point ('point), *n.* the degree of heat or cold which destroys an animal organism.

death-rate ('rāt), *n.* the percentage of deaths, usually reckoned at per thousand, among the population of a country, city, &c., for a given period.

death's-head (s'hed), *n.* a skull, or representation of a skull, emblematic of death.

death-watch ('woch), *n.* a vigil beside a dying person; a guard set over a criminal prior to his execution; a small beetle which makes a ticking sound, superstitiously supposed to forebode death.

death-less ('les), *adj.* immortal.

death-ly ('li), *adj.* mortal; fatal.

de-bac-le (de-bak'l), *n.* the breaking up of ice on a river; a stampede; a violent flood carrying with it debris in great masses.

de-bar (de-bär'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* debarred, *p.pr.* debarring], to shut out; exclude; hinder from approach, enjoyment, or action; preclude [with *from*].

de-bark (de-bärk'), *v.i.* to disembark.

de-bar-ka-tion (-bär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of disembarking.

de-base (de-bās'), *v.t.* to reduce from a higher to a lower state; lower in character, virtue, purity, or quality.

de-base-ment ('ment), *n.* act of debasing.

de-ba-ta-ble (de-bā'tā-bl), *adj.* admitting of question or debate.

de-bate (de-bāt'), *v.t.* to contend for in words or arguments; meditate upon; deliberate together: *v.i.* to argue or discuss a point; reflect: *n.* contention in words or argument; discussion.

de-bauch (de-bawch'), *v.t.* to corrupt in morals or principles; seduce; pollute; vitiate: *n.* excess in eating and drinking; lewdness.

deb-au-chee (deb-o-shē' or dē-bō-shā'), *n.* a drunkard. [Fr.]

de-bauch-er-y (de-baw'chēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* debaucheries (-iz)], excessive intemperance; seduction from purity or virtue; corruption of fidelity.

de-ben-ture (de-ben'tūr), *n.* a written acknowledgment of a debt.

de-bil-i-tant (de-bil'i-tănt), *adj.* weakening.

de-bil-i-tate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to enfeeble; enervate.

de-bil-i-ta-tion (-i-tā'shun), *n.* enervation.

de-bil-i-ty (-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* debilities (-tiz)], abnormal functional weakness; languor.

deb-it (deb'it), *n.* that which is owing, entered on the debtor side of a ledger; opposed to credit: *adj.* relating to debts: *v.t.* to charge with debt; enter on the debtor's side of an account.

deb-o-nair (deb-o-nār'), *adj.* of gentle manners or breeding; elegant. [Fr.]

de-bouch (de-bōōsh'), *v.i.* to march out of a confined space into open ground.

dé-bou-ché (dā-bōō-shā'), *n.* an opening; a market for goods; an opening in military works for troops. [Fr.]

dé-bris (dā-brē' or deb-rē'), *n.* fragments; broken rubbish; loose pieces of rock, &c., at the base of a mountain.

debt (det), *n.* that which is due from one person to another; obligation; trespass.

debt-or ('ēr), *n.* one who owes something to another; one who is in debt.

dé-but (dā-bōō'), *n.* a first appearance in society, or before the public. [Fr.]

dé-bu-tant (-bōō-tăng'), *n.* one who makes a début: *fem.* débutante. [Fr.]

dec-ade (dek'ād) *n.* a group of ten; ten consecutive years. Also decad.

de-ca-dence (de-kā'dens), *n.* a state of decay. Also decadency.

de-ca-dent ('dent), *adj.* deteriorating.

dec-a-gon (dek'ă-gon), *n.* a plain figure having ten sides and ten angles.

dec-ag-o-nal (-ag'o-nal), *adj.* pertaining to a decagon.

dec-a-gramme ('ă-gram), *n.* a weight of ten grammes. Also decagram. [Fr.]

dec-a-he-dron (-hē'dron), *n.* [*pl.* decahedra ('drâ)], a solid bounded by ten plane faces.

dec-a-li-ter ('ă-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity containing 10 liters = 2 1-5 imperial gallons. [Fr.]

dec-a-logue ('ă-log), *n.* the ten commandments (Ex. xx.); the moral law.

dec-a-me-ter ('ă-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length of 10 meters = 32.8 feet. [Fr.]

de-camp (de-kamp'), *v.i.* to depart speedily; go away secretly or unceremoniously.

de-cant (de-kant'), *v.t.* to pour off gently.

de-can-ter ('tēr), *n.* an ornamental glass bottle for holding wines, &c.

de-cap-i-tate (de-kap'i-tāt), *v.t.* to behead.

de-cap-i-ta-tion (-i-tā'shun), *n.* beheading.

dec-a-pod (dek'ă-pod), *adj.* having ten feet or ten arms: *n.* a ten-footed crustacean, or ten-armed cephalopod.

De-cap-o-da (de-kap'o-dă), *n.pl.* the order of Crustacea which includes those having ten feet, as lobsters, crabs, shrimps, &c. Also cephalopods with ten arms.

de-car-bon-ate (de-kär'bon-āt), *v.t.* to deprive of carbon. Also decarbonize (-īz).

de-cär-bu-rize ('bū-rīz), *v.t.* to deprive of carbon.

de-care (dā-kar'), *n.* a superficial measure of 1,000 sq. meters = ¼ acre (nearly). [Fr.]

de-ca-stère (dek'ă-stēr), *n.* a solid measure, ten times a cubic meter = 13 cubic yards (nearly). [Fr.]

de-cay (de-kā'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decayed, *p.pr.* decaying], to become impaired; rot; decline or fall: *n.* deterioration; decline; rottenness; corruption.

Syn. consumption, impairment.

Ant. (see growth).

de-cease (de-sēs'), *v.i.* to die: *n.* death.

de-ceit (de-sēt'), *n.* deception; falsehood.

Syn. imposition, trick, delusion, guile, treachery, sham.

Ant. (see truthfulness).

de-ceit-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of deceit.

de-ceit-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a deceitful manner.

de-ceit-ful-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being deceitful.

de-ceiv-a-ble (-sēv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, deceived.

de-ceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to mislead or cause to err; delude; impose upon; disappoint.

Syn. overreach, gull, dupe, cheat.

De-cem-ber (dē-sem'bēr), *n.* the twelfth month of the year.

de-cem-vir ('vēr), *n.* [*pl.* decemviri ('vi-rī)], one of ten Roman magistrates, especially one of those who possessed absolute authority in ancient Rome (451-449 B. C.), and edited the laws known as the Twelve Tables.

de-cem-vi-rate (-rāt), *n.* a body of ten men in authority; their office, or term of office.

de-cen-cy (dē'sen-si), *n.* [*pl.* decencies (-siz)], the state of being decent, or modest.

de-cen-ni-al (de-sen'i-ăl), *adj.* lasting for or occurring every ten years.

de-cent (dē'sent), *adj.* decorous; becoming; respectable; modest; passable.

de-cep-tion (de-sep'shun), *n.* the act of deceiving; the state of being deceived; fraud.

de-cep-tive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to deceive.

dec-i-are (des-i-ār'), *n.* a unit of superficial measurement, the tenth part of an are = 107.6 square feet. [Fr.]

de-cid-a-ble (de-sīd'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being decided.

de-cide (de-sīd'), *v.t.* to bring to an issue or conclusion; fix the end of; resolve: *v.i.* to give a judgment or decision; arbitrate.

Syn. determine, settle, adjudicate, terminate, resolve.

de-cid-ed ('ed), *adj.* free from ambiguity; determined; unquestionable; resolute.

de-cid-u-ous (-sid'ū-us), *adj.* falling off at maturity, or in season; shed periodically.

dec-i-gramme (des'i-gram), *n.* a metric weight, 1-10th of a gramme = 1.54 grains troy (nearly). Also decigram. [Fr.]

dec-i-li-ter ('i-lē-tr), *n.* a measure of capacity, 1-10th of a liter = 3.52 fluid ounces. [Fr.]

de-cil-lion (de-sil'yun), *n.* in France and the United States a unit followed by 33 ciphers; in England a unit followed by 60 ciphers.

dec-i-mal ('i-mâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or based upon, the number 10: *n.* a decimal fraction.

dec-i-mal place (plās), *n.* the place of a figure after the decimal point.

dec-i-mal point (point), *n.* a dot separating a decimal fraction from a whole number, also indicating when standing alone its fractional character.

dec-i-mal sys-tem (sis'tem), *n.* a system of reckoning or measuring by 10, or powers of 10.

dec-i-mal-ly (-li), *adv.* by tens.

dec-i-mate (des'i-māt), *v.t.* to select by lot and put to death, or punish, every tenth man; destroy a large proportion of.

dec-i-ma-tion (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of decimating; destruction on a large scale.

dec-i-me-ter ('i-mē-tr), *n.* a measure of length, 1-10th of a meter = 3.937 inches. [Fr.]

de-ci-pher (de-sī'fēr), *v.t.* to read (secret or difficult writing); discover or make out the meaning of; solve; unravel.

Syn. read, spell, interpret.

de-ci-sion (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of deciding; determination; judgment; settlement.

Syn. conclusion, resolution, firmness. *Ant.* (see vacillation).

de-ci-sive (-sī'siv), *adj.* final; conclusive.

dec-i-stère (des-i-stār'), *n.* a cubic measure, 1-10th of a stère = 3.532 cubic feet. [Fr.]

deck (dek), *v.t.* to array in finery or ornaments; adorn; to furnish with a deck: *n.* the plank flooring of a ship.

deck-le-edged (dek'l-ejd), *adj.* having the edges rough and uncut; said of books.

de-claim (de-klām'), *v.t.* to speak in a rhetorical style; speak as an exercise in elocution; harangue.

dec-la-ma-tion (dek-lă-mā'shun), *n.* the art of declaiming according to rhetorical rules; impassioned oratory; distinct and correct enunciation of words in vocal music.

Syn. oratory, elocution, harangue, effusion, debate.

de-clam-a-to-ry (de-klam'ă-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, declamation; noisy in style; appealing to the passions.

dec-la-ra-tion (dek-lă-rā'shun), *n.* the act of declaring or proclaiming; that which is declared; an assertion; publication; a statement reduced to writing.

Syn. avowal, manifestation, statement, profession.

de-clar-a-tive (de-klar'ă-tiv), *adj.* explanatory.

de-clar-a-to-ry ('ă-to-ri), *adj.* affirmative.

de-clare (de-klār'), *v.t.* to make known; tell openly or publicly; proclaim formally; publish; make a solemn affirmation before witnesses; make a full statement as to

goods, &c.: *v.i.* to make a declaration; avow [with *for* or *against*].

de-clen-sion (-klen'shun), *n.* decline; a falling off, or away; deterioration; the inflection of nouns, pronouns, and adjectives.

de-clin-a-ble (-klin'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being declined.

de-clin-al ('ăl), *adj.* sloping downwards.

dec-li-nate (dek'li-nāt), *adj.* curved downwards.

dec-li-na-tion (dek-li-nā'shun), *n.* the act or state of bending, or moving, downwards; oblique variation from some definite direction; deterioration; decay; the angular distance of a heavenly body N. or S. of the equator; non-acceptance.

de-cline (de-klin'), *v.i.* to incline from a right line; bend or lean downwards; droop; draw to a close; become weak; deviate from rectitude: *v.t.* to refuse; bend downwards; depress; inflect: *n.* diminution; decay; deterioration; consumption.

de-clin-o-graph ('o-grăf), *n.* an automatic registering instrument for recording astronomical declinations.

dec-li-nom-e-ter (dek-li-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the declination of the magnetic needle.

de-cliv-i-tous (de-kliv'i-tus), *adj.* moderately steep.

de-cliv-i-ty (-kliv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* declivities (-tiz)], a gradual descent; deviation from a horizontal line; opposed to acclivity.

de-coct (de-kokt'), *v.t.* the act of boiling anything to extract its essence.

de-coc-tion (-kok'shun), *n.* an extract obtained by boiling or digesting in hot water.

de-co-here (dē-ko-hēr'), *v.t.* to cease cohering; break connection; a term used in wireless telegraphy.

de-col-late (-kol'āt), *v.t.* to behead.

de-col-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of beheading.

dé-col-le-té (dā-kol-e-tā'), *adj.* cut low in the neck so as to expose the neck and shoulders: said of a dress. Décolletée, *fem.* wearing a low-necked dress. [Fr.]

de-com-po-sa-ble (dē-kom-pō'zā-bl), *adj.* capable of being decomposed.

de-com-pose (dē-kom-pōz'), *v.t.* to resolve into constituent elements; cause to decay or rot: *v.i.* to become decomposed; putrefy.

de-com-pos-ite (-poz'īt), *adj.* compounded of compounds.

de-com-po-si-tion (-po-zish'un), *n.* the act of resolving into constituent elements; analysis; disintegration.

dec-o-rate (dek'o-rāt), *v.t.* to ornament, embellish, adorn, or beautify; confer a badge of honor upon; grace.

dec-o-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* the art of decorating; an ornament or embellishment; a badge of honor.

Dec-o-ra-tion Day (dā), *n.* the day (May 30) on which the graves of those who fell in the Civil War (1861-65) are decorated. Also Memorial Day.

dec-o-ra-tive ('o-rā-tiv), *adj.* tending to decoration.

dec-o-ra-tor (-tēr), *n.* one who decorates; an artist or artisan who decorates rooms, &c.

de-co-rous (de-kō' or dek'ēr-us), *adj.* marked by propriety; decent; fit; proper.

de-cor-ti-cate (de-kôr'ti-kāt), *v.t.* to remove the bark, husk, or peel from.

de-co-rum (de-kō'rum), *n.* propriety and decency of words, dress, and conduct.

de-cos-tate (-kos'tāt), *adj.* without ribs.

de-coy (de-koi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decoyed, *p.pr.* decoying], to lead or allure into danger by artifice: *v.i.* to be allured by means of a decoy: *n.* a deceptive stratagem; a lure; a piece of enclosed water into which wild fowl are induced to enter.

de-coy-duck (-duk), *n.* a tame, or imitation, duck

used to allure wild fowl: hence a person who entraps others.

de-crease (de-krēs'), *v.i.* to become less; diminish; abate; wane; fail: *v.t.* to cause to grow less; reduce gradually in size or extent; dwindle: *n.* gradual diminution, or decay; the amount or degree of lessening; the wane of the moon.

Syn. lessen, decline, retrench, curtail, reduce.

Ant. (see growth).

de-cree (de-krē'), *n.* an ordinance, law, or edict; a judicial decision; the award of an umpire or arbitrator; the predetermined purpose of God: *v.t.* to determine by a decree; ordain; constitute by edict; assign: *v.i.* to make a decree; determine.

dec-re-ment (dek're-ment), *n.* diminution.

de-crep-it (de-krep'it), *adj.* enfeebled by age, or infirmity; wasted; worn out.

de-crep-i-tate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to calcine (as salt) in a strong heat, causing a crackling sound.

de-crep-i-tude ('i-tūd), *n.* physical infirmity caused by old age.

de-cres-cent (-kres'ent), *adj.* growing less.

de-cre-tal (-krē'tăl), *n.* a papal decree; a book of edicts.

de-cre-tive ('tiv), *adj.* having the authority of a decree.

dec-re-to-ry (dek're-to-ri), *adj.* judicial; settled.

de-cri-al (de-krī'ăl), *n.* clamorous censure.

de-cri-er ('ēr), *n.* one who censures.

de-cry (de-krī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* decried, *p.pr.* decrying], to blame clamorously; cry down; censure; disparage.

de-cum-bent (-kum'bent), *adj.* lying down; prostrate; reclining.

dec-u-ple (dek'ū-pl), *adj.* tenfold: *n.* a number repeated 10 times: *v.t.* to increase tenfold.

de-cur-rent (-kur'ent), *adj.* running, or extending, downward: said of a plant.

de-cur-sive ('siv), *adj.* running down.

de-cus-sate (-kus'āt), *v.i.* to intersect or cross at an acute angle: *adj.* intersected.

ded-i-cate (ded'i-kāt), *v.t.* to set apart by a solemn act or religious ceremony; devote or set apart to some work or duty; inscribe, as a literary work.

Syn. devote, consecrate, offer, set, apportion.

ded-i-ca-tion (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of dedicating; an inscription or address.

ded-i-ca-tor ('i-kā-tēr), *n.* one who dedicates.

ded-i-ca-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, composing, or constituting, a dedication.

de-duce (de-dūs'), *v.t.* to gather by reasoning; infer; derive [with *from* or *out of*].

de-duct (de-dukt'), *v.t.* to take away.

de-duc-tion (-duk'shun), *n.* the act or process of deducting; subtraction.

de-duc-tive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to deduction.

de-duc-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* by deduction.

deed (dēd), *n.* that which is done by a responsible agent; an act; an illustrious achievement; a written instrument for the transfer of real estate: *v.t.* to convey by deed.

Syn. act, action, commission, instrument, document.

deem (dēm), *v.t.* to think; determine: *v.i.* to have, or be of, an opinion; judge.

Syn. estimate, consider, suppose, conceive.

deem-ster (dēm'stēr), *n.* a judge or umpire; the title of either of the two chief judges of the Isle of Man. Also dempster.

deep (dēp), *adj.* extending far below the surface; low in situation; penetrating; sagacious; profound; difficult to understand; absorbed; grave in tone, or low in pitch; strongly colored: *n.* that which is of great depth; a great body of water.

Syn. subterranean, submerged, designing, abstruse, learned.

Ant. (see shallow).

deep-en ('en), *v.t.* to make deep or deeper; make darker; make sad; cloud: *v.i.* to become deep or deeper.

deep-laid ('lād), *adj.* well-concerted.

deep-ness ('nes), *n.* depth; profundity.

deep-sea ('sē), *adj.* pertaining to the open sea, or deeper parts of the ocean.

deer (dēr), *n. sing. & pl.* a general name for solid-horned ruminants of the genus Cervus.

deer-hound ('hound), *n.* a staghound.

deer-lick ('lik), *n.* a spot of salt ground, resorted to by deer to lick the earth.

deer-stalk-ing ('stawk-ing), *n.* the hunting of deer by stealing upon them unawares.

de-face (de-fās'), *v.t.* to mar or destroy the surface of; disfigure; impair the legibility of; injure; spoil.

Syn. mar, disfigure, impair, efface.
Ant. (see beautify).

de-face-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of defacing; the condition of being defaced; injury.

de-fal-cate (de-fal'kāt), *v.t.* to cut off; deduct; reduce; *v.t.* to embezzle money held in trust.

de-fal-ca-tion (-fal-kā'shun), *n.* a deficit of funds through a breach of trust; embezzlement; diminution.

de-fal-ca-tor (de-fāl'kā-tēr), *n.* an embezzler.

def-a-ma-tion (def-ā-mā'shun), *n.* the act of injuring one's good name or reputation without justification, either orally, or by a written communication.

de-fam-a-to-ry (de-fam'ā-to-ri), *adj.* containing that which is injurious to the character or reputation.

de-fame (de-fām'), *v.t.* to injure or destroy the good reputation of; accuse falsely; asperse; vilify.

de-fault (de-fawlt'), *n.* failure or omission to do any act; failure to satisfy the acts required in a lawsuit: *v.t.* to make a default in; neglect.

Syn. lapse, forfeit, omission, absence, want, failure.

de-fault-er ('ēr), *n.* one who makes a default; one who fails to make a proper account of money or property intrusted to his charge.

de-fea-sance (de-fē'zans), *n.* the annulment of a contract or deed.

de-feat (de-fēt'), *v.t.* to overcome or vanquish; frustrate; baffle: *n.* the act of defeating; overthrow.

def-e-cate (def'e-kāt), *v.t.* to clarify: *v.i.* to become clear; discharge excrementitious matter from the bowels.

def-e-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* clarification; evacuation from the bowels.

def-e-ca-tor (def'e-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, purifies or cleanses; an apparatus for removing feculent matter from juices, &c.

de-fect (de-fekt'), *n.* an imperfection, moral or physical; insufficiency; fault; error.

Syn. imperfection, flaw, blemish.
Ant. (see beauty, improvement).

de-fec-tion (-fek'shun), *n.* a falling away from duty or allegiance; desertion.

de-fec-tive ('tiv), *adj.* having a defect or flaw of any kind; incomplete; faulty; wanting some of the usual grammatical forms.

de-fend (de-fend'), *v.t.* to guard or protect; maintain; vindicate one's legal rights by force of argument or evidence: *v.i.* to formally enter a defense to an action.

Syn. guard, protect, justify.

de-fend-ant ('ānt), *n.* a person who is sued or accused in a civil or criminal court.

de-fense (de-fens'), *n.* the act or state of defending or being defended; protection; vindication by force or argument; a defendant's plea or answer.

Syn. excuse, bulwark, rampart.

de-fen-si-bil-i-ty (-fen-si-bil'i-ti), *adj.* the quality of being defensible.

de-fen-si-ble ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being defended.

de-fen-sive (-fen'siv), *adj.* serving to defend or protect; carried on in defense.

de-fer (de-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deferred, *p.pr.* deferring], to put off to a future time; delay: *v.i.* to procrastinate.

Syn. postpone, prorogue, adjourn.
Ant. (see impel, expedite).

def-er-ence (def'ēr-ens), *n.* a yielding to the opinions or wishes of another; regard.

def-er-ent ('ēr-ent), *adj.* conveying: *n.* that which conveys or carries; a duct or vessel in the body which conveys fluids.

def-er-en-tial (-ēr-en'shâl), *adj.* characterized by, or expressing, deference.

def-er-en-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* respectfully.

de-fer-ment (de-fēr'ment), *n.* delay.

de-fi-ance (-fī'ans), *n.* contemptuous disregard; a challenge.

de-fi-ant ('ânt), *adj.* characterized by defiance.

de-fi-cien-cy (-fish'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* deficiencies (-siz)], the state of being deficient; incompleteness; insufficiency; scarcity.

de-fi-cient ('ent), *adj.* wanting; incomplete.

Syn. short, inadequate, scanty.
Ant. (see complete).

def-i-cit (def'i-sit), *n.* a falling off, or deficiency, in amount or quantity, especially of receipts.

de-fi-er (de-fī'ēr), *n.* one who defies.

def-i-lade (def-i-lād'), *v.t.* to raise, as a rampart, so as to protect the lines of the defending parts from guns placed in a high position.

de-file (de-fīl'), *v.t.* to make foul or impure; tarnish; corrupt the chastity of: *v.i.* to march off in a file: *n.* a long narrow mountainous pass; a marching in file.

Syn. pollute, corrupt, sully.
Ant. (see beautify).

de-file-ment ('ment), *n.* moral or physical pollution.

de-fi-na-ble (-fīn'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being defined.

de-fine (de-fīn'), *v.t.* to determine the limits of; describe the nature or properties of.

Syn. fix, settle, limit.

def-i-nite (def'i-nit), *adj.* having fixed or distinct limits; certain; pointing out.

def-i-nite-ly (-li), *adv.* certainly; distinctly.

def-i-ni-tion (-nish'un), *n.* a brief description or explanation of the precise meaning of a term, phrase, &c.; a concise statement.

de-fin-i-tive (de-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* determining; conclusive: *n.* a word used in grammar to define the signification of a noun.

def-la-grate (def'lâ-grāt), *v.t.* to set fire to: *v.i.* to burn with sudden and sparkling combustion.

def-la-gra-tor ('lâ-grā-tēr), *n.* an instrument for producing combustion of metallic substances by electricity.

de-flect (de-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend from a straight line: *v.i.* to swerve; bend or turn aside; deflex.

de-flec-tion (-flek'shun), *n.* a bending.

de-flec-tive ('tiv), *adj.* causing deflection.

de-flec-tor ('tēr), *n.* a plate or cone in a furnace or lamp to bring flames or gases into close contact, and thus increase combustion.

de-flex. Same as deflect.

de-flex-ure (-flek'shūr), *n.* a bending down.

de-flower (de-flour'), *v.t.* to deprive of flowers or bloom; despoil of pristine grace or beauty; deprive of virginity.

def-lu-ent (def'lū-ent), *adj.* running downward: *n.* a river rising in a lake.

de-fol-i-ate (de-fōl'i-āt), *v.t.* to deprive of leaves.

de-for-est (de-for'est), *v.t.* to clear of forest; cut down, clear away, or destroy the trees of.

de-form (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to render ugly or unshapely; disfigure; mar.

de-form-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deformities (-tiz)], physical malformation; disfigurement; want of beauty or harmony.

de-fraud (-frawd'), *v.t.* to deprive of some right or interest by deception; cheat; withhold wrongfully.

de-fray (de-frā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* defrayed, *p.pr.* defraying], to discharge (the expenses of anything); pay; settle.
Syn. liquidate, pay, discharge.

de-fray-al ('ăl), *n.* the act of defraying.

deft (deft), *adj.* dexterous; handy; clever.

de-funct (de-fungkt'), *adj.* dead; extinct: *n.* a dead person; the dead (collectively).

de-fy (-fī'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* defied, *p.pr.* defying], to challenge or provoke to strife; set at defiance; resist openly.

de-gen-er-a-cy (de-jen'ĕr-ă-si), *n.* the state of being degenerate.

de-gen-er-ate ('ĕr-āt), *v.i.* to become inferior in goodness or quality; become of a lower type; pass to an inferior or worse state; deteriorate: *adj.* (et or āt) deteriorated; degraded: *n.* a degenerate person or organism.

de-gen-er-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* in a degenerate manner.

de-gen-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act, state, or process of growing worse; degeneracy; decline; the morbid impairment of any structural tissue or organ.

deg-lu-ti-tion (deg-lōō-tish'un), *n.* swallowing.

de-gote (de-gōt'), *n.* oil distilled from the white birch: used for Russian leather.

deg-ra-da-tion (deg-ră-dā'shun), *n.* the act of degrading.

de-grade (de-grād'), *v.t.* to reduce in grade or rank; deprive of honors, office, or dignity; lower physically or morally; tone down; diminish; wear away.

de-gree (de-grē'), *n.* a step or grade; rank or station; relationship between a person and the next in line of descent; rank conferred by a diploma after examination; one of three degrees in the comparison of an adjective or adverb; a certain amount or interval; the 360th part of the circumference of a circle; 60 geographical miles.
Syn. grade, extent, measure.

de-hisce (de-his'), *v.i.* to gape open.

de-his-cence ('ens), *n.* the opening of a capsule for the discharge of seeds, or of anthers for the discharge of pollen.

de-his-cent ('ent), *adj.* opening.

de-i-fi-ca-tion (dē-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of deifying; apotheosis.

de-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deified, *p.pr.* deifying], to make, or exalt to the rank of, a deity; idolize.

deign (dān), *v.i.* to condescend; vouchsafe: *v.t.* to permit.

de-ism (dē'izm), *n.* the creed of a deist.

de-ist ('ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a personal God, but not in revealed religion.

de-ist-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to deism, or deists.

de-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deities (-tiz)], a god, goddess, or person worshipped as a divine being.

De-i-ty, *n.* God; Jehovah; the character, nature, or attributes of God; the Godhead.

de-ject (de-jekt'), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; sadden.

de-jec-tion (-jek'shun), *n.* lowness of spirits; melancholy; depression; evacuation.

dé-jeu-ner (dā-zhu-nā'), *n.* the first formal meal of the day. [Fr.]

de-laine (de-lān'), *n.* a light textile fabric of wool and cotton.

de-lay (de-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* delayed, *p.pr.* delaying], to postpone; hinder for a time: *v.i.* to act or proceed slowly: *n.* postponement; procrastination.

de-le (dē'lē), *v.t.* to take out (a letter, &c.), in proof reading: *n.* a mark (ℌ) that a letter, &c., is to be deleted.

de-lec-ta-bil-i-ty (de-lek-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being delectable.

de-lec-ta-ble ('tă-bl), *adj.* pleasing; delightful.

de-lec-ta-bly (-li), *adv.* delightfully.

de-lec-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* delight; pleasure.

del-e-gate (del'e-gāt), *v.t.* to send as a representative with authority to act; entrust; commit: *n.* one sent to represent and act for others.

Syn. legate, deputy, representative, substitute.

del-e-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of delegating; a person or body of persons chosen to act for others.

de-lete (de-lēt'), *v.t.* to blot out; erase.

del-e-te-ri-ous (-tē'ri-us), *adj.* harmful, morally or physically; poisonous.

delf (delf), *n.* glazed earthenware.

de-lib-er-ate (de-lib'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to think upon or consider; weigh in the mind; ponder: *v.i.* to take counsel with one's self or others: *adj.* (-ĕt or āt), circumspect; slow in determining or in action; well-considered.

Syn. consider, meditate, consult, ponder, debate.

de-lib-er-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* with careful consideration.

de-lib-er-ate-ness (-nes), *n.* circumspection.

de-lib-er-a-tion (-ĕr-ā'shun), *n.* calm and careful consideration; slowness in action.

de-lib-er-a-tive (-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or acting with, deliberation.

de-li-ca-cy (del'i-kă-si), *n.* [*pl.* delicacies (-siz)], the state or quality of being delicate; agreeableness to the taste or other senses; grace; sensitiveness; refinement; sensibility; consideration for the feelings of others; susceptibility to disease.

Syn. nicety, dainty, refinement, tact, softness, modesty.

Ant. (see boorishness, indelicacy).

del-i-cate (-ket, or kāt), *adj.* pleasing to the taste; tender; refined.

del-i-ca-tes-sen (-kā-tes'en), *p.pl.* table delicacies.

de-li-cious (de-lish'us), *adj.* highly pleasing to the senses, taste, or mind; exquisite.

Syn. sweet, palatable.

Ant. (see nauseous).

de-lict (likt'), *n.* an offense; a misdemeanor.

de-light (de-līt'), *v.t.* to gratify or please greatly; charm: *v.i.* be highly gratified or pleased (with *in*): *n.* an extreme degree of pleasure; high satisfaction; joy.

Syn. enjoyment, pleasure, happiness, transport, ecstasy, gladness, rapture, bliss.

Ant. (see annoyance).

de-light-ful ('fool), *adj.* affording delight.

de-lim-it (-lim'it), *v.t.* to mark out or fix the limits of, as territory; bound.

de-lin-e-ate (-lin'e-āt), *v.t.* to mark out with lines; sketch; portray; describe minutely and accurately in words.

de-lin-e-a-tion (-e-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of delineating; a sketch, description, &c.

de-lin-e-a-tor ('e-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who delineates.

de-lin-e-a-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* delineating.

de-lin-quen-cy (-ling'kwen-si), *n.* [*pl.* delinquencies (-siz)], neglect of, or failure in, duty; a misdeed; fault.

de-lin-quent ('kwent), *adj.* falling short of duty: *n.* one who neglects, or fails to perform, a duty; an offender.

del-i-quesce (del-i-kwes'), *v.i.* to melt and become liquid by absorbing moisture from the atmosphere.

del-i-ques-cence ('ens), *n.* the act, property, or state of deliquescing.

del-i-ques-cent ('ent), *adj.* liquefying or melting on exposure to the atmosphere.

de-lir-i-ous (de-lir'i-us), *adj.* light-headed; insane; frantic with delight.

de-lir-i-um ('i-um), *n.* excitement and aberration of the mind, caused by fever, &c.

de-lir-i-um tre-mens (trē'mens), *n.* a disease of the brain caused by the excessive and prolonged use of intoxicating liquors.

de-liv-er (de-liv'ēr), *v.t.* to set free; save; yield possession or control of; send forth vigorously; discharge; communicate; speak; disburden of a child.
Syn. liberate, free, rescue, pronounce, give, hand over.
Ant. (see retain).

de-liv-er-ance ('ēr-ăns), *n.* the act of delivering; rescue; an authoritative utterance by an official or judge on some technical point.

de-liv-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* deliveries (-riz)], a setting free; a surrender; transfer; manner of utterance; a distribution of letters, &c.; the act or manner of delivering a ball; parturition.

dell (del), *n.* a small secluded valley.

Del-phic (del'fik), *adj.* pertaining to Delphi, or to the famous sanctuary of Apollo, or the games celebrated there.

Del-sarte (del-särt'), *n.* the name given to a system of dramatic training.

del-ta (del'tă), *n.* [*pl.* deltas ('tăz)], an alluvial deposit, shaped like the Greek letter Δ formed at the mouth of a river.

del-ta-ic (-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a delta.

del-toid ('toid), *adj.* shaped like a delta (Δ); pertaining to the deltoid muscle of the shoulder.

de-lude (de-lōōd'), *v.t.* to impose upon the mind or judgment of; beguile; deceive.

del-uge (del'ūj), *n.* an inundation; a great overflowing of the land by water, especially that of the time of Noah (Genesis vii.); a sudden and resistless calamity: *v.t.* to overwhelm.

de-lul (de-lōōl'), *n.* a female dromedary.

de-lu-sion (-lōō-zhun), *n.* the act of deluding; deceit; imposition; illusion.
Syn. error, fallacy, hallucination.

de-lu-sive (-lōō'siv), *adj.* tending to delude or deceive; deceptive. Also delusory.

de-luxe (de-lūks'), made unusually fine or elegant; as an edition *de luxe* of Shakespeare's plays.

delve (delv), *v.t.* to open with a spade; fathom; pentrate.

de-mag-net-ize (de-mag'net-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of magnetic properties.

dem-a-gog-ic (dem-ă-gog'ik), *adj.* characteristic of a demagogue. Also demagogical.

dem-a-gog-ism ('ă-gog-izm), *n.* the principles or practice of a demagogue.

dem-a-gogue ('ă-gog), *n.* a popular and factious orator, especially one who inveighs against constituted authority.

de-mand (de-mănd), *v.t.* to claim as by right or authority; ask in a peremptory manner; summon: *n.* an authoritative claim; a peremptory request; the state of being much sought after.

de-mar-ca-tion (-mär-kā'shun), *n.* the act of defining, or marking, the bounds of.

dem-arch (dēm'ärk), *n.* the ruler of a deme or district in ancient Greece.

de-mean (de-mēn'), *v.t.* to behave (with *self*).

de-mean-or ('ēr), *n.* behavior; deportment.

de-ment (-ment'), *v.t.* to make insane.

de-ment-ed (-men'ted), *p.adj.* insane; mad.

de-men-tia (-men'shi-ă), *n.* insanity.

de-mesne (de-mēn'), *n.* landed estate attached to a manor: *adj.* pertaining to a demesne.

dem-i (dem'i), a prefix signifying *half*, used in composition, as *demi*-quaver, a note equal in duration to *half* a quaver.

dem-i-god (dem'i-god), *n.* an inferior deity; one whose nature is partly divine; the offspring

of a god and a human being; a deified hero.

dem-i-john (-jon), *n.* a large glass bottle with a small neck and large body, usually incased in wickerwork.

de-mis-a-ble (de-mīz'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being demised.

de-mise (-miz'), *n.* the transfer of a right to, or of a title in, an estate through death or forfeiture: death, especially of a royal personage; the conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease for a term of years or in fee simple: *v.t.* to give or grant by will: *v.i.* to pass by bequest or inheritance.

de-mis-sion (de-mish'un), *n.* a giving up of an office; resignation.

de-mo-bil-ize (-mō'bil-īz), *v.t.* to disband or dismiss (troops that have been mobilized); change from a war to a peace footing.

de-moc-ra-cy (-mok'rā-si), *n.* [*pl.* democracies (-siz)], government by the people collectively through elected representatives; political or social equality.

De-moc-ra-cy, *n.* the Democratic party or its principles.

dem-o-crat (dem'ō-krat), *n.* one who advocates and upholds the principles of democracy.

Dem-o-crat, *n.* a member of the Democratic party.

dem-o-crat-ic (-krat'ik), or **dem-o-crat-ic-al** (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to democracy.

dem-o-crat-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a democratic manner.

dem-oi-selle (dem-wä-zel'), *n.* a young lady, or unmarried woman; the Numidian crane; a handsome small dragon-fly.

de-mol-ish (de-mol'ish), *v.t.* to throw down; reduce to ruins; destroy; annihilate.

Syn. raze, ruin, overthrow.

Ant. (see build, repair).

dem-o-li-tion (dem-o-lish'un), *n.* the act or process of demolishing; destruction.

de-mon (dē'mon), *n.* an evil spirit; devil; a guardian spirit or genius.

de-mon-e-tize (-mon'e-tīz), *v.t.* to deprive of standard value, as currency; withdraw from use as money.

de-mo-ni-ac (-mō'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or influenced by, demons; characteristic of a demon or evil spirit. Also demoniacal: *n.* a lunatic.

de-mon-ism (dē'mon-izm), *n.* belief in demons; the nature of a demon.

de-mon-ol-a-try (-ol'ă-tri), *n.* devil worship.

de-mon-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* a treatise on demons or evil spirits, as connected with the science of religion, or popular superstitions.

de-mon-stra-ble (de-mon'strā-bl), *adj.* capable of being demonstrated.

de-mon-strate (de-mon' or dem'-on-strāt), *v.t.* to prove beyond the possibility of a doubt; teach by examples: *v.i.* to organize, or take part in, a party demonstration.

Syn. prove, show, exhibit, illustrate.

dem-on-stra-tion (dem-on-strā'-shun), *n.* the act of demonstrating; a proof beyond the possibility of a doubt; manifestation; a public exhibition of sympathy with some political or social movement; the exhibition and description of examples in art and science teaching, especially anatomy.

Syn. certainty, evidence, proof, deduction.

de-mon-stra-tive ('stra-tiv), *adj.* having the power of demonstration; conclusive; manifesting the feelings openly and strongly: *n.* a demonstrative pronoun.

dem-on-strat-or ('on-strāt-ēr), *n.* one who demonstrates; a teacher of practical anatomy, or physical science.

de-mor-al-ize (de-mor'ăl-īz), *v.t.* to corrupt, or undermine, the morals of; deprive of spirit or energy; throw into confusion.

de-mot-ic (-mot'ik), *adj.* of the people; pertaining to

the simplified form of Egyptian writing.

de-mul-cent (-mul'sent), *adj.* softening; lenitive: *n.* a medicine which allays irritation.

de-mur (de-mur'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* demurred, *p.pr.* demurring], to hesitate; raise objections; to interpose a demurrer; *n.* an objection or exception.

de-mure (-mūr'), *adj.* grave; sober; decorous in bearing; affectedly modest or grave.

de-mure-ly (-li), *adv.* in a demure manner.

de-mure-ness ('nes), *n.* quality of being demure.

de-mur-rage (-mur'ej), *n.* the compensation paid by the freighter for the detention of a vessel in port beyond the stipulated time.

de-mur-rer ('ēr), *n.* an issue on a point of law.

de-my (de-mī'), *n.* [*pl.* demies (-mīz')], a particular size of writing and printing paper, 15 x 20 inches, and 17½ x 22 inches respectively.

den (den), *n.* the hollow cave of a wild beast; lair; subterraneous retreat; a squalid place of residence; a small or secluded apartment, used as a retreat for work and leisure.

den-a-ry (den'ā-ri), *adj.* containing ten: *n.* the number 10.

de-na-tion-al-ize (de-nash'un-ål-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of national rights or character; render local.

de-nat-u-ral-ize (-nat'ū-rål-īz), *v.t.* to make unnatural; divest of the acquired rights of citizenship in a foreign country.

de-na-tured (dē-nā'tūrd), *adj.* changed in nature or character; made unfit for its ordinary use by addition of other materials, as *denatured alcohol.*

den-drite (den'drīt), *n.* a stone or mineral with tree-like markings.

den-droid ('droid), *adj.* resembling a tree in appearance; arborescent.

den-drol-o-gy (-drol'o-ji), *n.* the natural history of trees; a treatise on trees.

den-drom-e-ter (-drom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for taking the heights and diameters of trees to ascertain their contents.

den-gue (den'gā), *n.* the West Indian name for the *dandy fever*, an acute febrile epidemic disease with pain in the bones, and skin eruption.

de-ni-al (de-nī'ål), *n.* refusal; contradiction; non-compliance.

den-im (den'im), *n.* a coarse twilled cotton goods.

den-i-zen (den'i-zen), *n.* an inhabitant; citizen; an alien who has received letters patent admitting him to the rights of citizenship.

de-nom-i-nate (de-nom'i-nat), *v.t.* to designate; characterize by an epithet; name: *adj.* made up of units of a specified kind.

de-nom-i-na-tion (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of designating; a sect, class, or division.

de-nom-i-na-tion-al (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or carried on by, a sect.

de-nom-i-na-tion-al-ism (-ål-izm), *n.* a denominational or class spirit; the opinion that education should be carried out through religious bodies.

de-nom-i-na-tion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by sects.

de-nom-i-na-tive ('i-nå-tiv), *adj.* giving a name; formed from a substantive or adjectival stem; connotative: *n.* a verb formed from a substantive or adjectival stem.

de-nom-i-na-tor ('i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, denominates; the expression of a fraction which, when placed below the line, gives the name or value to the unit.

de-no-ta-ble (de-nō'tå-bl), *adj.* that may be denoted.

de-no-ta-tive (-nō'tā-tiv), *adj.* having the power to denote or point out; significant.

de-note (de-nōt'), *v.t.* to signify or identify by a visible sign; indicate; betoken.

dé-noue-ment (dā-nōō-mäng'), *n.* the act of unraveling or solving a plot; outcome. [Fr.]

de-nounce (de-nouns'), *v.t.* to threaten or accuse publicly; censure; stigmatize; lay claim to (a new, or an abandoned, mine).

dense (dens), *adj.* thick; compact; intense.

den-si-ty (den'si-ti), *n.* compactness; mass of matter per unit of volume; depth of shade.

dent (dent), *n.* a slight depression caused by a blow or pressure; the tooth of a wheel; a cog, card, comb, or metallic brush: *v.t.* to make a dent in.

den-tal (den'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the teeth; pronounced by the aid of the teeth: *n.* a letter pronounced by the aid of the teeth.

den-ta-ry ('tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to teeth.

den-tate ('tāt), *adj.* toothed. Also dentated.

den-tic-u-late (-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* furnished with small teeth. Also denticulated.

den-ti-form ('ti-fôrm), *adj.* tooth-shaped.

den-ti-frice ('ti-fris), *n.* tooth-powder.

den-til ('til), *n.* one of the small square blocks or projections in cornices. Also dentel.

den-ti-la-bi-al (-ti-lā'bi-ăl), *adj.* articulated between the teeth and the lips.

den-ti-lin-gual (-lin'gwăl), *adj.* formed between the teeth and the tongue. Dentolingual.

den-tine (den'tin), *n.* the hard, dense, calcified tissue which forms the body of a tooth.

den-ti-phone ('ti-fōn), *n.* an audiphone.

den-tist ('tist), *n.* a dental surgeon.

den-tis-try ('tis-tri), *n.* dental surgery.

den-ti-tion (-tish'un), *n.* the process, or period, of cutting the teeth; arrangement of the teeth.

den-toid ('toid), *adj.* tooth-shaped.

den-u-da-tion (dē-nū- or den-ū-dā'shun), *n.* the act of stripping or making bare.

de-nude (de-nūd'), *v.t.* to make bare or naked; lay bare (rocks) by erosive action.

de-nun-ci-a-tion (-nun-si-ā'-shun), *n.* the act of denouncing; a threat; menace.

de-nun-ci-a-tor (-nun'si-ā-tĕr), *n.* a denouncer.

de-nun-ci-a-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj* pertaining to or containing, a denunciation. Denunciative.

de-ny (de-nī'), *v.t.* to refuse to believe or admit; contradict: refuse to grant; abjure.

de-o-dand (dē'ō-dand), *n.* any personal chattel which has caused death, and for that reason has been given to God (forfeited to the Crown) for pious uses.

de-o-dor-ant (-ō'dĕr-ănt), *n.* a deodorizer.

de-o-dor-ize ('dĕr-īz), *v.t.* to disinfect.

de-part (de-pärt'), *v.i.* to go or move away; leave; die; desist.

Syn. quit, decamp, retire, withdraw, vanish.

Ant. (see remain).

de-part-ment ('ment), *n.* a separate room or office for business; a branch of business, study, or science; a territorial administrative division.

de-part-ment-al ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a department; governed by departments.

de-par-ture (-pär'chur or chūr), *n.* the act of departing; a going away; deviation; death.

de-pend (de-pend'), *v.i.* to rely upon for support; trust; hang down.

de-pend-ence ('ens), *n.* the state of being dependent; connection; reliance; trust. Also dependency (-si), [*pl.* dependencies (-siz)], a colony.

de-pend-ent ('ent), *adj.* hanging down; contingent; conditional; subordinate: *n.* one de-

pendent upon another; a retainer; consequence.

de-pict (de-pikt'), *v.t.* to paint or portray; describe or represent vividly.

de-pil-a-to-ry (de-pil'ă-to-ri), *adj.* having the power of removing hair: *n.* an application for removing superfluous hairs.

de-ple-tion (-plē'shun), *n.* the act of emptying or exhausting; blood-letting.

de-plor-a-ble (-plōr'ă-bl), *adj.* worthy to be deplored; sad; calamitous; grievous.

de-plore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to lament; grieve for.

de-ploy (-ploi'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deployed, *p.pr.* deploying], to open out; extend in line so as to present a wider front: *n.* the act of deploying. Also deployment.

de-po-lar-ize (-pō'lăr-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of polarity.

de-pon-ent (-pōn'ent), *adj.* denoting a Latin verb with a passive form and an active meaning: *n.* a witness who makes an affidavit to a statement of fact.

de-pop-u-late (-pop'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to deprive of inhabitants; devastate; lay waste.

de-port (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to carry from one country to another; banish; behave (one's self).

de-port-ment ('ment), *n.* conduct; behavior.

de-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne, or other high station; deprive of office: *v.i.* testify on oath.

de-posit (-poz'it), *v.t.* to put or set down; place; intrust to another for security: *n.* anything deposited; something committed to the care of another; a pledge; rocks produced by denudation or by the laying down of other formations.

de-pos-i-ta-ry ('i-te-ri), *n.* one with whom something is intrusted; a guardian.

dep-o-si-tion (dep-o-zish'un), *n.* the act of depositing or deposing; that which is deposited or deposed; an affidavit.

de-pos-i-tor (de-poz'i-tẽr), *n.* one who deposits.

de-pos-i-to-ry ('i-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* depositories (-riz)], the place where anything is deposited for security; a depot for the sale of publications.

de-pôt (dē'pō, or dep-ō'), *n.* a warehouse; a magazine for military stores, &c.; the headquarters of a regiment; a railway station.

dep-ra-va-tion (dep-rā-vā'shun), *n.* the act of depraving; deterioration.

de-prave (de-prāv'), *v.t.* to make bad.

de-praved (-prāvd'), *p.adj.* morally debased; corrupt; made bad or worse.

de-prav-i-ty (-prav'i-ti), *n.* the state of being depraved or corrupt; wickedness.

dep-re-ca-ble (dep're-kā-bl), *adj.* that which is, or should be, deprecated.

dep-re-cate ('re-kāt), *v.t.* to pray against; disapprove strongly; express regret for.

dep-re-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of deprecating; in litanies, a petition to be delivered from some spiritual or temporal evil.

dep-re-ca-to-ry (dep're-kā-to-ri), *adj.* apologetic.

de-pre-ci-ate (de-prē'shi-āt), *v.t.* to lower the value, or rate, of; disparage: *v.i.* to fall in value.

de-pre-ci-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of lessening the value or worth of; fall in value.

dep-re-date (dep're-dāt), *v.t.* to pillage; rob; lay waste; prey upon.

dep-re-da-tion (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of depredating.

dep-re-da-tor (dep're-dā-tẽr), *n.* a plunderer.

dep-re-da-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* plundering.

de-press (de-pres'), *v.t.* to press or thrust down; humble; dispirit; lower or cheapen.

de-pressed (-prest'), *p.adj.* cast down in spirits; lowered in position; flattened from above, or vertically.

de-pres-sion (-presh'un), *n.* the act of depressing; the sinking or falling in of a surface; abasement; dejection of spirits; debility; diminuation or dullness of trade.

de-pres-sor (-pres'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, depresses; a muscle that draws down an organ or part.

dep-ri-va-tion (dep-ri-vā'shun), *n.* the act of taking away; destitution; loss; the deposition of a cleric from his office or functions.

de-prive (de-prīv'), *v.t.* to take from; dispossess; debar; depose from office.

Syn. strip, bereave, despoil, rob.

depth (depth), *n.* the state or degree of being deep; profoundness; extent of penetration; richness of tone or color.

dep-u-ta-tion (dep-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of deputing; the persons deputed.

de-pute (de-pūt'), *v.t.* to appoint as an agent or deputy; send with authority to act on behalf of the principal.

Syn. commission, charge, intrust, delegate, authorize, accredit.

dep-u-tize (dep'ū-tīz), *v.t.* to appoint as a deputy.

dep-u-ty ('ū-ti), *n.* [*pl.* deputies (-tiz)], one appointed to act for another; a delegate.

de-rail (de-rāl'), *v.i.* to run off the rails: *v.t.* to cause to leave the rails.

de-range (-ranj'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the normal functions of; displace.

de-range-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of deranging; insanity.

Der-by (dẽr'bi), *n.* [*pl.* derbies ('biz)], a race, founded, 1780, for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom, England.

der-by (dẽr'bi), *n.* a kind of stiff felt hat, with convex crown and curved brim.

der-e-lict (der'e-likt), *adj.* abandoned; adrift: *n.* anything left, forsaken, or cast away intentionally, as at sea: *pl.* abandoned goods of ships found at sea.

der-e-lic-tion (-lik'shun), *n.* omission, as of obligation or duty; the gaining of land by the permanent retirement of the sea.

de-ride (-rīd'), *v.t.* to mock; laugh at: *v.i.* to indulge in mockery, scorn, or ridicule.

de-rid-ing-ly ('ing-li), *adv.* with derision.

de-ris-i-ble (-rīz'i-bl), *adj.* open to derision.

de-ri-sion (-rizh'un), *n.* the act of deriding; ridicule; scorn; contempt.

Syn. contumely, disrespect.

de-ri-sive (-rī'siv), *adj.* expressing derision.

de-riv-a-ble (-rīv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being derived; deducible.

der-i-va-tion (der-i-vā'shun), *n.* the act of deriving, or the condition of being derived; the process of tracing a word from its original source; evolution; deduction.

Syn. origin, source, beginning, cause, etymology, root.

de-riv-a-tive (de-riv'ă-tiv), *adj.* derived or taken from another; obtained from some other by a process of deduction; secondary: *n.* a word prefix, or other modification.

de-rive (-rīv'), *v.t.* to draw from an original source; obtain by transmission or descent; trace (a word) to its original root or stem; deduce; infer.

der-ma (dẽr'mă), *n.* the true skin.

der-mal ('măl), *adj.* pertaining to the, or consisting of, skin. Also dermic.

der-ma-toid ('mă-toid), *adj.* like skin.

der-ma-tol-o-gy (-tol'o-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the skin and its diseases.

dermic, *adj.* another form of dermal.

der-ni-er res-sort (dẽr'ni-ẽr re-zōr'), *n.* the last resort or expedient. [Fr.]

der-o-gate ('o-gāt), *v.t.* to take away; annul partially: *v.i.* detract (with *from*).

der-o-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of derogating; detraction; depreciation.

de-rog-a-to-ry (de-rog'ă-to-ri), *adj.* tending to derogate from honor, character, or value (with *to, from*).

der-rick ('ik), *n.* an apparatus for hoisting heavy weights.

der-rin-ger ('in-jĕr), *n.* a pocket pistol with a short barrel of very large caliber.

der-vish ('vish), *n.* a Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, chastity, and humility, and leads a very austere life; a Soudanese soldier.

des-cant (des'kant), *n.* a varied song or melody; a disquisition or comment: (des-kant'), *v.i.* to comment freely; discourse at length.

de-scend (de-send'), *v.i.* to pass from a higher to a lower position; fall upon or invade; be derived from; fall in order of inheritance, or from one generation to another; move toward the south: said of a star: *v.t.* to move or pass along downwards.

de-scend-ant ('ănt), *n.* one who is lineally descended from a special ancestor; offspring.

de-scend-ent ('ent), *adj.* descending; sinking.

de-scend-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* that may descend; transmissible.

de-scen-sion ('shun), *n.* the act of descending; a falling; declension; sinking downwards.

de-scent (-sent'), *n.* change from a higher to a lower place; a sudden hostile invasion or attack; moral or social declension; transmission of an estate; derivation from a common ancestor; birth; a passage from a higher to a lower pitch.

de-scrib-a-ble (de-skrīb'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of description.

de-scribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to delineate or trace out; narrate; set forth.

Syn. portray, explain, illustrate, define, picture.

de-scrip-tion (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of describing; delineation by marks or signs; an account of anything in words or writing.

de-scrip-tive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to, or serving to, describe; containing description.

des-cry (des-krī'), *v.t.* to discern; perceive; detect.

des-e-crate (des'e-krāt), *v.t.* to divert from a sacred to a secular use; profane.

Syn. misuse, abuse, pollute.

Ant. (see keep holy).

des-e-cra-tion (-krā'shun), *n.* act of profanation.

de-sert (de-zĕrt'), *v.t.* to forsake; abandon: *v.i.* abscond from duty: *n.* a reward or punishment deserved; merit.

des-ert (dez'ĕrt), *n.* a barren tract incapable of supporting life or vegetation; a solitude: *adj.* pertaining to a desert.

de-serve (-zĕrv'), *v.t.* to earn by service; be justly entitled to, or worthy of; merit: *v.i.* to be worthy or deserving (usual with *well* or *ill*).

Syn. merit, earn, justify, win.

de-serv-ed-ly ('ed-li), *adv.* justly.

des-ha-bille. Same as dishabille.

des-ic-cate (des'i-kāt), *v.t.* to dry thoroughly; dry up; preserve by exhausting the moisture from: *v.i.* to become dry.

des-ic-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of drying.

des-ic-ca-tive (des'ik-a-tiv), *adj.* tending to dry.

des-ic-ca-tor (-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for drying foods and other substances.

de-sid-er-ate (de-sid'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to be in want or need of; desire to have.

de-sid-er-a-tive (-tiv), *adj.* having desire.

de-sid-er-a-tum (-ā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* desiderata ('tă)], anything desired; a want or desire generally felt and recognized.

de-sign (-zīn'), *v.t.* to draw, mark, or plan out; project; set apart mentally: *v.i.* to formulate designs or execute original work: *n.* an

outline, plan, or drawing; project; intention.

Syn. delineation, sketch, drawing, contrivance, artfulness.

des-ig-nate (des'ig-nāt), *v.t.* to indicate by marks, lines, or a description, the limits of; point out; distinguish; name: *adj.* designated; selected.

des-ig-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of designating; appointment.

de-sign-ed-ly (de-zīn'ed-li), *adv.* intentionally.

de-sign-ing (-zīn'ing), *adj.* scheming; artful; cunning; insidious; wily.

de-sir-a-bil-i-ty (-zīr-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being desirable.

de-sir-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* pleasing; agreeable.

Syn. expedient, advisable, valuable, acceptable, proper, judicious, beneficial, profitable, good.

de-sire (-zīr'), *v.t.* to wish earnestly for; crave: *v.i.* be in the state of desire: *n.* a longing for the possession of some object; a petition or prayer; natural or sensual tendency; the object longed for.

Syn. longing, affection, craving.

de-sir-ous ('us), *adj.* full of desire.

de-sist ('sist), *v.i.* to cease from.

Syn. cease, stop, discontinue, quit, abstain, forbear.

Ant. (see continue, persevere).

desk (desk), *n.* a sloping frame or table for reading or writing upon; a clerk's position.

des-mid (des'mid), *n.* one of a class of microscopic algæ.

des-o-late (des'o-lāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; deprive of inhabitants; overwhelm with sorrow: *adj.* (-let or lāt), deprived of inhabitants; solitary; laid waste; abandoned; miserable.

Syn. bereaved, forlorn, forsaken, deserted, wild, waste, bare, bleak, lonely.

Ant. (see pleasant, happy).

des-o-late-ly (-li), *adv.* in a desolate manner.

des-o-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of desolating; the state of being desolated; a solitude; ruin; destruction; affliction; misery.

des-pair (-pār'), *v.i.* to abandon all hope, or expectation; become hopeless: *v.t.* to lose hope or confidence in: *n.* loss of hope or confidence; desperation.

des-patch (des-pach'), or **dispatch** (dis-), *v.t.* to send off; expedite; put to death; finish quickly: *n.* speedy performance; celerity; an express; an official document sent to a minister abroad.

des-per-a-do (-pēr-ā'dō), *n.* a man reckless of danger; a wild ruffian.

des-per-ate ('pēr-et), *adj.* regardless of danger or consequences; reckless; hopeless.

Syn. wild, daring, audacious.

des-per-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* recklessly; hopelessly.

des-pi-ca-ble ('pi-kâ-bl), *adj.* contemptible.

de-spise (-spīz'), *v.t.* to look down upon with scorn or contempt; disdain.

de-spite (-spīt'), *n.* extreme contempt; malicious anger; scorn; hatred: *prep.* notwithstanding.

de-spite-ful-ly ('fool-li), *adv.* maliciously.

de-spoil (-spoil'), *v.t.* to rob; deprive of.

des-pond (des-pond'), *v.i.* to be cast down in spirits; give way to despondency.

des-pond-en-cy ('en-si), *n.* absence of hope or courage; deep mental depression.

des-pot (des'pot), *n.* an absolute irresponsible ruler; an autocrat; tyrant.

des-pot-ic (-pot'ik), *adj.* absolute in power; autocratic; irresponsible; arbitrary; tyrannical. Also despotical.

des-pot-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in a despotic manner.

des-pot-ism ('pot-izm), *n.* absolute power or government; tyranny.

des-qua-mate (des'quâ-māt), *v.i.* to peel or scale off; exfoliate.

des-sert (dez-zērt'), *n.* a course of fruits, sweets, &c., usually served last at dinner.

des-ti-na-tion (des-ti-nā'shun), *n.* purpose or end for which anything is appointed; ultimate design; goal; termination.

des-tine (des'tin), *v.t.* to appoint to any use or purpose; fix unalterably; doom.

des-ti-ny ('ti-ni), *n.* [*pl.* destinies (-niz)], premeditated lot; inevitable necessity.

Syn. fate, decree, doom, end.

des-ti-tute ('ti-tūt), *adj.* without means of existence; forsaken; poor; penniless.

des-ti-tu-tion (-tū'shun), *n.* poverty; want.

de-stroy (de-stroi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* destroyed, *p.pr.* destroying], to pull down; overturn; lay waste; render desolate; kill; put an end to; disprove.

de-stroy-er ('ēr), *n.* one who destroys; a war-vessel of the torpedo-boat class.

de-struc-ti-bil-i-ty (-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being destructible.

de-struc-ti-ble ('ti-bl), *adj.* that may be destroyed.

de-struc-tion (-struk'shun), *n.* the act or process of destroying; subversion; overthrow; ruin; death.

de-struc-tive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to, or causing, destruction; ruinous; hurtful.

Syn. detrimental, noxious, injurious, deleterious, baneful.

Ant. (see creative).

de-struc-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a destructive manner.

de-struc-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being destructive; a propensity to destroy.

des-u-da-tion (des-ū-dā'shun), *n.* profuse sweating.

des-ue-tude (des'we-tūd), *n.* disuse of custom, practice, or fashion.

Syn. discontinuance, cessation.

Ant. (see maintenance).

des-ul-to-ry (des'ul-to-ri), *adj.* passing from one thing to another without order or method; cursory; erratic.

Syn. rambling, discursive, loose, unmethodical, superficial, unsettled, erratic, fitful.

Ant. (see thorough).

des-ul-to-ri-ly (-ri-li), *adv.* in a desultory manner.

des-ul-to-ri-ness (-ri-nes), *n.* the quality of being desultory; discursiveness.

de-tach (de-tach'), *v.t.* to disconnect; detail for a specific purpose; send away from.

de-tach-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of detaching; the thing detached; a body of troops, or certain ships, detached from the main body and sent on special service.

de-tail (de-tāl'), *v.t.* to relate minutely; enumerate; tell off for a given duty: *v.i.* to give details of: *n.* an item; a particular or minute account; a small detachment for special service: *pl.* minute parts of a picture, statue, &c.

de-tain (de-tān'), *v.t.* to hold back; restrain from departure; retain in custody.

de-tain-er ('ēr), *n.* one who detains; a writ for holding a person in custody.

de-tain-ment ('ment), *n.* detention.

de-tect (de-tekt'), *v.t.* to discover; bring to light; expose; find out; ascertain the character of.

de-tec-ta-ble (-tek'tā-bl), *adj.* that may be detected. Also detectible.

de-tec-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of detecting or its result; discovery.

de-tec-tive ('tiv), *adj.* employed in detecting: pertaining to detectives, or detection: *n.* one whose business it is to trace wrongdoers.

de-tec-tor ('tor), *n.* in radio, any device which converts or rectifies high-frequency oscillations into a pulsating direct current.

de-tent (de-tent'), *n.* a pin, lever, or stud forming a stop in a clock, lock, &c.

de-ten-tion (-ten'shun), *n.* the act of detaining or withholding; restraint; delay.

de-ten-tive ('tiv), *adj.* employed in detaining.

de-ter (de-tĕr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* deterred, *p.pr.* deterring], to discourage, or hinder, by fear; restrain; dishearten.
Syn. warn, stop, dissuade, terrify, scare.
Ant. (see encourage).

de-terge (-tĕrj'), *v.t.* to cleanse, as a wound.

de-terg-ent (de-tĕrj'ent), *n.* a cleansing medicine: *adj.* cleansing; purifying; purging.

de-te-ri-o-rate (-tē'ri-o-rāt), *v.t.* to reduce to an inferior quality or value; impair: *v.i.* to grow worse.

de-te-ri-o-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* degeneracy.

de-ter-mi-na-ble (-tĕr'mi-nā-bl), *adj.* capable of being definitely ascertained; defined with clearness; terminable.

de-ter-mi-nant ('mi-nănt), *adj.* causing determination: *n.* that which determines, decides, or establishes something.

de-ter-mi-nate ('mi-nāt), *adj.* having definite or fixed limits; clearly defined; specific.

de-ter-mi-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of determining; purpose; resolution.

de-ter-min-a-tive ('min-ă-tiv), *adj.* determining, limiting, or defining; tending to define the genus or species: *n.* that which serves to determine the quality or character of something else; a demonstrative pronoun; an ideograph.

de-ter-mine (de-tĕr'min), *v.i.* to decide; end: *v.t.* to fix or settle the bounds of; put an end to; restrict.

de-ter-mined ('mind), *p.adj.* resolute; inflexible; fixed; circumscribed; limited.

de-ter-min-ed-ly (-li), *adv.* resolutely.

de-ter-rent (-tĕr'ent), *adj.* serving, or tending, to deter: *n.* that which deters.

de-test (-test'), *v.t.* to hate intensely.

de-tes-ta-tion (de-tes- or det-es-tā'shun), *n.* extreme dislike or abhorrence; loathing.

de-throne (-thrōn'), *v.t.* to remove from a throne; deprive of authority.

det-i-nue (det'i-nū), *n.* a writ for the recovery of chattels unlawfully detained.

det-o-nate (det'o-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode with a loud and sudden report: *v.i.* to explode loudly and suddenly.

det-o-na-tion (-o-nā'shun), *n.* a sudden explosion with a loud report.

det-o-na-tor ('o-nā'tĕr), *n.* a substance that detonates a percussion cap.

de-tour (de-tōōr'), *n.* a circuitous way.

de-tract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw or take away (with *from*): *v.i.* to take from one's reputation.

de-trac-tion (-trak'shun), *n.* depreciation; defamation; slander.

de-trac-tor ('tĕr), *n.* one who detracts; a muscle that draws away some part.

de-train (de-trān'), *v.t.* to remove from a train, as troops: *v.i.* alight from a train.

det-ri-ment (det'ri-ment), *n.* that which injures, reduces in value, or causes damage.
Syn. loss, harm, deterioration.
Ant. (see benefit).

det-ri-ment-al ('ăl), *adj.* injurious.

det-ri-ment-al-ly ('ăl-li), *adv.* injuriously.

de-tri-tal (de-trī'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, detritus.

de-tri-tus ('tus), *n.* accumulations arising from fragments of rocks broken off or worn away; débris; waste.

de trop (de trō'), too much; out of place; not wanted; said of a person whose presence is not desired. [Fr.]

de-trun-cate (de-trun'kat), *v.t.* to cut off a part; shorten; lop.

deuce (dūs), *n.* the devil!; a card or dice with two spots; a term used in scoring at lawn tennis.

deuce-ace ('ās), *n.* the one and two thrown at dice.

deu-to-plasm (dū'to-plazm), *n.* the secondary or nutritive plasm or albuminous part of the yolk, which provides food for the embryo.

Deut-zi-a (dūt'zi-a), *n.* a small genus of handsome Chinese and Japanese shrubs.

dev (dāv), *n.* one of the high powers or gods in nature. Also deva.

de-va-chan (dā'vă-kăn), *n.* in occultism, a state into which the higher spiritual life of man passes after death.

de-vap-o-ra-tion (de-vap-o-rā'-shun), *n.* the change of vapor into water.

dev-as-tate (dev'as-tāt), *v.t.* to lay waste; desolate; ravage; plunder.

dev-as-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of devastating; desolation; waste; destruction.

dev-as-ta-tor ('as-tā-tĕr), *n.* one who devastates.

de-vel-op (de-vel'up), *v.t.* to unfold gradually; make known in detail; complete; to cause to go from a lower to a higher state; bring to view by inducing changes on a sensitized plate: *v.i.* to advance from one stage to another: become gradually apparent.

Syn. unfold, amplify, expand, enlarge.

de-vel-op-ment (-ment), *n.* the act of developing.

de-vel-op-ment-al ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to development.

de-vest (de-vest'), *v.t.* to alienate or annul, as right or title: *v.i.* to be lost or alienated.

de-vex-i-ty (de-vek'si-ti), *n.* a slope.

de-vi-ate (dē'vi-āt), *v.i.* to turn aside from a certain course; diverge; err: *v.t.* to change the direction or position of.

de-vi-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of deviating; digression; wandering; variation from established rule; error.

de-vi-a-tor (-tĕr), *n.* one who deviates.

de-vice (de-vīs'), *n.* a contrivance; invention; stratagem; a fanciful design or pattern; a heraldic emblem.

Syn. artifice, expedient.

dev-il (dev'l), *n.* the Evil Spirit, Satan; a fallen angel; a false god or demon; a very wicked person; a bold dashing fellow; a malicious spirit in a person; a printer's apprentice; a machine for dividing rags or cotton in paper-making, and one for making wood-screws: *v.t.* to season highly with cayenne pepper cold cooked meat and then to fry it; to tear up rags in a machine.

dev-il-fish (-fish), *n.* a large species of octopus.

dev-il-ish (-ish), *adj.* diabolical; extremely wicked; infernal; excessive.

dev-il-ish-ly (-li), *adv.* diabolically; excessively.

dev-il-kin (-kin), *n.* a little devil.

dev-il-ment (-ment), *n.* roughishness.

dev-il-ry (-ri), *n.* wanton mischief; diabolical wickedness.

de-vi-ous (dē'vi-us), *adj.* rambling; circuitous.

de-vis-a-ble (de-vis'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being imagined or bequeathed.

de-vise (-vīz'), *v.t.* to imagine; scheme; contrive; concoct; bequeath by will: *n.* a gift of real property by will; a will.

dev-i-see (dev-i-zē'), *n.* the person to whom a bequest has been made.

de-vi-ser (de-vī'zĕr), *n.* one who devises or invents.

de-vi-sor ('zor), *n.* one who bequeaths by will.

de-vi-tal-ize (de-vī'tal-īz), *v.t.* to deprive of vital power; destroy vitality.

de-void (-void'), *adj.* destitute of.

Syn. void, wanting, destitute, unendowed, unprovided.

Ant. (see full, complete).

de-voir (dev-wär'), *n.* a service or duty owed; an act of courtesy or respect (usual *pl.*).

de-volve (de-volv'), *v.t.* to transfer from one to another; transmit: *v.i.* to be transferred or transmitted.

de-vote (de-vōt'), *v.t.* to dedicate or consecrate; consign to evil; give up wholly to; apply (one's self, &c.) to some object.

dev-o-tee (dev-o-tē'), *n.* a votary; enthusiast.

de-vo-tion (de-vō'shun), *n.* the act of devoting or consecrating; the state of being devoted; strong affection; ardent love; religious worship; prayer (usually *pl.*).

de-vo-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* devout.

de-vour (de-vour'), *v.t.* to swallow greedily or ravenously; consume or destroy rapidly; annihilate; enjoy with avidity.

de-vout (-vout'), *adj.* devoted to religious thoughts and exercises; heartfelt.

dew (dū), *n.* aqueous vapor condensed from the atmosphere and deposited in small drops at evening; that which falls lightly and in a refreshing manner.

dew-claw ('claw), *n.* the little claw behind a dog's foot; the false hoof of a deer.

dew-i-ness (dū'i-nes), *n.* state of being dewy.

dew-lap ('lap), *n.* the loose skin that hangs from the neck of an ox or cow.

dew-y (dū'i), *adj.* moist with dew.

dex-ter (deks'ter), *adj.* right: opposed to left.

dex-ter-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* manual skill; mental or physical adroitness; cleverness.
Syn. aptitude, expertness, readiness, skill.

dex-ter-ous (-us), *adj.* possessing manual skill; quick, mentally or physically; adroit; clever. Also dextrous.

dex-tral ('tral), *adj.* pertaining to the right side or hand.

dex-trine ('trin), *n.* a white gummy substance found in plant sap, &c.: used as gum.

dex-trose ('trōs), *n.* a white crystalline variety of sugar found in sweet fruits: as the grape, cherry, &c., and in diabetic urine.

dey (dā), *n.* the former title of the governor of Algiers, and of the chief of the Janissaries.

di-a-base (dī'a-bās), *n.* a dark colored igneous rock; composed of augite, feldspar, and iron; greenstone.

di-a-be-tes (-ă-bē'tēz), *n.* a disease characterized by a morbid and excessive discharge of urine.

di-a-bet-ic (-bet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to diabetes.

di-a-bol-ic (dī-ă-bol'ik), or **di-a-bol-ic-al** (-ăl), *adj.* devilish; outrageously wicked; impious.

di-a-bol-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a diabolical manner.

di-a-bol-ism (-ism), *n.* the actions of, or possession by, the devil.

di-a-caus-tic (-ă-kaws'tik), *adj.* denoting a caustic curve formed by refracted rays: *n.* a diacaustic curve.

di-ac-o-nal (-ak'o-năl), *adj.* pertaining to a deacon.

di-ac-o-nate (-ak'o-nāt), *n.* the office or dignity of a deacon; deacons collectively.

di-a-cous-tics (dī-ă-kous'tiks or -kōōs'tiks), *n.pl.* the science of refracted sounds; diaphonics.

di-a-crit-ic-al (-krit'ik-ăl), *adj.* serving to separate or distinguish; sufficient electric current to magnetize an iron core to one-half its saturation. Also diacritic.

di-a-crit-ic-al mark (märk), *n.* a mark employed to distinguish letters or sounds which resemble each other, and to indicate their true pronunciation, as ă, ō.

di-a-dem ('ă-dem), *n.* a crown; tiara.

di-ær-e-sis, same as dieresis.

di-a-glyph-ic (-glif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an intaglio: sunk into the general surface.

di-ag-nose (-ag-nōs'), *v.t.* to ascertain, as a disease, by its general symptoms.

di-ag-no-sis (-nō'sis), *n.* [*pl.* diagnoses ('sēz)], scientific discrimination; the recognition of a disease by its symptoms.

di-ag-nos-tic (nos'tik), *adj.* characteristic: *n.* a symptom distinguishing a disease.

di-a-gom-e-ter (-gom'e-tēr), *n.* a kind of electroscope for measuring and determining relative conductivity.

di-ag-o-nal (-ag'o-nâl), *adj.* extending from one angle to another: *n.* a straight oblique line dividing a rectangular figure into equal parts.

di-ag-o-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a diagonal manner.

di-a-gram ('å-gram), *n.* a geometrical figure; a mechanical plan; an outline, drawing, or figure.

di-a-gram-mat-ic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, a diagram.

di-a-gram-mat-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* by a diagram.

di-a-graph ('å-gråf), *n.* an instrument for drawing figures or objects mechanically.

di-al (dī'âl), *n.* an instrument for showing the time by the sun's shadow; the face of a timepiece; any plate on which an index finger marks revolutions, pressure, &c.; an insulated fixed wheel used in telegraphy: *v.t.* to measure or indicate by a dial; survey with a miner's compass.

di-a-lect ('å-lekt), *n.* the peculiar manner in which a language is spoken in a province or district of a country; idiom; a sub-division of a language.

di-a-lect-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to a dialect, or to logic. Also dialectical.

di-a-lect-ics ('iks), *n.pl.* the art of reasoning.

di-a-lec-ti-cian (-tish'ân), *n.* a logician.

di-a-lec-tol-o-gy (-tol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

di-al-ing ('âl-ing), *n.* the art of constructing dials.

di-a-logue ('å-log), *n.* a conversation between two or more persons; a literary composition in which persons are represented as reasoning on, or discussing, a subject.

di-al-y-sis (-al'i-sis), *n.* the breaking up by dieresis, of one syllable into two; in Latin grammar, the change of *j* and *v* into *i* and *u*; the separation of different substances in solution by diffusion through a moist membrane or septum.

di-a-mag-net-ism (-mag'net-izm), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies when under the influence of magnetism, and freely suspended, of taking a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

di-am-e-ter (dī-am'e-tēr), *n.* the length of a line passing through the center of any object from one side to the other; the distance through the lower part of the shaft of a column.

di-a-met-ri-cal (-å-met'ri-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to a diameter; directly adverse or opposite.

di-a-met-ri-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a diametrical manner.

di-a-mond (dī'å-mund), *n.* a gem of extreme hardness and refractive power; a rhomboidal figure; a playing card with one or more lozenge-shaped figures; a glass cutter's tool; the smallest kind of type generally used (see type): *adj.* resembling a diamond.

di-a-mond-drill (-dril), *n.* a rod or tube furnished at the end with diamonds for boring very hard rock.

di-a-pa-son (-å-pā'zon), *n.* the entire compass of a voice or instrument; a recognized musical standard of pitch; the foundation stops of an organ.

di-a-per ('å-pēr), *n.* linen cloth woven in geometric patterns; a napkin; surface decoration of one or more simple figures repeated: *v.t.* to variegate or embroider; work in diaper.

di-a-phane (dī'a-fān), *n.* a diaphanous figured silk fabric; a method of imitating stained glass.

di-aph-a-nous (-af'ā-nus), *adj.* transparent.

di-a-phan-to-graph (-fan'to-grāf), *n.* an instrument for drawing objects from their reflection on a sheet of glass.

di-a-phon-ic, same as diacoustic.

di-a-pho-ret-ic (-fo-ret'ik), *adj.* producing perspiration: *n.* a sudorific medicine.

di-a-phragm ('ā-fram), *n.* the midriff, which divides the chest from the abdomen; any substance that intercepts or divides.

di-a-phy-lac-tic (-fi-lak'tik), *n.* a preventive against disease.

di-a-rist ('ā-rist), *n.* one who keeps a diary.

di-ar-rhœ-a (dī-ā-rē'ā), *n.* a morbidly persistent purging or looseness of the bowels.

di-a-ry ('ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* diaries (-riz)], a register of daily occurrences or duties; a book for daily memoranda.

di-a-stase ('ā-stās), *n.* a soluble nitrogenous ferment formed in germinating grain and animal fluids, and having the property of converting starch and dextrine into sugar.

di-as-to-le (-as'to-lē), *n.* the rhythmical expansion and dilatation of the heart and arteries in beating; the lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

di-a-style ('ā-stīl), *n.* an arrangement of columns in which the interspace between two measures 3 or 4 diameters of the shaft.

di-a-ther-mic (-ther'mik), *adj.* freely permeable to light; diathermal; diathermanous.

di-a-the-sis (di-ath'e-sis), *n.* a predisposition to some special disease; any form of predisposition.

di-a-tom (dī'ā-tom), *n.* a plant or order of minute algæ.

di-a-ton-ic (-ā-ton'ik), *adj.* designating the regular tones of a key or scale.

di-a-tribe ('ā-trīb), *n.* a continued discourse or disputation; a strain of violent abuse; bitter criticism.

dib-ber (dib'ēr), *n.* an instrument with a sharp steel point; used by gardeners, miners, &c.

dib-ble (dib'l), *n.* a gardening tool for making holes in the earth: *v.t.* to plant with a dibble: *v.i.* to dip bait gently into the water.

dice (dīs), *n.pl.* small cubes marked on the sides with one to six spots; used in games of chance: *v.i.* to play with dice: *v.t.* to decorate with woven patterns to resemble cubes; cut into cubes.

di-chro-ism ('krō-izm), *n.* the property by which a crystallized body exhibits different colors according to the direction of light transmitted through it.

di-chro-mism (-mizm), *n.* color blindness characterized by inability to see more than two of the three primary colors.

di-cing (dī'sing), *n.* gaming with dice; stamped leather ornamented with squares.

dick-er (dik'ēr), *v.i.* to barter or trade on a small scale.

dick-y (dik'i), *n.* [*pl.* dickies ('iz)], a small separate shirt front; a seat at the back of a coach; a child's bib or pinafore; a high shirt collar.

di-cot-y-le-don (dī-kot-i-lē'don), *n.* a plant having two seed-leaves.

dic-ta-graph (dik'ta-graf), *n.* a telephonic apparatus for dictation to a stenographer at a distance.

dic-tate (dik'tāt), *v.t.* to declare with authority; express orally so that another may take words down in writing: *v.i.* to speak with final authority; prescribe: *n.* an injunction; command; a controlling principle.

Syn. prompt, suggest, enjoin, order, command.

dic-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of dictating; the thing dictated; authoritative utterance.

dic-ta-tor ('tēr), *n.* one who dictates; one invested with absolute powers of government; an an-

cient Roman magistrate with supreme authority, appointed in times of emergency.

dic-ta-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a dictator; absolute; imperious.
Syn. imperative, domineering, arbitrary, tyrannical.
Ant. (see submissive).

dic-ta-to-ri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a dictatorial manner.

dic-tion (dik'shun), *n.* manner of speaking or expression; choice of words; style.

dic-tion-a-ry (-e-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dictionaries (-riz)], a book containing all, or the principal words in a language, arranged alphabetically, with their meanings, derivation, &c.; a lexicon; vocabulary; wordbook.

dic-tum ('tum), *n.* [*pl.* dicta (-tă)], a dogmatic or authoritative assertion; aphorism.

did, *p.t.* of do.

di-dac-tic (dī-dak'tik), *adj.* teaching; instructing; explanatory. Also didactical.

di-dac-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a didactic manner.

di-dac-tics ('tiks), *n.pl.* the art of teaching.

di-dac-tyl (-dak'til), *adj.* having two digits, as fingers or toes: *n.* an animal with only two toes on each foot.

did-dle (did'l), *v.t.* to overreach or cheat: *v.i.* to totter like a child; trifle.

di-dec-a-he-dral (dī-dek-ă-hē'drăl), *adj.* having the form of a ten-sided prism with a five-sided base.

di-do (dī'dō), *n.* a caper.

did-y-mous ('did'i-mus), *adj.* growing in pairs; paired or double.

die (dī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying], to cease to live; expire; perish; wither; become extinct gradually; faint; sink, languish with pleasure.

die (dī), *n.* [*pl.* dies (dīz)], a small cube (*pl.* dice, see dice); a piece of engraved metal with a device used for coining money, medals, &c.; a tool used in cutting the threads of screws or bolts, &c.; a kind of knife used by envelope makers, and in shoe factories: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* died, *p.pr.* dying], to mold, stamp, cut with a die.
Syn. expire, depart, perish, decline, languish, wane, sink, decay.

di-e-lec-tric (dī-e-lek'trik), *adj.* non-conducting: *n.* any medium, as glass, &c., that transmits electric force by induction.

di-er-e-sis (-ĕr'e-sis), *n.* a sign (..) placed over the second of two separate vowels to show that each has a separate sound in pronunciation, as aërated; a division in a line or verse; cell-division. Also diæresis.

di-e-sis (dī'ē-sis), *n.* the double dagger (‡) used in printing; the difference between a greater and less semitone.

di-et (dī'et), *n.* solid or liquid food; manner of living, with special reference to food; a deliberative convention; a national or legislative assembly.
Syn. food, victuals, nourishment, nutriment, sustenance, fare.

di-e-ta-ry (dī'e-te-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the rules of diet: *n.pl.* dietaries (-riz), a certain fixed allowance of food; system of diet.

di-e-tet-ic (dī-e-tet'ik), *adj.* regulating food or diet. Also dietetical: *n.pl.* that branch of hygiene which relates to rules of diet.

di-et-ing (dī'et-ing), *n.* the act of eating according to regimen.

dif-fer (dif'ĕr), *v.i.* to be dissimilar; be distinguished from, or have different properties or qualities; disagree; contend.

dif-fer-ence ('ĕr-ens), *n.* the act or state of being unlike; disparity; distinction; controversy; quarrel; on the Stock Exchange, the margin payable on settlement: *v.t.* to distinguish between; discriminate; subtract from.
Syn. separation, disagreement, dissent, estrangement, variety.

dif-fer-ent ('ĕr-ent), *adj.* unlike; distinct.
Syn. various, manifold, diverse.
Ant. (see similar).

dif-fer-en-ti-a (-en'shi-ă), *n.* [*pl.* differentiæ (-ē)], that which distinguishes one species from another of the same genus.

dif-fer-en-tial ('shâl), *adj.* indicating a difference; having different velocities.

dif-fer-en-tial cal-cu-lus (kal'kū-lus), *n.* the method of finding an infinitely small quantity which shall equal a given quantity when taken infinite times.

dif-fer-en-tial du-ties (dū'tiz), *n.pl.* duties levied unequally on similar produce from foreign countries.

dif-fer-en-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* in a differential manner.

dif-fer-en-ti-ate (-en'shi-āt), *v.t.* to constitute a difference between; specialize in structure or functions: *v.i.* to acquire a distinctive and separate character.

dif-fer-en-ti-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of differentiating; specialization.

dif-fi-cult ('i-kult), *adj.* not easy; arduous; perplexing; not easily managed.
Syn. hard, intricate, involved, obscure, unmanageable.
Ant. (see easy).

dif-fi-cul-ty (-kul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* difficulties (-tiz)], something that requires labor or skill to overcome; scruple; objection; controversy: *pl.* complication of affairs; embarrassment; perplexity.

dif-fi-dence ('i-dens), *n.* lack of self-reliance; modest reserve.

dif-fi-dent ('i-dent), *adj.* lacking self-reliance; shy; modest.

dif-flu-ent (dif'lōō-ent), *adj.* flowing; spreading; variable.

dif-frac-tion (dif-frak'shun), *n.* the act of turning aside a ray of light when passing the edge of an opaque body.

dif-frac-tive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to diffraction.

dif-fuse (dif-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour out and spread all around; scatter; circulate: *adj.* (dif-fūs'), widely spread; verbose; redundant.
Syn. discursive, prolix, diluted, copious.

dif-fu-si-bil-i-ty (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being diffused.

dif-fu-si-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being diffused.

dif-fu-sion (dif-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of diffusing; a spreading abroad; the passing by osmosis through animal membranes.

dif-fu-sive (-fūs'iv), *adj.* capable of diffusing; spreading every way; widely reaching.

dig (dig), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dug, or digged, *p.pr.* digging], to work with a spade; cast up earth; study hard: *v.t.* to excavate; break up (ground); search; thrust or force in (with *into*): *n.* a poke or thrust; a plodding student.

di-gest (dī'jest), *n.* any compilation, abridgment, or summary of laws arranged methodically under proper heads, or titles; the Pandects of the Emperor Justinian; a synopsis: *v.t.* (di-jest') to arrange methodically under proper heads or titles; classify; dissolve in the stomach by the action of digestive juices; think over and arrange in the mind; soften and prepare by heat: *v.i.* to be digested, or prepared by heat.

di-gest-er ('ĕr), *n.* an apparatus for extracting the essence of a substance by heat.

di-ges-ti-bil-i-ty (-jes-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being digestible.

di-ges-ti-ble ('ti-bl), *adj.* capable of being digested.

di-ges-tion (-jes'chun), *n.* the act of digesting; the conversion of food by the action of the gastric juices into soluble products; mental or physical assimilation.

di-ges-tive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to digestion.

dig-ger (dig'ĕr), *n.* one who digs.

Dig-ger, *n.* a name of a class of Californian Indians who subsist chiefly on roots.

dig-ging ('ing), *n.* the act of excavating: *pl.* a locality where mining operations, especially for gold, are carried on.

dig-it (dij'it), *n.* a finger or toe; a measure (¾ inch); 1-12th of the diameter of the sun or moon; any one of the Arabic numerals.

dig-i-tal ('i-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a digit.

dig-i-tal-in ('i-tăl-in), *n.* a poisonous crystalline alkaloid obtained from the leaves of the foxglove.

dig-i-tal-is (-i-tā'lis), *n.* a genus of tall plants, the figworts, including the foxglove.

dig-i-tate ('i-tāt), *adj.* finger-shaped.

dig-i-ti-grade ('i-ti-grād), *adj.* walking on the toes, as cats, dogs, &c.

dig-ni-fied (dig'ni-fīd), *adj.* invested, or marked, with dignity; noble; stately.

dig-ni-fy ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dignified, *p.pr.* dignifying], to invest with, or exalt in, dignity or rank; confer honor upon; elevate; ennoble.

Syn. aggrandize, invest, exalt, advance, promote, honor.

Ant. (see degrade).

dig-ni-ta-ry (-te-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dignitaries (-riz)], one who holds a position of dignity or honor; an ecclesiastic who holds rank above a priest or canon.

dig-ni-ty ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dignities (-tiz)], elevation of rank; degree of excellence; moral worth; qualities suited to inspire or command respect and reverence.

di-graph (dī'grăf), *n.* combination of two sounds or characters to represent one simple sound, as *read*. Also digram.

di-gress (di-gres'), *v.i.* to turn aside; deviate from the main subject or line of argument; wander.

di-gres-sion (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of digressing; the angular distance of the planets Mercury and Venus from the sun.

di-gres-sive (-gres'iv), *adj.* characterized by digression.

di-gres-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a digressive manner.

di-he-dral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* having two plane faces or sides.

dike (dīk), *n.* an embankment or cutting of earth, especially one thrown up as a protection against the sea, floods, &c.; a mass of igneous intrusive rock. Also dyke. *v.t.* to surround, protect, or inclose with a dike; drain by ditching.

di-lap-i-date (di-lap'i-dāt), *v.t.* to bring into partial ruin by neglect or misuse: *v.i.* to become dilapidated.

di-lap-i-da-tion ('i-dā'shun), *n.* a state of partial ruin, especially through neglect or misuse.

di-la-ta-bil-i-ty (di- or dī-lā-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being dilatable.

di-la-ta-ble (-lāt'ă-bl), *adj.* expansive.

dil-a-ta-tion (dil-a-tā'shun), *n.* expansion.

di-late (-lāt'), *v.t.* to enlarge or expand in all directions; distend: *v.i.* to be extended or enlarged; speak fully and copiously.

Syn. stretch, widen, expand, swell, enlarge, descant, expatiate.

di-la-tor ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, dilates; a surgical instrument for opening or expanding an orifice, &c.; a muscle that dilates the parts on which it acts.

dil-a-to-ry (dil'ă-to-ri), *adj.* causing, or tending to cause, delay; slow; inactive.

Syn. tardy, procrastinating, behindhand, lagging, dawdling.

Ant. (see prompt).

di-lem-ma (di-lem'ă), *n.* an awkward or vexatious situation; an argument which presents an antagonist with alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

dil-et-tan-te (dil-et-tan'tē), *n.* [*pl.* dilettanti (-ti)], one who pursues the fine arts, liter-

ature, or science, only for amusement; an amateur: opposed to connoisseur: *adj.* pertaining to dilettanti, or dilettantism.

dil-et-tant-ism ('tizm), *n.* the characteristics of dilettanti; amateurish pursuit of art, literature, &c. (used in a disparaging sense).

dil-i-gence ('i-jens), *n.* careful attention; assiduity; industry; a French stage-coach (dē-li-zhänz').

Syn. care, heed, attention.
Ant. (see negligence).

dill (dil), *n.* an herb belonging to the parsley family, with an aromatic fruit.

dill-y-dal-ly (dil'i-dal'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -dallied, *p.pr.* -dallying], to loiter; trifle.

di-lute (di-lūt'), *v.t.* to thin or weaken by the admixture of another fluid, especially water; weaken: *v.i.* to become thinner.

di-lu-tion (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of diluting; a weak liquid.

di-lu-vi-al (-lū'vi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or resulting from, a deluge or flood.

di-lu-vi-um (-um), *n.* a deposit of soil due to the action of water.

dim (dim), *adj.* [*comp.* dimmer, *superl.* dimmest], somewhat dark; hazy; obscure; faint; tarnished; ill-defined: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dimmed, *p.pr.* dimming], to render obscure or less distinct; cloud; tarnish; dull: *v.i.* to become dim; fade.

dime (dīm), *n.* a silver coin = 1-10th of a dollar, or ten cents: *adj.* of the value of a dime.

dime nov-el (nov'el), *n.* a term applied to cheap sensational literature.

di-men-sion (di-men'shun), *n.* the size or extent of a body; cubic capacity; the literal factor of an algebraic product or term: *pl.* magnitude or importance.

di-men-sion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to dimension.

di-min-ish (di-min'ish), *v.t.* to make less; reduce in bulk or amount; weaken; impair; detract from; reduce by a semitone: *v.i.* to lessen; dwindle.

Syn. reduce, contract, curtail.
Ant. (see increase).

dim-i-nu-tion (dim-i-nū'shun), *n.* the act of making less; reduction; lessening.

di-min-u-tive (di-min'ū-tiv), *adj.* below the average size; little; contracted; narrow: *n.* a word formed from another to express the sense of littleness.

dim-is-so-ry (dim'is-o-ri), *adj.* sending to the jurisdiction of another; giving leave to depart.

dim-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dimities (-tiz)], a cotton cloth of thick texture with a rigid surface.

dim-ness (nes), *n.* state of being dim; obscurity; dullness.

di-mor-phism (dī-môr'fizm), *n.* the quality of assuming, crystallizing, or existing in, two forms.

di-mor-phous ('fus), *adj.* existing in two forms. Also dimorphic.

dim-ple (dim'pl), *n.* a small depression or hollow in the cheek or chin; an indentation: *v.i.* to form dimples; sink in slight depressions: *v.t.* to mark with dimples.

din (din), *n.* a continued and violent noise: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dinned, *p.pr.* dinning], to stun with noise; press with clamor or persistent repetition: *v.i.* make a clamor.

di-nar (dē-när'), *n.* a coin of the Serb-Croat-Slovene state; the name of various Oriental coins.

dine (dīn), *v.i.* to take dinner: *v.t.* to give or provide a dinner for; to feed.

ding (ding), *v.i.* to sound, as a bell, with a continuous monotonous tone: *v.t.* to impress by noisy repetition.

ding-dong ('dông), *n.* the sound of a metallic body produced by blows, as a bell.

din-ghy (ding'ji), *n.* the smallest boat of a man-of-war; an East Indian ferry-boat; a small boat without outriggers. Dinghey, dingy.

din-gi-ly (-li), *adv.* in a dingy manner.

din-gle (ding'gl), *n.* a narrow hollow between hills; the enclosed weather-porch of a house.

din-gle-dan-gle (-dang'gl), *adv.* swinging backwards and forwards; loosely pendent.

din-go (ding'go), *n.* the Australian wild dog.

din-gy (din'ji), *adj.* dark-colored; dirty.

din-ner ('ẽr), *n.* the chief meal of the day; a dinner party.

di-no-saur (dī'nō-sawr), *n.* a large fossil reptile.

di-no-ther-i-um (-ther-i-um), *n.* a genus of large fossil mammals.

dint (dint), *n.* a mark left by a blow or pressure; force or power (with *of*): *v.t.* to make a mark on or in.

di-oc-e-san (dī-os'e-sȧn, or dī'o-sē-sȧn), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, a diocese: *n.* a bishop.

di-o-cese ('o-sēs), *n.* [*pl.* dioceses (-sē-sēz)], a bishop's see; a bishopric.

di-op-tase (-op'tās), *n.* a vitreous emerald green ore of copper.

di-op-tric ('trik), *adj.* assisting vision by means or the refraction of light in viewing distant objects. Also dioptrical.

di-o-ra-ma (-rä'mȧ), *n.* an exhibition of pictures on movable screens, viewed through a large opening in a darkened room.

di-o-rite (-rīt), *n.* a granite-like rock consisting of triclinic feldspar and hornblende.

di-os-mose (-os'mōs), *n.* the mingling of fluids through a permeable membrane. Also diosmosis.

di-ox-ide (-oks'id), *n.* an oxide consisting of 2 atoms of oxygen and 1 atom of a metal.

dip (dip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dipped, dipt, *p.pr.* dipping], to plunge for a short time into a fluid; baptize by immersion; lower and raise quickly: *v.i.* to immerse one's self; enter slightly into anything; incline downwards; sink: *n.* the act of dipping; the inclination of the magnetic needle, or the angle made by it; the angle of inclination of strata to the horizon.

diph-the-ri-a (dif-thē'ri-ȧ), *n.* a contagious throat-disease characterized by the formation of a false membrane in the air-passages. Also diphtheritis.

diph-thong ('thông), *n.* the union of two vowel sounds pronounced in one syllable.

di-plo-ma (di-plō'mȧ), *n.* a writing on parchment or paper under sign and seal, conferring some honor, authority, &c.

di-plo-ma-cy ('mȧ-si), *n.* [*pl.* diplomacies (-siz)], the art of conducting negotiations between two states or nations; skill in conducting negotiations.

dip-lo-mat (dip'lo-mat), *n.* a diplomatist.

dip-lo-mat-ic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to diplomacy; characterized by special tact in the management of affairs.

dip-lo-mat-ic-al-ly (-ȧl-li), *adv.* with diplomatic skill; with tact.

di-plo-ma-tist (di-plō'mȧ-tist), *n.* one who is skilled in diplomacy.

di-plo-ma-tize (-tīz), *v.t.* to effect by diplomacy; give a diploma to: *v.i.* to use the arts of the diplomat.

dip-per (dip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dips; a water-fowl.

dip-so-ma-ni-a (-so-mā'ni-ȧ), *n.* a morbid and uncontrollable craving for alcoholic drinks.

dip-so-ma-ni-ac ('ni-ak), *n.* one who suffers from dipsomania: *adj.* pertaining to dipsomania.

dip-ter-a (dip'tẽr-ȧ), *n.* an order of two-winged insects, including the flies, gnats, &c.

dip-te-ral ('te-rȧl), *adj.* furnished with a double row of columns, as in temples; dipterous.

dip-te-rous ('te-rus), *adj.* two-winged.

dire (dīr), *adj.* dreadful; mournful.

di-rect (di-rekt'), *adj.* straight; open; plain; straightforward: *v.t.* to aim or drive in a straight

line; guide or show: *v.i.* to act as a guide.

di-rec-tion (-rek'shun), *n.* relative position; a command; order; guidance; the address of a person on a package, &c.
Syn. aim, course, tendency, way.

di-rect-ly ('li), *adv.* in a direct or straight line; immediately; openly.

di-rect-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being direct; freedom from ambiguity.

di-rect-or ('ēr), *n.* one who directs or superintends; one appointed to transact the affairs of a company, &c.; a spiritual guide or adviser; a surgical instrument.

di-rect-or-ate ('or-āt), *n.* the office of a director; a body or board of directors.

di-rect-o-ry ('o-ri), *n.* [*pl.* directories (-riz)], a book containing the names, addresses, and occupations of the residents of a place; a body of directors; a book of ecclesiastical rules or directions for divine worship: *adj.* guiding; commanding.

dire-ful (dīr'fool), *adj.* dreadful; dismal.

dire-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a dire manner.

dirge (dērj), *n.* a funeral hymn.

dir-i-gi-ble (dir'i-ji-ble), *adj.* that may be guided or steered: as, a *dirigible* balloon.

dirk (dērk), *n.* a dagger.

dirt (dērt), *n.* any foul or filthy substance; garden earth.

dirt-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* filthily; meanly.

dirt-i-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being dirty.

dirt-y ('i), *adj.* impure; soiled; morally unclean; disgusting; muddy; sleety; rainy; *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dirtied, *p.pr.* dirtying], to soil; sully; tarnish.

dis-, *prefix*, signifies separation, privation or negation.

dis-a-bil-i-ty (dis-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* disabilities (-tiz)], lack of physical, intellectual, or social fitness; legal incapacity.
Syn. unfitness, incapacity.

dis-a-ble (-ā'bl), *v.t.* to deprive of power; disqualify; impoverish; incapacitate.

dis-a-buse (dis-ā-būs'), *v.t.* to clear from mistakes or false conceptions; set right.

dis-ad-van-tage (dis'ad-vân-tej), *n.* that which hinders or prevents success, or causes loss or injury; detriment; hindrance.
Syn. injury, hurt, damage.

dis-af-fect (-āf-fekt'), *v.t.* to fill with discontent; alienate the affections from.

dis-af-fec-tion (-fek'shun), *n.* alienation of affection; disloyalty; ill-will.

dis-a-gree (dis-a-grē'), *v.t.* to differ in opinion; be at variance with; be unfavorable or unsuitable.

dis-a-gree-able ('ā-bl), *adj.* exciting repugnance or displeasure: *n.* that which is displeasing or unsatisfactory.

dis-a-gree-a-bly (-blī), *adv.* in a disagreeable manner.

dis-a-gree-ment ('ment), *n.* variance; quarrel; incongruity.

dis-al-low (-al-lou'), *v.t.* to refuse to permit; disapprove; regret.

dis-ap-pear (-ā-pēr'), *v.i.* to pass away; vanish.

dis-ap-pear-ance ('ans), *n.* removal from sight.

dis-ap-point (-point'), *v.t.* to thwart or frustrate the hopes of; fail to keep an appointment with.

dis-ap-point-ment ('ment), *n.* defeat or failure of expectation; state of depression caused by failure, &c.

dis-ap-pro-val (dis-ap-prōō'val), *n.* disapprobation.

dis-ap-prove (-prōōv'), *v.t.* to condemn; refuse assent to.

dis-arm (-ärm'), *v.t.* to deprive of arms; reduce to a peace footing; render harmless; subdue.

dis-arm-a-ment (-ärm'ā-ment), *n.* the act of disarming; reduction to a peace footing.

dis-ar-ray (ar-rā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disarrayed, *p.pr.* disarraying], to throw into disorder; rout: *n.* negligent or insufficient dress; confusion.

dis-as-ter (-ăs'tẽr), *n.* a sudden or unexpected misfortune; a serious accident.

dis-as-trous ('trus), *adj.* occasioning loss or misfortune; unfortunate; calamitous.

dis-a-vow (-a-vou'), *v.t.* to deny; disdain; disown.

dis-band (-band'), *v.t.* to dismiss from military service; break up: *v.i.* to be dismissed.

dis-bar (-bär'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disbarred, *p.pr.* disbarring], to deprive a lawyer of his right to practice.

dis-bur-den (-bẽr'dn), *v.t.* to remove a burden from; relieve of anything annoying or oppressive: *v.i.* to ease one's mind.

dis-burse (-bẽrs'), *v.t.* to expend.

dis-burse-ment ('ment), *n.* money expended.

disc, *n.* another form of disk.

dis-card (-kärd'), *v.t.* to cast off as useless; dismiss from service; reject as useless: *v.i.* in card-playing, to throw out cards not required.

dis-cern (di-zẽrn'), *v.t.* to distinguish mentally, or with the eye; judge or decide between: *v.i.* to make distinction.

Syn. descry, observe, recognize, see, discriminate, perceive.

dis-cern-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* perceptible.

dis-cern-ment ('ment), *n.* acuteness in judgment; penetration; discrimination.

dis-charge (-chärj'), *v.t.* to unload; disembark; free from any burden, impediment, or obligation; exonerate or acquit; free from restraint or custody; let fly; explode; perform (a trust or duty): *v.i.* to send out liquid matter: *n.* the act of discharging; that which is discharged; an explosion; a flowing or issuing out; dismission from office or employment; liberation.

dis-ci-ple (di-sī'pl, dis-sī'pl), *n.* one who receives the teaching of another; a scholar; a follower.

dis-ci-plin-a-ble (dis'i-plin-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of instruction, or liable to disciplinary punishment.

dis-ci-plin-a-ri-an (-plin-ā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to discipline: *n.* one who advocates, or enforces, strict discipline.

dis-ci-plin-a-ry ('i-plin-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to discipline.

dis-ci-pline ('i-plin), *n.* mental or moral training; education; subjection to control; military regulation; chastisement; an instrument of punishment: *v.t.* to train to obedience or efficiency; regulate; chastise.

Syn. order, strictness, training, coercion, punishment.

Ant. (see confusion, demoralization).

dis-claim (-klām'), *v.t.* to disown; repudiate.

dis-claim-er ('ẽr), *n.* disavowal; denial.

dis-close (-klōz'), *v.t.* to uncover; reveal.

dis-clos-ure ('ūr), *n.* the act of revealing anything secret; discovery; uncovering.

dis-coid ('kóid), *adj.* disk-shaped.

dis-col-or (-kul'ẽr), *v.t.* to change from the natural color; give a false complexion to; stain.

dis-com-fit (-kum'fit), *v.t.* to defeat; rout; frustrate; thwart.

dis-com-fi-ture ('fi-tūr), *n.* defeat; disappointment.

dis-com-mode (-kom-ōd'), *v.t.* to disturb; annoy; cause inconvenience to.

dis-com-pose (-kom-pōz'), *v.t.* disarrange; vex; ruffle.

dis-com-pos-ure ('ūr), *n.* agitation; unrest.

dis-con-cert (-kon-sẽrt'), *v.t.* to disturb the composure or self-possession of; frustrate.

dis-con-nect (-nect'), *v.t.* to undo or dissolve a connection; dissociate; separate.

dis-con-so-late ('so-lāt), *adj.* hopeless; sad.

dis-con-so-late-ly (-li), *adv.* hopelessly; sadly.

dis-con-tent (-tent'), *n.* want of content; dissatisfaction.

dis-con-tin-ue (-tin'ū), *v.t.* to cease doing; to put an end to; to give up some practice.

dis-cord ('kôrd), *n.* disagreement; a confused noise; a combination of discordant sounds; disagreement in coloring or parts.

dis-cord-ant ('ânt), *adj.* at variance; inharmonious; jarring; incongruous.

dis-count (dis'kount), *n.* a sum deducted or allowed for prompt payment of an account; a deduction made according to the current rate of interest; *v.t.* (dis-kount') to allow a discount on; advance money, deducting a certain rate per cent.; make a deduction from; anticipate.

dis-cour-age (-kur'ej), *v.t.* to deprive or lessen the courage of; dishearten; deter.

dis-cour-age-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of depriving of confidence; that which destroys courage.

dis-course (-kôrs'), *n.* speech or language; conversation; a treatise or dissertation; sermon: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to talk or converse; utter; communicate ideas orally.

dis-cour-te-ous (dis-kur'te-us), *adj.* impolite; rude.

dis-cur-te-sy (-si), *n.* rudeness; impoliteness.

dis-cov-er (dis-kuv'ēr), *v.t.* to bring to light; reveal; find (something previously unknown).
Syn. make known, invent, contrive, expose, reveal.

dis-cov-er-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* discoveries (-iz)], a bringing to light or making known, especially for the first time; disclosure.

dis-creet (-krēt'), *adj.* prudent; circumspect.
Syn. cautious, wary, judicious.
Ant. (see indiscreet).

dis-crep-an-cy (-krep'ăn-si), *n.* inconsistency; discrepance.
Syn. disagreement, difference, variance.
Ant. (see agreement).

dis-crete (-krēt'), *adj.* separate from others; distinct; not continuous.

dis-cre-tion (-kresh'un), *n.* prudence; judgment; sagacity; skill.

dis-crim-i-nate (-krim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to observe or mark the differences between; select: *v.i.* to make a difference or distinction.

dis-crim-i-na-tion (-i-nā'shun), *n.* power of penetration; faculty of nice discernment.
Syn. acuteness, discernment, judgment, caution.

dis-crim-i-na-tive ('i-na-tiv), *adj.* characteristic.

dis-cur-sive (-kēr'siv), *adj.* desultory.

dis-cur-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a discursive manner.

dis-cur-sive-ness (-nes), *n.* digression.

dis-cuss (dis-kus'), *v.t.* to debate; agitate; reason upon; test (viands).

dis-cus-sion (-kush'un), *n.* argument; debate; consideration of a question.

dis-dain (-dān'), *v.t.* to think unworthy; deem unsuitable; look upon with contempt or scorn: *n.* contempt; haughty, or indignant scorn.

dis-dain-ful ('fool), *adj.* contemptuous.

dis-dain-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a disdainful manner.

dis-ease (dis-ēz'), *n.* any mental, moral, or physical disorder; malady; illness: *v.t.* to cause disease in; derange.
Syn. complaint, disorder, ailment, sickness.

dis-em-bogue (dis-em-bōg'), *v.t.* to pour out or discharge at the mouth: said of a river: *v.i.* to find a passage at the mouth of a river.

dis-em-bow-el (-bou'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disemboweled, *p.pr.* disemboweling], to deprive of bowels; wound in the abdomen, so that the bowels protrude.

dis-fig-u-ra-tion (-fig-ū-rā'-shun), *n.* deformity.

dis-fig-ure (-fig'ūr), *v.t.* to injure the shape, form, or beauty of; deform.

dis-fran-chise (-fran'chīz), *v.t.* to deprive of electoral or municipal privileges, especially to withdraw the power of voting in elections.

dis-gorge (-gôrj'), *v.t.* to force out of the mouth or stomach with violence; surrender what has been unlawfully obtained; make restitution of.

dis-grace (-grās'), *n.* the state of being out of favor; ignominy; shame; dishonor: *v.t.* to bring shame, reproval, or dishonor upon; dismiss with dishonor.

Syn. disrepute, odium, reproach, shame.

Ant. (see honor).

dis-grace-ful ('fool), *adj.* characterized by, or occasioning, disgrace.

dis-grace-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a disgraceful manner.

dis-guise (-gīz'), *v.t.* to change the appearance of, as by an unusual dress; counterfeit; conceal: *n.* a dress designed to conceal the identity of the wearer; counterfeit appearance; false pretense.

dis-gust (-gust'), *v.t.* to cause aversion in, or repugnance to; offend the moral sense of: *n.* strong aversion or repugnance.

Syn. dislike, distaste, loathing, abomination, abhorrence.

Ant. (see admiration).

dish (dish), *n.* a broad hollow vessel with a rimmed edge; food served in a dish: *v.t.* to put into a dish for serving at table (often with *up*); frustrate.

dis-ha-bille (dis-â-bil'), *n.* undress or negligent attire. Also deshabille.

dis-heart-en (-härt'n), *v.t.* to discourage.

di-shev-el (-shev'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* disheveled, *p.pr.* disheveling], to disorder (the hair) or cause it to hang negligently.

dis-hon-est (on'est), *adj.* lacking in honesty; fraudulent; false.

dis-hon-or (-on'ẽr), *v.t.* to deprive of honor; bring shame upon the character of; lessen the reputation of; violate the chastity of; refuse, or fail, to pay (a bill or note when due and presented): *n.* disgrace; ignominy; shame.

dis-hon-or-a-ble (-â-bl), *adj.* discreditable; shameful; ignominious.

dis-hon-or-a-bly (-li), *adv.* in a dishonorable manner.

dis-in-fect (dis-in-fekt'), *v.t.* to cleanse from infection; to purify.

dis-in-fect-ant ('ant), *n.* an agent used to disinfect.

dis-in-te-grate (-in'te-grāt), *v.t.* to break up into component parts by mechanical agency: *v.i.* separate.

dis-in-te-gra-tion (-grā'shun), *n.* the act of disintegrating; wearing down of rocks by atmospheric influences; separation.

dis-junc-tive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* serving, or tending, to disjoin or separate: *n.* a disjunctive conjunction which connects grammatically two words or clauses disjoined in meaning.

disk (disk), *n.* an ancient quoit; a flat circular plate, or anything resembling it. Also disc.

dis-like (dis-lik'), *n.* a strong feeling of repugnance or aversion; disrelish; antipathy: *v.t.* to regard with aversion; be displeased with.

dis-lo-cate ('lo-kāt), *v.t.* to put out of joint; interrupt the continuity of.

dis-lo-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of disjoining;

a joint put out of its socket; a displacement of stratified rocks.

dis-lodge (-loj'), *v.t.* to remove or drive out from a place of lodgment; drive from a hiding place or chosen station.

dis-loyal (-loi'al), *adj.* false to one's government; faithless to obligations.

dis-mal (diz'mål), *adj.* gloomy; depressing; dark; horrid; sorrowful.

dis-mal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a dismal manner.

dis-man-tle (dis-mant'l), *v.t.* to strip or divest of furniture, equipment, or means of defense; raze; demolish.

dis-may (-mā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dismayed, *p.pr.* dismaying], to terrify; dispirit; discourage; intimidate: *n.* loss of courage through fear; a condition of terror.

Syn. frighten, scare, daunt, appal, dishearten.

Ant. (see encourage).

dis-mast (-mast'), *adj.* to unship, or break, a mast.

dis-mem-ber (-mem'bēr), *v.t.* to cut or tear limb from limb; sever into parts and distribute; dislocate; sever; divide.

dis-miss (-mis'), *v.t.* to send away; permit to depart; discharge from office or employment; efface from memory.

Syn. discard, banish.

Ant. (see retain).

dis-miss-al ('āl), *n.* the act of dismissing; removal from office, &c.

dis-o-bey (-o-bā'), *v.t.* to fail to comply with; be disobedient.

dis-or-der (-ôr'dēr), *n.* want of order or arrangement; lack of system; irregularity; breach of public order; riot; mental or physical disease: *v.t.* to throw into confusion; disturb the regular mental or physical functions; derange; ruffle.

dis-or-dered ('dērd), *p.adj.* disorderly; irregular; loose; unruly; disreputable.

dis-or-der-ly (-li), *adj.* confused; unmethodical; turbulent; unruly.

dis-own (-ōn'), *v.t.* to deny; reject.

dis-par-age (-par'ej), *v.t.* to treat with contempt; criticise unjustly; depreciate, belittle.

dis-par-age-ment (-ment), *n.* the act of disparaging; depreciation; reproach; disgrace (often with *to*).

dis-par-i-ty (-par'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* disparities (-tiz)], inequality of rank, station, degree, or excellence; disproportion.

dis-part (-pärt'), *n.* the difference between the thickness of the muzzle of a piece of ordnance and its breech: *v.t.* to part; to separate.

dis-pas-sion-ate (-pash'un-et), *adj.* free from passion; calm; unprejudiced; impartial.

dis-pas-sion-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* in a mild or calm manner.

dis-patch, *v.t.* same as despatch.

dis-pel (dis-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dispelled, *p.pr.* dispelling], to drive away by, or as by, scattering; disperse; dissipate.

Syn. scatter, dispose of.

Ant. (see collect).

dis-pen-sa-ble (-pen'sâ-bl), *adj.* that for which a dispensation may be granted.

dis-pen-sa-ry ('sâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dispensaries (-riz)], a place where medicines are kept and made up; a charitable institution for providing the poor with medical advice and medicines.

dis-pen-sa-tion (-sā'shun), *n.* the act of dispensing; distribution; that which is appointed or bestowed by a higher power; the particular way by which, at different periods, God has made known His dealings with mankind; the suspending of a rule or law in some particular case; a license granted from the pope, or by a bishop.

dis-pense (dis-pens'), *v.t.* to deal out in portions; distribute; give forth effusively; excuse: *v.i.* to give dispensation; distribute medicines.

di-sper-mous (dī-spēr'mus), *adj.* two seeded.

dis-perse (dis-pērs'), *v.t.* to scatter in different directions or parts; diffuse; spread; cause to vanish: *v.i.* to separate; go to different parts; vanish out of sight.

dis-per-sion (-pēr'shun), *n.* the act of dispersing; the separation of light into different colored rays in passing through a prism.

dis-per-sive ('siv), *adj.* tending to disperse.

dis-pir-it (-pir'it), *v.t.* to depress the spirits of; dishearten; render cheerless.

dis-place (-plās'), *v.t.* to put out of place; disorder; depose from office or dignity.
Syn. derange, remove, disturb, confuse.
Ant. (see adjust).

dis-place-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of displacing; substitution; apparent change of position; the weight of water displaced by a solid body immersed in it.

dis-play (-plā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* displayed, *p.pr.* displaying], to spread out; unfold; exhibit; manifest mentally or physically: *v.i.* to make a display: *n.* an exhibit.
Syn. show, expose, indicate.
Ant. (see hide).

dis-please (dis-plēz'), *v.t.* to vex; annoy; offend.

dis-pleas-ure (dis-plezh'ūr), *n.* annoyance; vexation; distaste.

dis-port (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to amuse or divert (with *self*); to display gaily: *v.i.* to play.

dis-pos-a-ble (-pōz'â-bl), *adj.* free to be employed; subject to disposal.

dis-po-sal ('âl), *n.* arrangement; order; control; right of bestowing.

dis-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place; arrange; order; distribute; adapt; incline.
Syn. place, give, bestow.

dis-po-si-tion (-izh'un), *n.* the act of disposing; order; method; arrangement; tendency; natural temperament.

dis-pu-ta-ble ('pū-tâ-bl), *adj.* liable to be disputed; called in question.

dis-pu-tant (-tânt), *adj.* engaged in controversy: *n.* a controversialist.

dis-pu-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* a verbal controversy; an altercation.

dis-pu-ta-tious ('shus), *adj.* contentious.

dis-pute (dis-pūt'), *v.i.* to debate; argue: *v.t.* contend for by words or actions; express doubt of; controvert: *n.* a controversy; altercation; quarrel; contest.
Syn. argue, question, impugn.
Ant. (see assent).

dis-qui-si-tion (-kwi-zish'un), *n.* a systematic investigation or discussion of some subject; an elaborate essay.

dis-rate (-rāt'), *v.t.* to degrade or lower in rank, as a petty officer.

dis-rup-tion (-rup'shun), *n.* forcible separation; breach.

dis-rup-tive ('tiv), *adj.* causing disruption.

diss (dis), *n.* a reedy Algerian grass.

dis-sect (-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut in pieces; anatomize; divide and examine minutely.

dis-sec-tion (-sek'shun), *n.* the act of dissecting or cutting in pieces for critical examination; anatomy; nice examination.

dis-sec-tor ('tēr), *n.* an anatomist.

dis-seize (-sēz'), *v.t.* to deprive of seizin or possession; dispossess unlawfully.

dis-seiz-in ('in), *n.* the act of unlawfully dispossessing a person of an estate.

dis-sem-ble (-sem'bl), *v.t.* to hide under a false appearance; give the semblance of something else to: *v.i.* to act the hypocrite.

dis-sem-bling (sem'bling), *n.* dissimulation.

dis-sem-i-nate (-sem'i-nāt), *v.t.* scatter abroad, like seed; propagate; diffuse.

dis-sem-i-na-tor ('tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, disseminates.

dis-sen-sion (dis-sen'shun), *n.* strife; disagreement; breach of union; variance.

dis-sent (-sent'), *v.i.* to disagree in opinion (with *from*); refuse adherence to an Established Church: *n.* difference of opinion; refusal to acknowledge or conform to an Established Church.

Syn. disagree, differ, vary.
Ant. (see assent).

dis-sent-er ('ẽr), *n.* a nonconformist.

dis-sen-tient ('shent), *adj.* dissenting: *n.* one who disagrees.

dis-sent-ing (-sent'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, dissent; separating from an Established Church, especially that of England; pertaining to dissenters.

dis-ser-ta-tion (-ẽr-tā'shun), *n.* a formal argumentative discourse; treatise.

dis-sev-er (-sev'ẽr), *v.t.* to cut in two; disjoin; divide; separate.

dis-si-dence ('i-dens), *n.* disagreement.

dis-si-dent ('i-dent), *adj.* not agreeing, or conforming: *n.* one who disagrees, or dissents.

dis-sil-i-ent (-sil'i-ent), *adj.* springing asunder, or bursting open with force.

dis-sim-i-lar ('i-lăr), *adj.* unlike; different.

dis-sim-u-late (-sim'ū-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dissemble; feign; disguise.

dis-sim-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* hypocrisy; false pretense; fallacious appearance.

dis-si-pate ('i-pāt), *v.t.* to scatter completely; drive in different directions; squander: *v.i.* to engage in dissipation.

dis-si-pa-ted (-ed), *p.adj.* scattered; dispersed; characterized by over indulgence.

dis-si-pa-tion (-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of being dissipated; mental distraction; excessive indulgence in luxury, especially drink or vicious pleasures.

dis-so-ci-ate (-sō'shi-āt), *v.t.* to separate.

dis-sol-u-bil-i-ty (-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capacity of being dissolved.

dis-sol-u-ble (-sol'ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved or converted into a liquid.

dis-so-lute ('sō-lūt), *adj.* given to vice or dissipation; loose in morals or conduct.

dis-so-lu-tion (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving or liquefying; separation of component parts; separation of the soul from the body; death; a breaking up of a union of persons, as a society, &c.

dis-so-lu-tion-ism (-izm), *n.* the social theory of anarchism or nihilism.

dis-solv-a-ble (diz-olv'ă-bl), *adj.* that may be dissolved. Also dissolvible.

dis-solve (-olv'), *v.t.* to liquefy; melt; terminate; annul: *v.i.* to become liquefied; waste away; separate.

dis-so-nance ('o-nâns), *n.* discord.

dis-so-nant (-nânt), *adj.* discordant.

dis-suade (-swād'), *v.t.* to advise or counsel against; divert by argument or persuasion.

dis-sua-sion (-swā'zhun), *n.* the act of dissuading; advice or persuasion against a purpose or action.

dis-sua-sive ('siv), *adj.* tending to dissuade: *n.* an argument employed to dissuade.

dis-syl-la-ble (-sil'ă-bl), *n.* a word of two syllables.

dis-taff (dis'tăf), *n.* [*pl.* distaffs ('tăfs)], the staff from which flax is drawn in spinning.

dis-tance ('tâns), *n.* the space or interval between two objects or points; remoteness of time, rank, relationship or place; interval between two notes; reserve of manner; alienation: *v.t.* to place remotely; leave behind in a race.

dis-tant ('tânt), *adj.* remote; reserved.

dis-taste (-tāst'), *n.* aversion of the palate; dislike; disinclination.

dis-taste-ful ('fool), *adj.* unpleasant to the taste; expressive of dislike.

dis-taste-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a distasteful manner.

dis-tem-per (-tem'pĕr), *v.t.* to disorder or disease; derange the functions of; compound (colors) for use in distemper painting: *n.* a disease; a catarrhal disease affecting young dogs; a method of painting in specially prepared opaque colors mixed with a binding medium soluble in water: used for mural decoration, &c.

dis-tend (-tend'), *v.t.* to stretch out in all directions; expand: *v.i.* to swell.

dis-ten-tion (-ten'shun), *n.* a swelling out.

dis-tich ('tik), *n.* a couplet.

dis-til (-til'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* distilled, *p.pr.* distilling], to fall in drops; flow gently; trickle forth; practice the art of distillation; *v.t.* to let fall in drops; obtain by distillation; rectify.

dis-til-late ('āt), *n.* the product of distillation found in the receiver of a distilling apparatus.

dis-til-la-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the process of distilling; the substance drawn by the still.

dis-tinct (-tingkt'), *adj.* separate; different; clear; plain.
Syn. obvious, evident, unconfused.
Ant. (see obscure, indistinct).

dis-tinc-tion (-tingk'shun), *n.* mark of difference or superiority; eminence of rank or conduct; fame; discrimination.

dis-tinc-tive ('tiv), *adj.* marking a difference or distinction; characteristic; discriminating; plain.

dis-tinct-ly ('li), *adv.* clearly; plainly.

dis-tin-gué (dis-tăn-gā'), *adj.* distinguished. [Fr.]

dis-tin-guish (-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to separate from others by some mark of honor or preference; designate by special characteristics; discriminate; make known: *v.i.* to make a distinction (with *between*).
Syn. perceive, discern, mark out, divide.

dis-tin-guished ('gwisht), *p.adj.* eminent; celebrated; conspicuous; noted.
Syn. famous, glorious, far-famed, noted, illustrious.
Ant. (see obscure, unknown).

dis-tort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to twist or turn from the natural shape or figure; twist; pervert from the true meaning; misrepresent.

dis-tor-tion (-tôr'shun), *n.* the act of distorting; perversion; a deformity.

dis-tract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to perplex; harass; confuse the mind; bewilder; derange.

dis-tract-ile ('il), *adj.* widely separated.

dis-trac-tion (-trak'shun), *n.* perplexity; embarrassment; perturbation or mental distress; insanity.

dis-tract-ive ('iv), *adj.* causing distraction.

dis-train (-trān'), *v.t.* to seize and hold (goods or chattels) as security for payment of a debt: *v.i.* to levy a distress.

dis-traint (-trānt'), *n.* the act of distraining for debt.

dis-trait (dis-trā'), *adj.* absent-minded. [Fr.]

dis-traught (dis-trawt'), *adj.* bewildered or harassed.

dis-tress (dis-tres'), *v.t.* to inflict pain or suffering upon; grieve; harass; perplex; in law, to seize for debt: *n.* physical or mental anguish; the act of distraining; goods taken in distraint.

dis-trib-ute (-trib'ūt), *v.t.* to deal out or divide; allot; apportion; arrange according to classification; dispose of separately; separate and return (as types) to their respective cases.
Syn. share, dispense, deal.
Ant. (see collect).

dis-tri-bu-tion (-tri-bū'shun), *n.* the act of distributing; apportionment; arrangement; classification.

dis-trib-u-tive (-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to distribution: *n.* a distributive word.

dis-trict ('trikt), *n.* a territorial division; circuit; region or tract of country.

dis-trust (-trust'), *n.* want of confidence, faith, or reliance; suspicion; discredit: *v.t.* to have no confidence or trust in; doubt; suspect.

dis-trust-ful ('fool), *adj.* suspicious.

dis-trust-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* suspiciously.

dis-turb (-tĕrb'), *v.t.* to trouble; vex; throw into confusion; agitate; displace.

Syn. derange, discompose, rouse, interrupt, confuse, trouble, annoy, vex, worry.

Ant. (see pacify, quiet).

dis-turb-ance ('ăns), *n.* the interruption of a settled state; uproar; mental agitation.

dis-tyle ('til), *n.* a two-columned portico.

di-sul-phate (dī-sul'fāt), *n.* a sulphate containing one atom of hydrogen, replaceable by a basic element.

di-sul-phide ('fīd), *n.* a sulphide in which two atoms of sulphur are united to an atom of another element.

ditch (dich), *n.* a trench cut in the earth; a moat: *v.i.* to make a ditch: *v.t.* to surround with a ditch; run into a ditch.

dit-to ('tō), *n.* that which has been said; a duplicate: *adv.* as before; likewise.

dit-ty ('i), *n.* [*pl.* ditties ('iz)], a little song.

di-u-ret-ic (dī-ū-ret'ik), *adj.* promoting the secretion and flow of urine.

di-ur-nal (-ĕr'nâl), *adj.* pertaining to a day; daily; performed in 24 hours; active during the day-time: *n.* a day-book; journal.

di-ur-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* daily.

di-va (dē'vâ), *n.* a prima donna.

di-van (di-van'), *n.* a court of justice; a council of state in Turkey; a council-hall; a smoking-room; café; couch.

dive (dīv), *v.i.* to plunge head foremost into water; enter deeply into any subject or question: *v.t.* to explore by diving: *n.* a plunge head foremost into water.

di-verge (di-vĕrj'), *v.i.* to spread out from one point; recede from.

di-ver-gence (-vĕr'jens), *n.* a receding from each other; a tending apart.

di-ver-gent ('jent), *adj.* tending to diverge.

di-vers (dī'vĕrz), *adj.* various; sundry.

di-verse (di-vers'), *adj.* essentially different; dissimilar; separate.

di-vers-i-fi-ca-tion (-i-fi-ka'shun), *n.* variation.

di-ver-si-fy (di-vĕr'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* diversified, *p.pr.* diversifying], to make different from another; give variety to; discriminate; variegate.

di-ver-sion ('shun), *n.* variation; alteration; pastime; the act of diverting the attention of an enemy from the real point of attack.

di-vert (di-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn aside from any direction or course; draw away from; entertain; amuse.

di-vert-i-men-to (di-vĕrt-i-men'tō), *n.* a light pleasant vocal or instrumental composition.

di-ver-tisse-ment ('tiz-müng), *n.* amusement; recreation; an entr'acte, as a ballet, &c. [Fr.]

di-vest (di-vest'), *v.t.* to strip or deprive of anything; despoil; make bare.

di-vest-i-ture ('i-tūr), *n.* surrender of property.

di-vide (di-vīd'), *v.t.* to cut into two or more parts; separate; keep apart; disunite by discord; distribute: *v.i.* to be separated; cleave; diverge; have a share; vote by division: *n.* a watershed.

Syn. apart, distribute, deal out, sever, sunder.

di-vi-ded skirt ('ed skĕrt), *n.* a skirt made so as to combine both skirt and knickerbockers.

div-i-dend (div'i-dend), *n.* a share of the profits of a public company or business; a sum paid *pro rata* out of a bankrupt's estate; interest payable on money invested in the public funds; a number or quantity to be divided.

div-i-na-tion (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of divining; the pretended art of foreseeing future events by supernatural or magical agency.

di-vine (di-vīn'), *adj.* partaking of the nature of God; excellent in the highest degree; godlike; sacred; holy; pertaining to theology: *n.* a theologian; clergyman: *v.t.* to foretell by, or as by, divination; presage: *v.i.* to conjecture; guess.

Syn. godlike, holy, heavenly, sacred, a clergyman, minister.

div-ing (dīv'ing), *n.* the act of plunging into water; connected with, or used in, diving.

div-ing-bell (-bel), *n.* a hollow apparatus supplied with air, used for various purposes below the surface of the water.

di-vi-ning-rod (di-vīn'ing-rod), *n.* a forked rod or branch, as of witch-hazel, which, when held loosely in the hand, is said to be drawn downward towards places under which water or minerals are situated.

di-vin-i-ty (di-vin'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* divinities (-tiz)]. the state or quality of being divine; Godhead; a pagan or heathen deity; theology.

di-vis-i-bil-i-ty (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being divisible.

di-vis-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being divided; capable of division without a remainder.

di-vi-sion (-vish'un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; a partition; section; discord; difference; the separating of the members of a legislative or municipal assembly in order to take a vote; two or more brigades under the command of a general officer; a section of a fleet under one commander; the process of finding how many times one number or quantity is contained in another.

di-vis-ion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to division.

di-vi-sor (di-vī'sēr), *n.* the number by which another (the dividend) is divided.

di-vorce (-vōrs'), *n.* a dissolution of the marriage contract by legal authority; disunion: *v.t.* to dissolve the marriage contract; release from close union.

di-vorce-ment ('ment), *n.* the act or process of divorcing. (Deut. xxiv. 1).

di-vulge (di-vulj'), *v.t.* to make known, as something previously kept secret; disclose.

di-vul-sion (-vul'shun), *n.* the act of rending or pulling apart.

di-zen (dī'zn, diz'n), *v.t.* to deck out; dress.

diz-zi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* giddiness.

diz-zy (diz'i), *adj.* giddy.

do (dōō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* did, *p.p.* done, *p.pr.* doing], to perform; achieve; cause to bring about; make ready for some object or purpose; cheat or swindle: *v.i.* to act or behave; succeed; suffice; fare as to health: *n.* a trick or hoax.

Syn. effect, make, perform, accomplish, finish, transact.

do-cile (dō'sīl, or dos'il), *adj.* easy to teach; tractable; easily managed.

Syn. teachable, compliant, tame.
Ant. (see stubborn).

do-cil-i-ty (dō-sil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being docile.

dock (dok), *n.* a place for constructing and laying up ships; the place where a prisoner stands in a court to be tried; a coarse weed with broad leaves; the tail of a horse after it has been docked: *v.t.* to cut off or curtail; deduct from; diminish.

dock-age ('ej), *n.* reduction; provision or accommodation for the docking of vessels; money paid for the use of a dock.

dock-et ('et), *v.t.* to mark the contents or titles of papers on the back of them; indorse: *n.* a directed label or ticket tied on goods; a summary of a larger writing; a digest.

dock-yard ('yärd), *n.* a place where ships are built and naval stores are kept.

doc-tor ('tēr), *n.* one skilled in any particular branch of knowledge; an academical degree denoting the highest proficiency in a faculty of a university; a learned man; a medical practitioner: *v.t.* to treat medically; tamper with or give a false appearance to: *v.i.* to practice medicine; undergo medical treatment.

doc-tor-ate (-āt), *n.* the degree of doctor.

doc-tri-naire (-tri-nār'), *n.* one who theorizes on political or other matters, disregarding practical considerations: *adj.* visionary.

doc-tri-nal ('tri-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, doctrine.

doc-tri-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a doctrinal manner.

doc-trine ('trin), *n.* that which is taught; the principles, belief, or dogma of any church, sect, or party.

Syn. tenet, article of belief, creed, dogma, teaching.

doc-u-ment ('ū-ment), *n.* a printed or written paper relied upon to establish some fact or assertion, or conveying information.

doc-u-men-ta-ry (-men-tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or consisting of, documents.

dod-der (dod'ēr), *n.* a parasitical plant.

do-dec-a-gon (dō-dek'ā-gon), *n.* a figure with twelve sides and twelve angles.

do-dec-a-he-dron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid having twelve faces.

dodge (doj), *v.i.* to start aside and shift about; evade by craft; avoid; practice tricky devices: *v.t.* to escape by starting aside: *n.* the act of dodging; a trick.

dodg-er (dodj'ēr), *n.* a small hand bill; an Indian-meal cake: [Am.] a tricky fellow.

do-do (dō'dō), *n.* [*pl.* dodos ('dōz)], a large extinct bird with a short neck, a large hooked bill, short wings and legs.

doe (dō), *n.* the female of a buck or fallow deer, or of an antelope, rabbit, or hare.

doe-skin ('skin), *n.* the skin of a doe; a fine woolen cloth with a smooth finish.

doff (dof), *v.t.* to take or put off, as clothes: *v.i.* remove the hat in saluting.

dog (dog), *n.* a domesticated carnivorous animal belonging to the genus Canis; name of various mechanical contrivances: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dogged, *p.pr.* dogging], to hunt as a dog; follow pertinaciously.

dog-cart ('kärt), *n.* a light cart with two transverse seats back to back.

dog-days ('dāz), *n.pl.* a period in July and August when the dog star or Sirius rises and sets with the sun; usually the hottest part of the summer.

doge (dōj), *n.* the title of the chief magistrates of the ancient republics of Venice and Genoa.

dog-fish (dog'fish), *n.* a species of small littoral shark very destructive to fish.

dog-ged ('ed), *adj.* stubborn; pertinacious.

dog-ger ('ēr), *n.* a two-masted vessel with a broad beam; used in the cod and herring fisheries by the Dutch in the North Sea.

dog-ger-el (-el), *n.* a kind of verse devoid of sense or rhythm: *adj.* weak and absurd in construction: said of verse or poetry.

dog-ma ('mă), *n.* [*pl.* dogmas ('măz) or dogmata ('mâ-tâ)], an established principle, tenet, or doctrine; a doctrine stated in a formal manner and received by the Church as authoritative.

dog-mat-ic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, dogma; positive; authoritative; dogmatical: *n.pl.* doctrinal theology.

Syn. arrogant, imperious, dictatorial.

dog-mat-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a dogmatic manner.

dog-ma-tism (-tizm), *n.* dogmatic or positive assertion of opinion.

dog-ma-tize ('mâ-tīz), *v.i.* to make dogmatic assertions; utter positive assertions without ad-

ducing proof: *v.t.* to treat dogmatically.

dog-trot ('trot), *n.* a gentle trot.

dog-watch ('woch), *n.* one of two watches on board ship of two hours each, between 4 and 8 p.m.

dog-wood ('wood), *n.* the wild cornel.

doi-ly (doi'li), *n.* [*pl.* doilies ('liz)], a small mat or napkin used on dessert plates, &c.

do-ings (dōō'ingz), *n.pl.* things done; movements; conduct; stir.

dol-cé (dōl'chā), *adj.* soft; a direction to sing or play softly.

dol-drums ('drumz), *n.pl.* a sailor's term for the tropical zones of calms and variable winds; depression of spirits; the dumps.

dole (dōl), *n.* that which is dealt out sparingly; a charitable gift of money or food; alms: *v.t.* to deal out sparingly.

dole-ful ('fool), *adj.* sorrowful; dismal.

Syn. dolorous, woebegone, rueful, piteous, grievous.

Ant. (see joyous).

dole-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* sorrowfully; dismally.

dol-er-ite (dol'ēr-īt), *n.* a dark-colored basic igneous rock; basaltic greenstone.

dole-some (dōl'sum), *adj.* melancholy.

doll (dol), *n.* a girl's puppet or toy baby; a childish-featured girl or woman.

dol-lar ('ăr), *n.* a silver coin current in the United States and Canada = 100 cents; a coin of various other countries.

dol-ly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* dollies ('iz)], a little doll; a block used in pile driving; an apparatus for washing clothes; a contrivance for washing ore in mining; in India a brass tray on which fruit, flowers, &c., are presented as a complimentary offering.

Dol-ly Var-den (văr'dn), *n.* a woman's dress of light bright-figured muslin, worn over a bright colored petticoat.

dol-man ('măn), *n.* a long outer garment worn by the Turks; a hussar's uniform jacket; a woman's sleeveless mantle.

dol-men ('men), *n.* a sepulchral monument, consisting of a large unhewn stone resting on two or more others.

dol-o-mite ('o-mīt), *n.* a crystalline variety of magnesian limestone.

do-lor (dō'lēr), *n.* sorrow; pain.

dol-o-rif-ic (dol-o-rif'ik), *adj.* causing grief.

dol-o-rous (dol'o-rus), *adj.* sorrowful.

dol-phin (dol'fin), *n.* the name of a cetaceous mammal of the genus Delphinus and allied genera.

dolt (dōlt), *n.* a heavy stupid fellow.

dom (dom), *n.* a title of respect applied to gentlemen in Portugal and Brazil; in Portugal a title of the king and royal family.

do-main (dō-mān'), *n.* lordship; authority; empire; landed property; demesne.

dome (dōm), *n.* a hemispherical roof.

do-mes-tic (do-mes'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the house or household affairs; private; home-made: *n.* a household servant: *pl.* articles of home manufacture, especially cotton-cloths.

do-mes-tic e-con-o-my (e-kon'o-mi), *n.* the art of managing household affairs in the best and thriftiest manner.

do-mes-tic-al-ly (ăl-li), *adv.* privately.

do-mes-ti-cate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to make domestic; familiarize with domestic life; tame: *v.i.* to become domestic.

do-mes-tic-i-ty (-tis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* domesticities (-tiz)], the state of being domestic; domestic character.

dom-i-cile (dom'i-sil), *n.* a permanent residence or place of abode; home: *v.t.* to establish in a fixed residence.

dom-i-cil-i-a-ry ('i-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the residence of a person or family.

dom-i-nant ('i-nānt), *adj.* exercising chief authority; ruling; predominant; ascending: *n.* the recitative note in Gregorian scales; the fifth tone of a musical scale in any ascending key.

dom-i-nate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to govern; rule; predominate over: *v.i.* to be dominant.

dom-i-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of dominating; absolute authority; power.

dom-i-neer (i-nēr'), *v.i.* to exercise authority arrogantly or tyrannically; bluster.

do-min-ic-al (dō-min'ik-al), *adj.* pertaining to Christ as Lord, or to Sunday: *n.* a dominical letter.

do-min-i-cal let-ter (let'ēr), *n.* one of the letters (A B C D E F G) used in the calendar of the Prayer Book to denote Sunday throughout the year, and to determine the date of Easter Day.

dom-i-nie (dom'i-nē), *n.* a schoolmaster; a clergyman of the Dutch Reformed Church.

do-min-ion (dō-min'yun), *n.* supreme authority; sovereignty; independent right or possession; a territory or country subject to the control of one government.

dom-i-no (dom'i-nō), *n.* [*pl.* dominos (-nōz)], a large loose silk cape or cloak with large sleeves and a hood, used as a masquerade garment; an ecclesiastical hood: *pl.* a game played with 28 oblong dotted pieces of bone or wood (dominoes).

dom-pe-dro (-pē'dro), *n.* the name of the card game of sancho-pedro when played with the joker.

don (don), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* donned, *p.pr.* donning], to put on; invest with; assume: *n.* a Spanish title [*Fem.* Doña]; a fellow or collegiate dignitary.

do-nate (dō'nāt), *v.t.* to contribute, especially to some religious or philanthropic object.

do-na-tion (dō-nā'shun), *n.* a charitable gift; benefaction; present.

do-na-tive (dō-nā'tiv), *adj.* vested or vesting by donation: *n.* a gift.

do-na-tor (dō-nā'tēr), *n.* a giver.

done (dun), *p.adj.* completed; published officially; cooked sufficiently; thoroughly fatigued; cheated; *interj.* agreed!

do-nee (dō-nē'), *n.* a person to whom a gift or donation is made.

don-go-la (don'gō-lā), *n.* a goatskin, or sheepskin tanned to resemble kid.

do-ni (dō'ni), *n.* a single-masted Ceylonese coasting vessel with a long sail.

don-jon (don' or dun'jun), *n.* the principal tower or keep of a mediæval castle, containing the prison.

don-key (dong'ki), *n.* *pl.* donkeys ('kiz)], an ass; a stupid or obstinate fellow.

don-na (don'nä), *n.* a lady [It.].

don-nish (don'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a don.

do-nor (dō'nēr), *n.* a giver.

doom (dōōm), *n.* a judicial sentence of condemnation; the infliction of a sentence; irrevocable destiny; fate; ruin; the Day of Judgment: *v.t.* to pronounce condemnation upon; sentence to punishment; ordain as a penalty.

Syn. sentence, verdict, judgment, fate, lot, destiny.

dooms-day (dōōmz'dā), *n.* the day of final and universal judgment.

door (dōr), *n.* the gate or entrance of a house; portal; means of access.

dope (dōp), *n.* a thick liquid, as food; a lubricant; an absorbent used to hold a thick liquid; a stupefying drug.

dor (dōr), *n.* a large black dung beetle with a characteristic droning sound in flight.

Do-ri-an (dō'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Doris, a small district of ancient Greece: *n.* a member of the Doric or Dorian race, one of the four great divisions of the ancient Greeks.

Dor-ic (dor'ik), *adj.* Dorian: *n.* the broad hard dialect of the Dorians.

Dor-ic order (dôr'dĕr), *n.* the oldest and simplest of the three orders of Greek architecture.

dor-king (dôr'king), *n.* one of a breed of domestic fowls.

dor-man-cy ('măn-si), *n.* quiescence.

dor-mant ('mânt), *adj.* sleeping; quiet; in abeyance.

dor-mer ('mĕr), *n.* a bedroom; a window pierced vertically in the side of a roof

dor-mi-to-ry ('mi-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dormitories (-riz)], a large apartment capable of holding several beds.

dor-mouse ('mous), *n.* [*pl.* dormice ('mis)], a small European squirrel-like rodent.

dor-sal ('sâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the back.

do-ry (dō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dories ('riz)], a popular name for a golden-colored fish much esteemed for the table, known in England as the John Dory; the wall-eyed pike-perch; a small flat-bottomed skiff with a sharp prow.

dos-age (dōs'ej), *n.* the operation of putting into sparkling wines something to give them a distinctive taste.

dose (dōs), *n.* the quantity of medicine to be taken at one time; anything nauseous: *v.t.* to give doses to; administer anything objectionable or nauseous.

dost, 2 *p. sing. pres. indic.* of do.

dot (dot), *n.* a small point or speck; a diminutive child; a dowry: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dotted, *p.pr.* dotting], to mark with dots or specks.

do-tage (dō'tej), *n.* imbecility of mind; foolish or excessive affection.

do-tard ('tărd), *n.* one whose intellect is impaired by age; one who is foolishly affectionate: *adj.* imbecile.

dote (dōt), *v.i.* to exhibit the weakness of age; bestow excessive love.

doth, 3 *p. sing. indic.* of do.

dot-ter-el (dot'ĕr-el), *n.* a small plover.

doub-le (dub'l), *adj.* twofold; two of a sort; being in pairs; twice as much; deceitful; insincere: *n.* twice the quantity; a duplicate; trick; a turning back to escape pursuit; an apparition; a fold or plait: *pl.* changes rung on five bells; games played by two on a side: *v.t.* to make double; duplicate; repeat; fold; sail round or by: *v.i.* to increase to twice the quantity; return on one's track; march at double quick time: *adv.* twice over.

doub-le-bass (-bās), *n.* the largest violin.

doub-le-dag-ger (-dag'ĕr), *n.* a reference mark (‡).

doub-le en-ten-dre (dōōbl äng-täng'dr), *n.* a word or phrase with a double meaning, one of which is usually indelicate. [Fr.]

doub-le-ness (dub'l-nes), *n.* the state of being double; duplicity.

doub-let (dub'let), *n.* a duplicate; pair; a kind of close-fitting man's garment.

doub-loon ('lōōn), *n.* a Spanish gold coin.

doub-ly ('li), *adv.* twice the quantity or degree; in a double or two-fold manner.

doubt (dout), *v.i.* to waver in opinion; hesitate; be in suspense: *v.t.* to suspect; distrust; question: *n.* uncertainty of mind; suspense; scruple; perplexity; apprehension; fear; disbelief.

Syn. hesitation, scruple, ambiguity.
Ant. (see certainty).

doubt-ful ('fool), *adj.* of uncertain issue; questionable; hazardous; insecure.

doubt-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a doubtful manner.

doubt-ing ('ing), *adj.* inspiring, or subject to, doubt; questionable.

doubt-less ('les), *adv.* assuredly; certainly.

dou-ceur (dōō-sōōr'), *n.* a gift; bribe; small present.

douche (dōōsh), *n.* a jet or current of water directed upon some part of the body.

dough (dō), *n.* a soft mass of moistened flour ready for baking.

dough-ty (dou'ti), *adj.* valiant; strong.

dough-ti-ly (-li), *adv.* valiantly.

dough-ti-ness (-nes), *n.* valor; bravery.

dough-y (dō'i), *adj.* soft like dough.

douse (dous), *v.t.* to plunge suddenly into a liquid; drench; extinguish; strike; slacken or lower suddenly, as sails: *v.i.* to fall suddenly into water; search for water or ores by a diving rod.

dove (duv), *n.* a pigeon; a bird of the genus Columba; a term of endearment.

dove-cote ('kōt), *n.* a small house or box with compartments for doves. Dovecot.

dove-tail ('tāl), *v.t.* to join by a joint resembling a dove's tail spread out; to fit closely and exactly.

dow-a-ger (dou'ā-jĕr), *n.* the widow of a king, prince, or person of rank; a widow with a jointure.

dow-di-ly ('di-li), *adv.* in a dowdy manner.

dow-di-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being dowdy.

dow-dy ('di), *n.* [*pl.* dowdies ('diz)], a slatternly woman who affects finery: *adj.* slovenly or ill-dressed; shabby.

dow-el (dou'el), *n.* a pin to connect two pieces of wood by being sunk in the edges of each; a piece of wood driven into a wall to secure something else: *v.t.* to fasten by dowels.

dow-er ('ĕr), *n.* that part of a husband's property which his widow enjoys during her life; jointure; personal endowment.

dow-las (lăs), *n.* a kind of coarse linen cloth.

down (doun), *n.* soft feathers, hair, or wool; the soft fibers of plants: *pl.* a tract of bare, hilly land used for pasturing sheep; banks or rounded hillocks of sand: *adv.* from a higher to a lower degree or position; at the lowest point; on the ground; below the horizon; from earlier to later times; in hand, or on the counter; on paper, or in a book: *adj.* dejected; downcast: *prep.* along a descent; from a higher pace to a lower; along the course or current of.

down-cast ('kăst), *adj.* directed downwards; sad: *n.* the ventilating shaft of a mine.

down-fall ('fawl), *n.* a falling downwards; sudden fall from rank or reputation; ruin.

down-grade ('grād), *n.* a downward movement; reverse of fortune; departure from the orthodox standard or belief.

down-right ('rīt), *adj.* straight to the point; blunt; unceremonious: *adv.* perpendicularly; completely; thoroughly.

down-ward ('wărd), *adj.* tending to the ground; moving from a higher to a lower place, grade, or direction; descending: *adv.* from a higher to a lower condition, state, or place; from the source. Also downwards.

down-y ('i), *adj.* covered with, or made of, down; soft; restful; cunning; artful.

dow-ry (dou'ri), *n.* [*pl.* dowries ('riz)], the property a woman brings to a husband at marriage; gift or possession.

dox-ol-o-gy (doks-ol'o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* doxologies (-jiz)], an ascription or short hymn of praise to God.

doze (dōz), *v.i.* to sleep lightly or fitfully: *n.* a light sleep, or nap.

doz-en (duz'en), *n.* twelve things of a kind, taken collectively.

doz-y (dōz'i), *adj.* sleepy, drowsy.

drab (drab), *n.* a kind of thick dull brown or yellowish-grey woolen cloth; a tint of such a color: *adj.* of a drab color.

drab-ble ('l), *v.t.* to make wet or dirty by dragging through

mud or water: *v.i.* to fish with a long line and rod.

dra-cæ-na (dra-sē'na or kā'na), *n.* a genus of liliaceous palm-like plants, including the dragon tree.

drach-ma (drak'mâ), *n.* [*pl.* drachmæ ('mē), drachmas ('mâz)], a Greek silver coin. Also drachm.

draff (drâf), *n.* refuse from malt breweries; hog's-wash; dregs.

draft (drâft), *n.* a sketch or outline; bill of exchange; an order for money; detachment of soldiers; the act of drawing a load; the state of being drawn; the act of drinking or the amount drunk at once; an outline or sketch; the act of sweeping with a net; the quantity of fish caught at one draw of the net; the depth of water a vessel draws or to which she sinks; a current of air: *v.t.* to delineate or sketch out; call forth; select by a draft for military service. Also draught.

drag (drag), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dragged, *p.pr.* dragging], to pull or draw along by force; draw along slowly or heavily; haul; tug: *v.i.* to trail along the ground: *n.* the act of dragging; a net or apparatus for drawing along the bottom of the water; a coach drawn by four horses; a kind of sledge for heavy loads; the difference between the draft of water forward or aft of a ship.

drag-gle (drag'l), *v.t.* to wet or soil by dragging in the mud or along the ground: *v.i.* to become dirty or wet by dragging.

drag-o-man (drag'o-man), *n.* [*pl.* dragomans (-mânz)], in the East, an interpreter, guide, or agent for travelers, especially an interpreter attached to an embassy, &c.

drag-on ('un), *n.* a fabulous animal represented as a winged serpent or lizard; a fierce person; a winged heraldic beast: *adj.* fierce; destructive.

drag-on-ade (-ād'), *n.* any form of military persecution.

drag-on-fly (-flī), *n.* an insect with a long slender abdomen, large eyes and wings.

drag-on's-blood (-z-blud), *n.* the red juice and gum of several South American and East Indian trees.

dra-goon (drâ-gōōn'), *n.* originally a kind of mounted infantry, now cavalry, either light or heavy, wearing helmets: *v.t.* to harass or reduce to submission by military force.

drain (drān), *v.t.* to draw off gradually; exhaust: *v.i.* to become dry: *n.* a channel or pipe for superfluous water; a sewer; the act of exhausting.

drain-age ('ej), *n.* the act or means of draining; that which is drained off.

drake (drāk), *n.* a male duck.

dram (dram), *n.* 1-8th of an ounce troy, and 1-16th of an ounce avoirdupois; a small quantity of spirituous liquor.

dra-ma (drä'mâ), *n.* a prose or poetical composition depicting a story of human life in character, &c., on the stage; theatrical entertainment; dramatic literature or art.

dra-mat-ic (drâ-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, the drama. Dramatical.

dra-mat-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a dramatic manner.

dram-a-tis per-so-næ (dram'â-tis pēr-sō'nē), *n.* the characters in a play or drama.

dram-a-tist (-tist), *n.* a writer of plays.

dram-a-tize (dram'â-tīz), *v.t.* to compose in the form of a drama; adapt for stage representation.

dram-a-tur-gy ('â-tēr-ji), *n.* the art of dramatic composition; representation and stage effect.

drank, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of drink.

drape (drāp), *v.t.* to cover with cloth; arrange in folds.

dra-per (drā'pēr), *n.* a dealer in woolen or cotton cloth, &c.

dra-per-ied (-id), *adj.* furnished or covered with drapery.

dra-per-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* draperies (-iz)], textile cloths or fabrics used for garments or hangings; costumes represented in sculpture or painting.

dras-tic (dras'tik), *adj.* powerful; vigorous.

draught (drâft), *n.* Same as draft.

draughts (drâfts), *n.* the game of checkers.

draw (draw), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drew, *p.p.* drawn, *p.pr.* drawing], to pull along or haul; raise; suck in; pull out; force out; elongate; disembowel; win, as in a lottery; drive or beat out; sketch; draft; require a certain depth to float in; entice or allure; induce; receive; write out; leave undecided: *v.i.* to produce motion; act as an inducement; shrink; come together or near; practice drawing; settle in the water to a certain depth: *n.* the act of drawing; a lot or chance drawn; a game left undecided; a feeler; the act of drawing a covert.

Syn. pull, haul, drag, attract, inhale, sketch, describe.

draw-back ('bak), *n.* loss of advantage; a discouragement; money paid back, especially to an importer of goods on which customs duty has been paid on their being exported.

draw-bridge ('brij), *n.* a bridge which may be wholly or partially lifted up.

draw-ee (-ē'), *n.* one on whom an order, bill of exchange, or a draft is drawn.

draw-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who draws; a draftsman; a sliding box-like arrangement for holding clothes, papers, &c.; one who draws a bill of exchange, or an order for the payment of money: *pl.* an under-garment worn by both sexes, covering the lower part of the body and legs.

draw-ing ('ing), *n.* delineation; attraction of objects; a distribution in a lottery: *pl.* the takings or receipts of a business.

draw-ing-room (-rōōm), *n.* a room for the reception of company; literally the room to which guests retire after dinner; a reception; the company assembled in a drawing-room.

drawl (drawl), *v.t.* to utter in a slow, lazy tone: *n.* a slow, lazy manner of speaking.

drawn (drawn), *p.adj.* left undecided; disemboweled; contracted.

dray (drā), *n.* a low, stoutly-built cart used for heavy loads.

dread (dred), *v.t.* to fear greatly; anticipate with shrinking or terror; feel awe: *v.i.* to be in great fear: *n.* apprehensive terror; reverential awe: *adj.* awful; solemn.

Syn. horror, terror, alarm, dismay.

Ant. (see boldness, assurance).

dread-ful ('fool), *adj.* inspiring dread.

Syn. fearful, frightful, shocking, awful, horrible.

dread-naught ('nawt), *n.* a fearless person; a thick woolen felted cloth.

dread-nought ('nawt), *n.* the name given to battleships of 18,000 tons burden and over. For much larger ships the term super-dreadnought is used.

dream (drēm), *n.* a train of thoughts or images passing through the mind during sleep; an idle fancy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dreamt, *p.pr.* dreaming], to see or imagine in sleep; think about vainly: *v.i.* to have a train of ideas in sleep.

dream-y ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or full of, dreams; indistinct; visionary.

drear (drēr), *adj.* dismal; sorrowful.

drear-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* gloomily.

drear-y ('i), *adj.* cheerless; gloomy.

dredge (drej), *n.* a drag or instrument for sweeping the bottoms of rivers to bring up something; a box with perforated lid for culinary purposes: *v.t.* to clean out and deepen by a dredge; gather with a dredge; sprinkle flour upon from a dredge.

dregs (dregz), *n.pl.* the sediment of liquor; lees; worthless matter.

drei-bund (drī'bund), *n.* a triple alliance, especially that (1883) between Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy for mutual defense.

drench (drench), *v.t.* to wet thoroughly; steep in moisture; forcibly administer a draft to: *n.* a large draft; a dose of medicine for a horse or ox.

Dres-den (dres'den), *n.* a fine porcelain.

dress (dres), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dressed or drest, *p.pr.* dressing], to invest with, or as with, clothing; adorn; deck out; embellish; prepare or make ready; cook; curry or rub down; adjust to a straight line; prune or trim: *v.i.* to put on clothes: *n.* a covering for the body; elegant or fashionable attire; external finish or ornament; plumage; adjustment.

Syn. clothing, attire, apparel, garments, costume, garb, livery.

dress-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who regulates or adjusts dress; a surgeon's assistant; a set of shelves or open cupboard for plates, &c.; a combination of mirror and bureau.

dress-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of putting on clothes; material used in sizing or stiffening fabrics; the smoothing of the surface of stone; sauce or stuffing used for preparing a dish; a beating; reprimand; an external application to a wound; the preparation of mineral ores for the furnace.

dress-ing-gown (-goun), *n.* a light, easy, loose gown worn while dressing or in dishabille.

dress-y (dres'i), *adj.* fond of dress, especially showy or elaborate attire; stylish.

drest, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dress.

drew, *p.t.* of draw.

drib-ble (drib'l), *v.i.* to fall in small drops; drip: *v.t.* to let fall in drops; give out or deal in small portions; in football to give a slight kick or shove to: *n.* a drizzling shower; a trickling out in small drops.

drib-let (drib'let), *n.* a small piece, part, or sum.

dried, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dry.

drier (drī'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, dries; a substance added to paint, &c., causing it to dry quickly; an apparatus for drying off moisture.

drift (drift), *n.* the direction in which anything is driven; an impellent force; overbearing influence; an accumulation of floating matter heaped up by sea or wind; tendency; scope; the horizontal passage of a mine; a collection of loose earth, rocks, &c., transported from a distance by the agency of ice; leeway made in a gale; the direction of a current: *v.t.* to drive along, or in heaps; cover with driftage: *v.i.* to be carried along by a current, or by circumstances; accumulate in heaps.

Syn. purpose, meaning, scope, aim, tendency, direction.

drift-age ('ej), *n.* that which is drifted; leeway caused by wind or sea currents.

drift-wood ('wood), *n.* floating wood cast ashore by the sea.

drill (dril), *v.t.* to pierce with a drill; bore; perforate; instruct thoroughly in the rudiments of any business, &c.; train; sow in lines or rows: *v.i.* to engage in military exercises: *n.* a tool for boring or making holes in a hard substance; a machine for sowing seeds in rows; military exercise.

drill-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of using a drill; a heavy, firm twilled cloth.

drink (dringk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* drank, *p.p.* drunk, *p.pr.* drinking], to swallow a liquid; imbibe alcoholic liquors habitually: *n.* any beverage swallowed to quench thirst; as much liquor as can be taken at once; strong or intoxicating liquor.

drip (drip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dripped, *p.pr.* dripping], to fall in drops: *v.t.* to let fall in drops: *n.* that which falls in drops; a projecting cornice to throw off rain.

drip-ping ('ing), *n.* that which falls in drops; the fat from roasted meat.

drip-ping-pan (-pan), *n.* a pan to receive drippings from roasting meat.

drive (drīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* drove, *p.p.* driven, *p.pr.* driving], to impel or urge forward by force; propel; communicate motion to; convey in a vehicle: *v.i.* to press, or be impelled

forward with violence; travel in a carriage; aim a blow (with *let*): *n.* the act of driving or impelling; a strong blow; a road prepared for driving; an excursion in a carriage; an annual gathering of cattle for branding; a forward blow given to a ball at cricket.
Syn. compel, impel, ride, repulse, push.

driv-el (driv'el), *v.i.* to slaver; be weak or foolish; talk or act like a fool or dotard.

driv-en, *p.p.* of drive.

driv-ing-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a wheel that impels a machine or moves a train of wheels.

driz-zle (driz'l), *v.i.* to rain slightly or in misty drops: *n.* fine misty rain.

driz-zly (-li), *adj.* shedding fine rain.

droit (droit, or drwä), *n.* equity; right of ownership, especially in land; custom; duty [Fr.].

drôle (drōl), *n.* a funny fellow; buffoon.

droll (drōl), *adj.* ridiculous; queer.
Syn. funny, laughable, comic, whimsical, amusing.
Ant. (see solemn).

droll-er-y ('ėr-i), *n.* [*pl.* drolleries (-riz)], the quality of being droll; buffoonery.

droll-ing ('ing), *n.* burlesque.

droll-y ('i), *adv.* comically.

drom-e-da-ry (drum'ē-dā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* dromedaries (-riz)], one of a domesticated breed of camels distinguished for its speed and by having one hump.

drone (drōn), *v.i.* to utter in a monotonous tone or sound; live in idleness: *v.t.* to read in a monotonous tone: *n.* a dull, monotonous tone; one of the pipes of a bagpipe; the male of the honey-bee which produces no honey; a lazy fellow.

dro-ny (drō'ni), *adj.* like a drone.

droop (drōōp), *v.i.* to sink or hang down; languish; bend down gradually: *v.t.* cause to hang down: *n.* the act of drooping.

drop (drop), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dropped, dropt, *p.pr.* dropping], to fall in drops; distil; sink to a lower position; fall in death; visit informally (with *in*): *v.t.* to let fall; discontinue; utter casually; send off (a hasty note): *n.* a globule of moisture; something that hangs like a drop; a small quantity of a liquid; a falling trap-door; the painted curtain of a theatre (drop-scene): *pl.* medicine regulated by drops; laudanum.

drop-shut-ter (-shut'ėr), *n.* a device, operated by a spring, for taking instantaneous photographs.

drop-si-cal ('si-kăl), *adj.* affected with dropsy.

drop-sy ('si), *n.* an unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any cavity of the body or its tissues; a disease affecting the food-sac of young trout; blue swelling.

dropt, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of drop.

drosh-ky, **dros-ky** (drosh'ki, dros'-ki), n. a light Russian carriage; a cab in some cities of Europe.

dross (dros), *n.* the scum or slag of melted metal; sediment; refuse.

drought (drout), *n.* continued absence of rain or moisture; dryness.

drove (drōv), *p.t.* of drive: *n.* a collection of cattle or sheep driven in a body; a crowd; sprats caught early in the season.

dro-ver (drō'vėr), *n.* one who drives cattle to market; a buyer of cattle for sale elsewhere.

drown (droun), *v.i.* to perish by suffocation in water: *v.t.* to suffocate by immersion in water; overwhelm; inundate; deluge.
Syn. swamp, submerge, engulf.

drowse (drouz), *v.i.* to be heavy with sleepiness; be half-asleep: *n.* a light sleep.

drow-si-ness ('zi-nes), *n.* sleepiness.

drow-sy ('zi), *adj.* sleepy; sluggish.

drub (drub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drubbed, *p.pr.* drubbing], to beat vigorously: *n.* a thump.

drudge (druj), *v.i.* to labor hard at mean or uncongenial tasks; slave: *v.t.* to spend or pass laboriously: *n.* one employed in menial work who works hard for insufficient remuneration.

drudg-er-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* the work of a drudge; mean servile labor.

drug (drug), *n.* an ingredient used in medicine; a narcotic; an unsalable article: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drugged, *p.pr.* drugging], to mix drugs with; render stupid by a narcotic drug: *v.i.* to take drugs habitually.

drug-get ('et), *n.* a coarse woolen fabric.

drug-gist ('ist), *n.* a dealer in medicines.

druid (drōō'id), *n.* a priest of the ancient Celts of Britain, Gaul, and Germany.

drum (drum), *n.* an instrument of percussion, consisting of a hollow cylinder with vellum at the ends, and beaten with sticks (drumsticks); the tympanum of the ear; a drum-shaped box for figs; a cylinder or revolving shaft: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* drummed, *p.pr.* drumming], to beat a drum; beat up recruits; seek or call for customers; beat rapidly with the fingers: *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a drum; din; expel ignominiously (with *out*).

drum-head ('hed), *n.* the head or top of a drum; the top of a capstan.

drum-mer ('ĕr), *n.* one who plays a drum; a commercial traveler.

Drum-mond-light ('und-līt), *n.* another name for the limelight.

drum-stick ('stik), *n.* the stick with which a drum is beaten; the outer joint of a fowl's leg from the knee to the heel.

drunk (drungk), *p.p.* of drink: *n.* a fit of drunkenness; a drunken person: *adj.* intoxicated.

drunk-ard ('ărd), *n.* one habitually drunk.

drunk-en ('en), *p.adj.* habitually intemperate.

drunk-en-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being drunk; habitual intemperance; frenzy.

drupe (drōōp), *n.* a pulpy stone-fruit, as the cherry, plum or peach.

dry (drī), *adj.* [*comp.* drier, *superl.* driest], free from moisture or wetness; not yielding juices; devoid of interest; unintentionally humorous or quaint; without sweetness or fruity flavor: *v.t.* to free from moisture or juice; stop the flow of; parch: *v.i.* to lose or be deprived of moisture.

Syn. arid, parched, dull, tedious, uninteresting, meagre.

Ant. (see moist, interesting, succulent).

dry-ad (drī'ad), *n.* a wood nymph.

dry-ly ('li), *adv.* without moisture; in a dry manner; coldly; sarcastically. Also drily.

dry-nurse ('nĕrs), *v.t.* to rear without the breast.

dry-salt ('sawlt), *v.t.* to cure by salting and drying, as meat.

dry-shod ('shod), *adj.* without wetting the feet.

du-al (dū'ăl), *adj.* expressing, or composed of, the number 2: *n.* the form of the noun or verb connoting two persons or things.

du-al-ism (-izm), *n.* a twofold division; the doctrine of two independent and separate principles in man, the spiritual and the corporeal; the Gnostic theory that there are two independent eternal principles, one evil and the other good.

du-al-ist ('ăl-ist), *n.* one who holds any of the theories of dualism.

du-al-is-tic (-ăl-ist'ik), *adj.* twofold; characterized by, or pertaining to, dualism.

du-al-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being twofold; division into two.

dub (dub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dubbed, *p.pr.* dubbing], to invest with knighthood by striking the shoulder with a sword; confer any rank, dignity, character or name upon; rub, dress, or smooth: *v.i.* to make a brisk noise: *n.* (rare) a tap or blow.

du-bi-ous (dū'bi-us), *adj.* doubtful.

du-cal (dū'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to a duke.

duc-at (duk'at), *n.* a gold or silver European coin varying in value from about 83 cts. to $2.25: *pl.* money in general; cash at command.

duch-ess (duch'es), *n.* the consort or widow of a duke.

duch-y ('i), *n.* [*pl.* duchies ('iz)], the territory, dominions, or jurisdiction of a duke.

duck (duk), *n.* any bird of the family Anatidæ, especially the domestic duck; the female of this bird, as distinguished from the drake; an expression of endearment; a strong linen untwilled fabric: *pl.* sailors' trousers or light clothes worn in hot climates: *v.i.* to plunge the head under water and then withdraw it quickly; bob the head.

duck-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of putting under water; the sport of shooting wild ducks.

duck-ing-stool (-stōōl), *n.* a stool in which female scolds were formerly ducked in the water.

duck-ling ('ling), *n.* a young duck.

duck-weed ('wēd), *n.* a common fresh-water plant eaten by ducks.

duct (dukt), *n.* a passage, tube, or canal by which a fluid or secretion is conveyed.

duc-tile ('til), *adj.* capable of being drawn out into threads or wire; tractable.

duc-til-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* flexibility.

dude (dūd), *n.* a kind of dandy, characterized by over-affectedness in manners, dress, &c.

du-deen (dū-dēn'), *n.* a short clay pipe.

dudg-eon (duj'un), *n.* sullen anger; resentment; ill-will.

dud-ism (dūd'izm), *n.* the affectation or social peculiarities of dudes. Also dudeism.

duds (dudz), *n.pl.* clothes in general.

due (dū), *adj.* owed or owing; payable; fulfilling obligation; suitable to a case; ascribable; proper: *adv.* exactly; directly: *n.* that which is owed or required by an obligation; a custom, toll, tribute, or fee.

Syn. owing to, attributable to, just, fair, proper, debt, right.

du-el ('el), *n.* a combat between two persons with deadly weapons: *v.i.* to fight in a duel.

du-el-ing (-ing), *n.* the fighting a duel.

du-e-ña (dōō-ā'nyâ), *n.* an elderly Spanish or Portuguese lady who acts as a guardian to a younger one; a governess. Also duenna. [Sp.]

du-et (dū-et'), *n.* a vocal or instrumental composition for two performers. Also duetto.

du-e-ti-no (dōō-ā-tē'nō), *n.* a short duet [It.].

duff (duf), *n.* pudding of flour, &c., boiled in a bag; a vegetable growth accumulated in forest ground.

duf-fel (duf'l), *n.* a woolen fabric; a heavy Kersey; outfit.

duf-fer ('ĕr), *n.* a peddler or hawker of feminine articles of attire, flash jewelry, &c.; a dull, stupid, inefficient person; a fogy; a spurious coin.

duf-fing ('ing), *adj.* worthless; counterfeit.

dug, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of dig: *n.* a teat.

du-gong (dū'gông), *n.* an aquatic herbivorous mammal resembling the seal and walrus; the sea-cow.

dug-out (dug'out), *n.* a canoe hollowed out from a log; a rough kind of shelter excavated in the side of a hill or bank.

duke (dūk), *n.* the highest order of English nobility and ranking next below an archbishop and the princes of the blood; a continental prince or noble.

duke-dom ('dum), *n.* a duchy; a duke's province.

dul-cet (dul'set), *adj.* sweet or pleasant to the ear; harmonious.

dul-ci-an-a (si-ăn'â), *n.* a soft-toned stop.

dul-ci-mer ('si-mĕr), *n.* an instrument with wire strings which are struck with a rod.

dull (dul), *adj.* slow of apprehension or action; stupid; sluggish; without sensibility; not bright or

clear to the eye: blunt; without wind: *v.t.* to deprive of sharpness; make stupid or heavy; tarnish: *v.i.* to become calm: become dull or blunt.
Syn. stupid, gloomy, sad, dismal, commonplace.
Ant. (see bright).

dull-ard ('ärd), *n.* a stupid person; blockhead.

dul-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being dull.

du-ly (dū'li), *adv.* in a fit and becoming manner; fitly; regularly.

Du-ma (dōō'mā), *n.* the national legislature of Russia.

dumb (dum), *adj.* incapable of speech.

dumb-bell ('bel), *n.* one of a pair of heavy weights used for muscular exercise.

dumb-show ('shō), *n.* gesture without speech.

dum-dum-bul-let (dum'dum-bul'-et), *n.* a partly steel-cased bullet, the soft core of which expands when it strikes, adding much to the injury of the wound.

dum-my (dum'i), *n.* [*pl.* dummies ('iz)], one who is mute or silent; that which imitates a reality; an exposed hand at whist when three persons are playing: *adj.* fictitious.

dump (dump), *n.* a thud or heavy sound; anything short, thick, and heavy; a place to discharge rubbish in: *pl.* low spirits: *v.t.* to throw down and empty, especially abruptly; unload from a cart: *v.i.* to unload by tilting.

dump-ish ('ish), *adj.* morose; depressed.

dump-ling (dump'ling), *n.* a pudding of paste or dough, often enveloping fruit or meat.

dump-y ('i), *adj.* short and thick; discontented; sulky.

dun (dun), *adj.* of a dull brown color: *n.* a creditor who presses persistently for payment of a debt; a fortified eminence; earthwork; mound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dunned, *p.pr.* dunning], to urge importunately, especially for a debt; cure, as codfish, after salting, to impart a dark color.

dunce (duns), *n.* a dull, ignorant person.
Syn. simpleton, fool, idiot.
Ant. (see age).

dun-der-head ('dēr-hed), *n.* a dolt; a numskull.

dune (dūn), *n.* a heap of dritted sand piled up on the sea-shore by the action of the wind.

dun-fish (dun'fish), *n.* codfish cured by dunning.

dung (dung), *n.* the excrement of animals; anything filthy or rotten: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

dun-geon ('jun), *n.* the principal keep of a mediæval castle; a dark underground cell; a prison.

dung-hill (dung'hil), *n.* a heap of manure: *adj.* ignoble; vile.

Dun-kers (dun'kērz), *n.pl.* a sect of German-American Baptists, properly termed Brethren.

dun-nage ('ej), *n.* loose wood fagots, &c., stowed in the hold of a vessel to protect the cargo from injury.

dun-nish ('ish), *adj.* inclined to dun color.

dun-nite (dun'nīt), *n.* a powerful explosive, of American invention.

du-o-dec-i-mal (dū-ō-des'i-mâl), *adj.* consisting of, or computing by, twelves or any power of 12: *n.* a twelfth power of anything: *pl.* a system of computing by twelves the number of square feet and inches in a rectangular area.

du-o-dec-i-mo ('i-mō), *n.* a sheet folded into twelve leaves (12mo): said of a book.

du-o-de-num (-dē'num), *n.* [*pl.* duodena ('nā)], the first portion of the small intestine.

dup-a-ble (dūp'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being duped.

dupe (dūp), *n.* one who is, or can be, easily tricked; a credulous person: *v.t.* to deceive by trickery; cheat.

du-plex (dū'pleks), *adj.* double; compound: applied to the transmission of two telegraphic messages over a single wire at the same time: *v.i.* to transmit telegraphic messages by the duplex system.

du-pli-cate ('pli-kāt), *v.t.* to make or render double; make a copy or copies of; *v.i.* to celebrate Mass or receive the Eucharist twice in one day: *adj.* corresponding exactly with another; twofold; double; growing in pairs: *n.* facsimile; counterpart; an exact copy.
Syn. copy, likeness, imitation.
Ant. (see model).

du-pli-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of duplicating; a fold; multiplication by 2.

du-plic-i-ty (-plis'i-ti), *n.* deceit; hypocrisy.

du-ra-bil-i-ty (dū-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* endurance.

du-ra-ble ('rā-bl), *adj.* not perishing; permanent; stable; lasting.
Syn. abiding, continuing.
Ant. (see ephemeral, perishable).

du-ra-bly (-li), *adv.* in a durable manner.

du-ra ma-ter ('rā mā'tēr), *n.* the tough covering which envelops the brain and spinal cord.

du-ra-men (-rā'men), *n.* the inner or heart wood of an exogenous tree.

du-rance ('rāns), *n.* imprisonment.

du-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* continuance in time; permanency.

dur-bar (dur'bär), *n.* a prince's court; audience chamber; state reception in India.

du-ress (dū-res' or dū'res), *n.* restraint of personal liberty by fear or physical force, compelling a person to do some act; imprisonment.

dur-ing (dūr'ing), *prep.* in the time of; at some period of.

du-rom-e-ter (dū-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for testing the hardness of steel rails.

dur-ra (dur'ä), *n.* a kind of millet.

durst, *p.t.* of dare.

dusk (dusk), *adj.* tending to darkness; shadowy; swarthy: *n.* incipient darkness.

dusk-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* with a tendency to darkness or blackness.

dust (dust), *n.* fine dry particles of matter; a stirring of such fine particles; state of dissolution; unorganized matter; pollen; obscurity; confusion: *v.t.* to brush away dust from; cover with a powdered substance.

dust-er ('ēr), *n.* an utensil or cloth for dusting; a dredger.

dust-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* dustier, *superl.* dustiest], covered with dust.

Dutch (duch), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Dutch or low Germans of Holland, or their language.

du-te-ous (dū'ti-us), *adj.* fulfilling duty; obedient.

du-ti-a-ble (dū'ti-ä-bl), *adj.* subject to duty.

du-ti-ful (-fool), *adj.* respectful; obedient to parents.

du-ti-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a dutiful manner.

du-ty ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* duties ('tiz)], obligatory service; tax, impost, or toll levied by Government on certain articles.

dwarf (dwawrf), *n.* a human being, animal, or plant much below the average height: *adj.* of smaller size or height than the average: *v.t.* to hinder from growing to the natural size; *v.i.* to become stunted; grow smaller.

dwell (dwel), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dwelt, *p.pr.* dwelling], to reside for a length of time; have a fixed abode; continue; linger: *v.t.* to inhabit.
Syn. stay, abide, sojourn, tarry.

dwell-ing ('ing), *n.* a house or place of abode.

dwin-dle (dwin'dl), *v.i.* to become gradually less; diminish; decrease.
Syn. pine, waste, fall off.
Ant. (see grow).

Dy-ak (dī'ak), *adj.* pertaining to the natives of the Malay race inhabiting Borneo.

dye (dī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* dyed, *p.pr.* dyeing], to stain or color: *v.i.* to follow the trade of a dyer: *n.* a coloring liquid or stain.

dy-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* the passing away from life; decaying physically; drawing to a close; the act of expiring.

dy-nam ('nam), *n.* a unit of work = 1 foot pound.

dy-nam-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to mechanical forces not in equilibrium; effective. Also dynamical: *n. pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the effects of force in producing motion. Also kinetics.

dy-na-mite ('nâ-mīt), *n.* a highly explosive compound of nitroglycerine mixed with sawdust or infusorial silica: *v.t.* to destroy by dynamite.

dy-na-mo ('nâ-mō), *n.* an electric machine for converting mechanical into electric energy.

dy-na-mom-e-ter (-nâ-mom'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the force or power in moving a load, &c.

dy-nas-tic (-nas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a dynasty.

dy-nas-ty ('nas-ti), *n.* [*pl.* dynasties (-tiz)], a line or succession of sovereigns of a particular family: the length of time during which a certain family reigns.

dyne (dīn), *n.* the force which, acting upon a gramme per second, generates a velocity of 1 centimeter.

dys-en-ter-y (dis'en-ter-i), *n.* a tropical disease akin to diarrhœa, attended with fever.

dys-pep-si-a (-pep'si-â), *n.* indigestion.

dys-pep-tic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, causing, or afflicted with, dyspepsia.

—E—

each (ēch), *adj.* & *pron.* every one; either.

ea-ger (ē'gēr), *adj.* impetuous; vehement; earnest; enthusiastic.

Syn. hot, ardent, impassioned, forward, impatient.

Ant. (see diffident).

ea-gle ('gl), *n.* a bird of prey, genus Aquila, noted for its strength, size, and keenness of vision; a gold coin of the United States = 10 dollars; the military standard of ancient Rome.

ea-gle-wood (-wood), *n.* a highly fragrant resinous wood. Also agallochum.

ea-glet ('glet), *n.* a young eagle.

ear (ēr), *n.* the organ of hearing; delicate perception of sounds; attention; a spike of corn; anything that resembles an ear.

eared (ērd), *adj.* having ears.

ear-ing (ēr'ing), *n.* a small rope for fastening the upper corner of a sail to a yard or stanchion; a plowing of land; the formation of ears, as in wheat.

earl (ērl), *n.* a nobleman next in rank below a marquis.

earl-dom ('dum), *n.* the possessions or dignity of an earl.

ear-ly (ēr'li), *adj.* [*comp.* earlier *superl.* earliest], before the usual time; seasonable: *adv.* soon; seasonably.

ear-mark (ēr'märk), *n.* a mark for identification: *v.t.* to set a distinctive mark upon.

earn (ērn), *v.t.* to gain as a just recompense for one's labor, service, &c.; merit.

Syn. acquire, win, gain, achieve.

earn-est ('est), *adj.* in serious reality; serious in speech or action; ardent; zealous; eager: *n.* a portion of something given or done in advance as a pledge.

Syn. serious, solemn, warm.

Ant. (see trifling).

earn-ings ('ingz), *n.pl.* wages; reward.

ear-ring (ēr'ring), *n.* an ear ornament.

earth (ērth), *n.* the inhabited terraqueous globe; the solid materials which compose the globe; ground; soil; a region or land; worldly things or interests; the inhabitants of the globe; that part of the ground forming part of an electric circuit: *v.t.* to hide or bury in the earth; place in connection with the earth: *v.i.* to burrow.

earth-en ('en), *adj.* made of earth.

earth-en-ware (-wār), *n.* vessels or other objects made of clay or a similar earthy substance.

earth-ly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to the earth; sensual; worldly; possible; conceivable.

earth-nut ('nut), *n.* the ground nut.

earth-quake ('kwāk), *n.* a shaking or trembling of the earth produced by subterranean volcanic forces.

earth-work ('wērk), *n.* a cutting or embankment; an offensive or defensive fortification constructed chiefly of earth.

earth-worm ('wērm), *n.* a common name for worms that live in the ground.

earth-y ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, the earth; dull; coarse.

ear-wax (ēr'waks), *n.* a waxy substance in the ear, protective against insects; cerumen.

ear-wig (ēr'wig), *n.* a well-known insect with a pair of curved forceps at its tail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* earwigged, *p.pr.* earwigging], to gain the ear of and influence by whispered or covert statements.

ease (ēz), *n.* freedom from pain, disturbance, labor, or affectation; quiet; repose; facility: *v.t.* to free from pain, anxiety, or trouble; give rest or relief.

Syn. calm, alleviate, mitigate, assuage, pacify, disburden, rid.

Ant. (see annoy, worry).

ea-sel (ē'zl), *n.* a wooden frame or tripod for supporting a canvas, blackboard, &c.

ease-ment (ēz'ment), *n.* that which gives ease or relief; a right of accommodation in another's land, or a right of passage.

east (ēst), *n.* that part of the heavens where the sun is seen to rise; one of the four cardinal points; the eastern part of the earth: *adj.* coming from the east; near the altar of a church, as seen from the nave: *adv.* in an easterly direction.

East (ēst), *n.* the Orient; eastern part of the United States.

East-er (ēst'ēr), *n.* a festival of the Christian Church to commemorate the resurrection of Jesus Christ: *adj.* pertaining to Easter.

east-er-ly (-li), *adv.* situated, or moving towards, the east: *adj.* in the direction of the east.

east-ern (ēst'ērn), *adj.* situated towards, or lying in, the east.

East-ern ('ērn), *adj.* Oriental.

East-ern Church (chērch), *n.* the Orthodox Oriental or Greek Church.

East-ern Em-pire (em'pīr), *n.* that part of the later Roman Empire which had its capital at Byzantium (Constantinople).

East-ern-er (-ēr), *n.* a person who resides in the eastern part of the United States.

East-ern ques-tion (kwes'-chun), *n.* the term applied to the complicated internal problems arising out of the possession by the Turks of the southeast part of Europe, and their relations to Russia and adjoining states.

east-ing ('ing), *n.* the distance traversed by a vessel eastward from a given meridian.

east-ward ('wārd), *adv.* toward, or in the direction of, the east. Also eastwards.

eas-y (-ēz'i), *adj.* [*comp.* easier, *superl.* easiest], free from pain, disturbance, &c.; not burdensome; moderate; well-to-do; credulous; natural; not formal; yielding; gentle; self-indulgent: *adv.* easily: *n.* diminution in speed while rowing.

eat (ēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* ate, *p.p.* eaten, *p.pr.* eating], to chew and swallow, as food; devour; consume; corrode; waste or wear away: *v.i.* to take food; penetrate; taste.

eat-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* fit to be eaten; edible: *n.* an edible.

eau (ō), *n.* [*pl.* eaux (ōz)], water, especially as applied to perfumes, cordials, &c., as eau de cologne. [Fr.]

eaves (ēvz), *n.pl.* the edges of the roof which overhang a building.

eaves-drop ('drop), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* eavesdropped, *p.pr.* eavesdropping], to listen to the private conversation of others.

ebb (eb), *n.* the flowing back of the tide; ebb-tide; decline: *v.i.* to flow back or return, as the tide to the sea; decline; recede.

Eb-lis (eb'lis), *n.* the Mohammedan Devil; in Mohammedan mythology, the chief evil spirit.

eb-on (eb'un), *adj.* made of ebony; very black.

eb-on-ite ('un-īt), *n.* a hard dark variety of vulcanite.

eb-on-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to make black by staining like ebony.

eb-o-ny ('un-i), *n.* a hard, heavy, durable, black-colored wood [*pl.* ebonies (-iz)], negroes: *adj.* made of, or like, ebony.

é-boule-ment (ā-bōōl'mäng), *n.* the crumbling of a wall or fortification; a landslip; avalanche. [Fr.]

e-bri-e-ty (e-brī'e-ti), *n.* drunkenness; intoxication.

e-bul-lient (e-bul'yent), *adj.* in a bubbling or boiling state.

eb-ul-li-tion (eb-ul-lish'un), *n.* the act of boiling; effervescence; a sudden outburst of feeling.

è-car-tè (ā-kär-tā'), *n.* a game of cards played by two persons with 32 cards, those from two to six having been cast out. [Fr.]

e-cau-date (ē-kaw'dāt), *adj.* tailless.

ec-bat-ic (ek-bat'ik), *adj.* denoting the relation of cause and effect.

ec-cen-tric ('sen-trik), *adj.* not situated in, or deviating from the center; peculiar in manner or character; erratic; not having the same center; opposed to concentric: *n.* a circle or sphere not having the same center as another circle; a mechanical device for converting continuous circular motion into reciprocating rectilinear motion.

Syn. irregular, anomalous, singular, odd, abnormal, wayward, peculiar, strange.

Ant. (see regular, ordinary).

ec-cen-tric-ity (-tris'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eccentricities (-tiz)], deviation from a center; peculiarity of manner or character; idiosyncrasy.

ec-cle-si-as-tic (e-klē-zi-as'tik), *n.* a person in holy orders; a clergyman.

ec-cle-si-as-tic-al (-āl), *adj.* pertaining to the Church and its organization or government.

ec-cle-si-as-tic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an ecclesiastical manner.

ec-cle-si-as-ti-cism (-as'ti-sizm), *n.* strong attachment to the forms, usages, organization, and privileges of the Church.

ec-cle-si-ol-o-gy (-zi-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science which treats of the Church as an organized society, and of its development; science of church architecture and decoration.

ech-e-lon (esh'e-lon), *n.* an arrangement of a body of troops in the form of steps; an arrangement of the vessels of a fleet in V form: *v.t.* to form in echelon.

e-chi-no-derm (e-kī'no-dērm), *n.* an individual of the Echinodermata, a class of animals which includes the star-fishes, sea-urchins, &c.

e-chi-nus ('nus), *n.* [*pl.* echini ('nī)], a sea-urchin; a rounded egg-shaped molding.

ech-o (ek'ō), *n.* [*pl.* echoes ('ōz)], the repetition of a sound caused by reflection; the repetition of the words or opinions of others: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* echoed; *p.pr.* echoing], to emit an echo; give, or reflect back a sound: *v.t.* to repeat the sound of; repeat closely (the words, &c., of others).

é-clair (ā-klār'), *n.* a small oblong cake containing flavored cream, &c., covered on the top with sugar or chocolate. [Fr.]

é-clair-cisse-ment (sēs'mäng), *n.* an explanation or clearing up of something previously obscure or misunderstood. [Fr.]

é-clat (ā-klä'), *n.* a bursting forth as of applause or admiration; renown; striking effect; splendor. [Fr.]

ec-lec-tic (ek-lek'tik), *adj.* selecting from different systems: *n.* one who culls from different schools such doctrines as seem true.

ec-lec-ti-cism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the eclectic system of philosophy.

e-clipse (e-klips'), *n.* the total or partial obscuration of the light of a heavenly body caused by its entering the shadow of another body; hence diminution; obscuration; temporary failure: *adj.* pertaining to an eclipse: *v.t.* to cover or obscure by an eclipse; darken or conceal; overshadow.

e-clip-tic (-klip'tik), *n.* the apparent path of the sun, or real path of the earth in the heavens during a year.

ec-logue (ek'log), *n.* a pastoral poem.

e-col-o-gy (ē-kol'o-ji), *n.* the study of the laws of animal and vegetable activities, as manifested in their modes of life.

ec-o-nom-ic (ek-o, or ē-ko-nom'-ik), *adj.* frugal; saving; pertaining to economy or economics. Also economical: *n.pl.* political economy.

ec-o-nom-ic-al-ly (-ål-li), *adv.* with economy.

ec-o-nom-ics (-iks), *n.* the science that treats of the production and use of wealth; political economy.

e-con-o-mist (-kon'o-mist), *n.* one prudent in expenditure; a student of political economy.

e-con-o-mize ('o-mīz), *v.t.* to manage with care or frugality: *v.i.* to be careful in outlay.

e-con-o-my ('o-mi), *n.* [*pl.* economies (-miz)], the regulation of resources; frugality in expenditure; thrift.

é-cru (ā-krōō'), *adj.* unbleached; said of the color of textile fabrics.

ec-sta-sy (ek'stă-si), *n.* [*pl.* ecstasies (-siz)], the state of being beside one's self; excessive joy; a kind of cataleptic trance.

ec-stat-ic (-stat'ik), *adj.* overpowering; rapturous; entrancing. Also ecstatical.

ec-stat-ic-al-ly (-ål-li), *adv.* rapturously.

ec-to-blast ('to-blast), *n.* an outer cell wall.

ec-to-cyst ('sist), *n.* the outer covering of a polyzoön.

ec-to-derm (-dĕrm), *n.* the external skin, or outer layer, of an animal or plant.

ec-to-plasm (-plazm), *n.* the exterior protoplasm or sarcode of a cell; a filmy substance said to emanate from spiritualistic mediums.

ec-to-zo-a (-zō'ă), *n.pl.* external parasites.

ec-ty-pog-ra-phy (-ti-pog'ră-fi), *n.* a method of etching in relief.

é-cu (ā-kōō'), *n.* a mediæval shield; the name of gold and silver coins formerly current in France.

ec-u-men-ic (ek-ū-men'ik), *adj.* universal; pertaining to the Christian Church throughout the world; said of certain councils of the Church. Also ecumenical.

ec-ze-ma ('ze-mă), *n.* a disease of the skin.

e-da-cious (e-dā'shus), *adj.* given to eating; voracious.

ed-da (ed'a), *n.* a collection of ancient Icelandic tales.

ed-dy (ed'i), *n.* [*pl.* eddies ('iz)], a contrary current of air or water causing a circular motion; a small whirlpool: *v.i.* to move with a circular motion; whirl.

ed-el-weiss (ed'el-wīs or ā'dl-vīs), *n.* a small perennial white, woolly, composite Alpine plant.

E-den (ē'dn), *n.* the garden in which Adam and Eve were placed; any particularly delightful region or residence; paradise.

e-den-tate (ē-den'tāt), *adj.* toothless: *n.* one of the Edentata, or animals without teeth.

edge (ej), *n.* the thin, sharp, or cutting part of an instrument; extreme border; brink; margin; keenness; mental acuteness: *v.t.* to furnish with an edge or a border; exasperate; incite; move forward little by little: *v.i.* to sail close to the wind.

Syn. rim, brim, verge.

edged ('ejd), *p.adj.* furnished with an edge, border, or fringe.

edge-tool (tool), *n.* any sharp tool.

edg-ing ('ing), *n.* that which forms an edge or border; narrow lace or embroidery for a garment; the operation of shaping or ornamenting anything.

ed-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* fit to be eaten as food: *n.* something fit to be eaten (usually in *pl.*).

e-dict (ē'dikt), *n.* a public proclamation or decree issued by a sovereign and having the force of a law.

ed-i-fi-ca-tion (ed-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* a building up in a moral or religious sense; instruction.

ed-i-fice (ed'i-fis), *n.* a structure; a building of large size.

ed-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* edified, *p.pr.* edifying], to build up or strengthen, especially in faith or morals; impart instruction to.

ed-it ('it), *v.t.* to revise and prepare for publication; direct, select, and adapt literary matter for the press; make a revision of.

e-di-tion (e-dish'un), *n.* the published form of a literary work; the number of copies of a book, magazine, or newspaper published at one time; reproduction.

ed-i-tor (ed'i-tēr), *n.* one who superintends, revises, or prepares a literary work for publication; one who conducts a newspaper, magazine, &c.

ed-i-tor-i-al (-tōr'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an editor or his duties: *n.* a leading article.

ed-u-cate ('yu-kāt), *v.t.* to impart knowledge to; cultivate the moral or intellectual faculties of; instruct; train.

ed-u-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act, process, or result of educating; the systematic training of the moral and intellectual faculties; the rearing of animals.

Syn. culture, information, learning, study, instruction.

Ant. (see ignorance).

ed-u-ca-tion-ist ('shun-ist), *n.* one versed in the art, theory, and methods of education; one who advocates the promotion and extension of education.

ed-u-ca-tor (-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, educates; a tutor; an educationist.

e-duce (e-dūs'), *v.t.* to draw out; evolve; bring to light.

e-duc-tion (e-duk'shun), *n.* the act of educing or drawing out; inference; deduction.

e-duc-tive ('tiv), *adj.* drawing out.

eel (-ēl), *n.* an elongated fish, destitute of ventral fins, having a slippery mucous skin.

eel-pout ('pout), *n.* a fish with an eel-like body; the burbot.

e'en (ēn), *adv.n.* contraction of even and evening.

e'er (ār), *adv.* contraction of ever.

ee-rie (ē'ri), *adj.* lonely; weird; gloomy; mysterious. Also eery.

ef-face (ef-fās'), *v.t.* to obliterate; render indistinguishable; destroy.

Syn. blot out, expunge, wipe out, cancel, erase.

ef-face-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being effaced.

ef-face-ment ('ment), *n.* obliteration.

ef-fect (ef-fekt'), *v.t.* to produce as a cause, consequence, or result; accomplish; fulfil: *n.* result; purpose; realization; efficiency; purport: *pl.* goods; personal estate.

Syn. consequence, result, issue, event, execution, operation.

ef-fect-ive ('iv), *adj.* having the power to effect; operative; efficient; powerful: *n.* a soldier fit for duty.
Syn. efficient, serviceable.
Ant. (see vain, ineffectual).

ef-fect-u-al ('ū-ăl), *adj.* producing, or having, effect; completely operative; efficient.

ef-fect-u-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an efficient manner.

ef-fem-i-na-cy (-fem'i-nă-si), *n.* the quality of being effeminate; womanish softness or delicacy; unmanliness.

ef-fem-i-nate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to make womanish or delicate; unman: *v.i.* become womanish: *adj.* having the qualities or characteristics of a woman; delicate or unmanly.

ef-fen-di (ef-fen'di), *n.* honorary title of a Turkish official of state or man of learning.

ef-fer-ent ('fĕr-ent), *adj.* conveying or discharging outwards.

ef-fer-vesce (-ves'), *v.i.* to be in a state of natural ebullition; bubble or hiss.

ef-fer-ves-cence ('ens), *n.* the state or condition of effervescing; irrepressible excitement; a display of feeling.

ef-fer-ves-cent ('ent), *adj.* gently bubbling and hissing from the giving off of gas.

ef-fete (-fēt'), *adj.* worn out; barren; exhausted.

ef-fi-ca-cious (-i-kā'shus), *adj.* producing, or capable of producing, a desired effect.

ef-fi-ca-cy (-kă-si), *n.* power to produce results or effects; ability.
Syn. efficiency, energy, agency, instrumentality.

ef-fi-cien-cy (-fish'en-si), *n.* effectual agency or power; the state of being efficient.

ef-fi-cient ('ent), *adj.* producing or causing effects or results: powerful; ready: *n.* an agent or cause; a qualified person.
Syn. competent, capable, fitted.

ef-fi-gy ('i-ji), *n.* [*pl.* effigies (-jiz)], an image; a likeness or figure in sculpture, painting, or on coins, &c.

ef-flo-resce (-flo-res'), *v.i.* to blossom; become covered with a whitish crust or fine white crystals.

ef-flo-res-cence ('ens), *n.* the time or state of flowering; the production of flowers; redness of the skin; the formation of fine white crystals on the surface of efflorescing substances.

ef-flo-res-cent ('ent), *adj.* blossoming.

ef-flu-ence (ef'flōō-ens), *n.* an issuing out.

ef-flu-ent (-ent), *adj.* flowing or issuing forth: *n.* a stream which flows out of another or forms the outlet of a lake.

ef-flu-vi-al (ef-flōō'vi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to effluvia.

ef-flu-vi-um ('vi-um), *n.* [*pl.* effluvia (-ă)], an invisible subtle emanation; disagreeable exhalations arising from decaying matter.

ef-flux ('fluks), *n.* the act of flowing out; effluence; emanation; a passing away.

ef-fo-li-a-tion (-fō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the depriving of leaves: said of a plant.

ef-fort ('fort), *n.* strenuous exertion, physical or mental; struggle; attempt.

ef-front-er-y (-frunt'ĕr-i), *n.* impudence.

ef-ful-gence (-ful'jens), *n.* a great luster, brightness, or splendor.

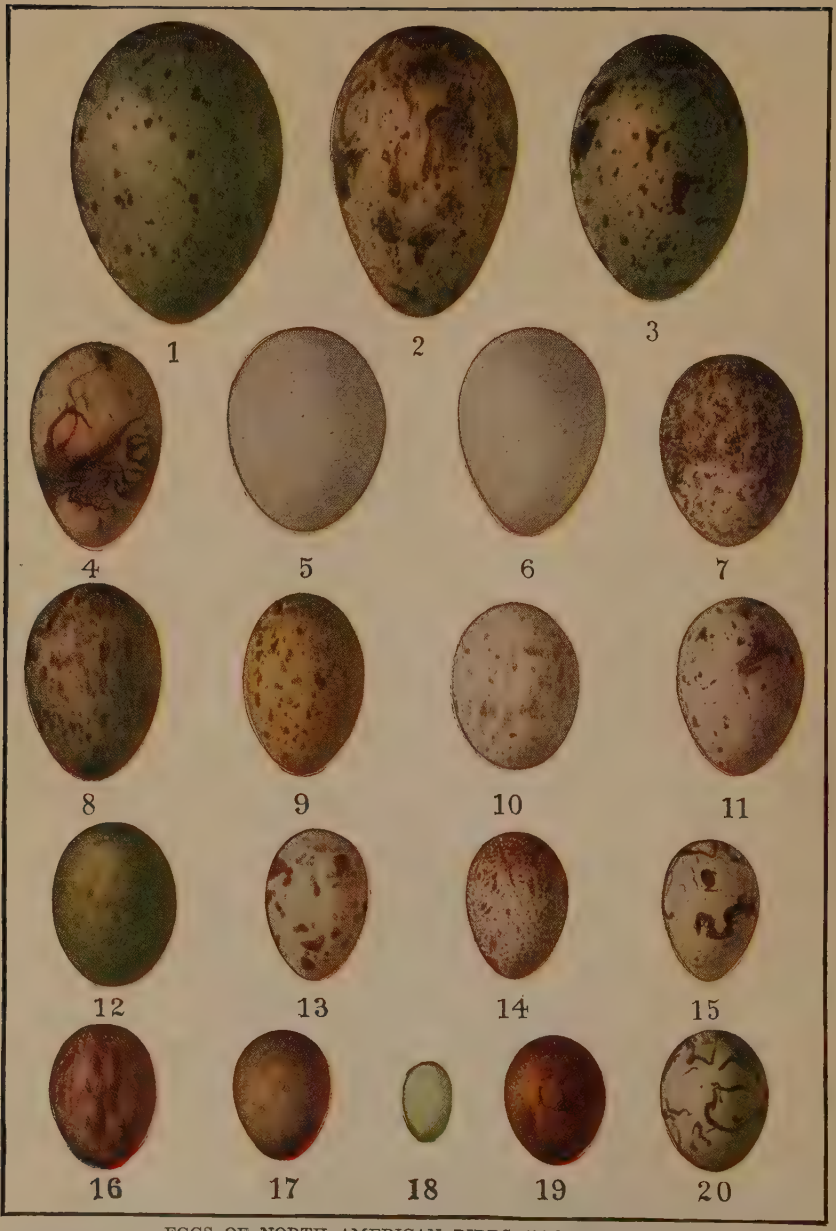
ef-fu-sion (ef-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of pouring out, or shedding forth; an outpouring of thought or sentiment; the escape of a fluid from the vessel inclosing it.

ef-fu-sive ('siv), *adj.* pouring forth freely or widely.

eft (eft), *n.* a newt; a small lizard.

e-gad (e-gad'), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pleasure, or admiration.

egg (eg), *n.* the oval or roundish body laid by birds and certain other animals, from which their young are produced; something shaped like an egg; the germ or first principle of



EGGS OF NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS (¾ Natural Size)

1. Northern raven. 2. American raven. 3. American crow. 4. Great-tailed grackle. 5. Belted kingfisher 6. Pileated woodpecker. 7. Nighthawk. 8. American magpie. 9. Blue jay. 10. Whip-poor-will. 11. Meadowlark. 12. Black-billed cuckoo. 13. Kingbird. 14. Cowbird. 15. Baltimore oriole. 16. Crested flycatcher. 17. Skylark. 18. Ruby-throated hummingbird. 19. Bobolink. 20. Red-winged blackbird.

anything: *v.t.* to urge on or incite; pelt with eggs.

egg-ing ('ing), *n.* incitement.

egg-plant ('plant), *n.* a cultivated herb with large edible fruit.

e-gis, *n.* same as ægis.

eg-lan-tine ('lan-tin), *n.* the dog-rose.

eg-o (eg'ō or ē'gō), *n.* self; personality.

eg-o-ism (-izm), *n.* the habit of regarding self as the center of everything; the doctrine that everything is uncertain but the fact of one's existence.

eg-o-ist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of egoism.

eg-o-tism (eg'ō-tizm), *n.* self-exaltation in thought, speech, or writing; vanity.
Syn. conceit, self-confidence.
Ant. (see modesty).

eg-o-tist (-tist), *n.* one characterized by egotism.

eg-o-tis-tic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, egotism. Also egotistical.

e-gre-gious (e-grē'jus), *adj.* extraordinary.

e-gress (ē'gres), *n.* departure.

e-gret (ē'gret), *n.* a species of heron; a heron's plume; the feathery down of seeds.

E-gypt-ol-o-gy (ē-jipt-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science or scientific investigation of Egyptian antiquities and hieroglyphics.

ei-der (ī'dēr), *n.* a large marine duck, valued for its downy feathers.

ei-der-down (-doun), *n.* the soft down of the eider, used in pillows, coverlets, &c.

ei-do-graph ('do-grâf), *n.* an apparatus for copying drawings, &c.

ei-do-lon (ī-do'lon), *n.* a phantom; an image.

ei-do-scope (-skōp), *n.* an instrument for producing an infinite variety of geometrical figures.

eight (āt), *adj.* one more than 7: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 7 and 1: a symbol (8, VIII., viii.), denoting this number.

eight-een (āt'ēn), *adj.* one more than 17: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 17 and 1; a symbol (18, XVIII., xviii.), denoting this number.

eight-een-mo (-mō), *n.* a book whose sheets are folded into 18 leaves. Octodecimo.

eight-eenth ('ēnth), *adj.* next in order after 17th: an ordinal numeral.

eighth (āth), *adj.* next after seventh: an ordinal numeral: *n.* an interval of an octave.

eight-i-eth (āt'i-eth), *adj.* next to seventy-ninth.

eight-score ('skôr), *adj.* containing eight times twenty: *n.* one hundred and sixty.

eight-y ('i), *adj.* eight times ten.

ei-kon (ī'kōn), *n.* [*pl.* eikones ('kō-nēz)], a holy image; a sacred picture used in the Greek Church.

ei-ther (ē' or ī'*th*ēr), *adj.* one or the other of two: both: *pron.* one of two: *conj.* the correlative to *or*.

e-jac-u-late (ē-jak'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to utter suddenly: *v.i.* to utter ejaculations.

e-jac-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of uttering suddenly; an exclamation.

e-jac-u-la-to-ry {'ū-lā-to-ri}, *adj.* uttered suddenly or sharply.

e-ject (ē-jekt'), *v.t.* to cast forth; dismiss from office; evict.

e-jec-ta ('ä), *n.pl.* refuse.

e-jec-tion (-jek'shun), *n.* expulsion.

e-ject-ive ('iv), *adj.* pertaining to ejection.

e-ject-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of ejecting; an action for the recovery of lands, &c.

e-ject-or ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, ejects.

eke (ēk), *v.t.* to extend or lengthen (with *out*): *adv.* also; likewise [poet].

e-lab-o-rate (e-lab'ō-rāt), *v.t.* to produce with labor; improve or refine with study or labor: *adj.* highly-finished; complicated.

e-lab-o-rate-ly (-li), *adv.* in an elaborate manner.

e-lab-o-ra-tor (-rā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, elaborates.

el-a-in, *n.* same as olein.

é-lan (ā-läng'), *n.* dash. [Fr.]

el-and (el'and, or ēl'and), *n.* a large antelope with twisted horns.

e-lapse (e-laps'), *v.i.* to slip or glide away; run out without notice.

e-las-tic (-las'tik), *adj.* springing back; having the power of returning to its original form; rebounding; springy; capable of extension: *n.* an elastic woven fabric made in part of india-rubber.

e-las-tic-i-ty (-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being elastic; power to recover from depression.

e-las-tic-tis-sue (-tish'ū), *n.* elastic light yellow tissue in the ligaments of the vertebræ.

e-late (-lāt), *v.t.* to raise the spirits of; cause to feel exultant; excite; puff up.

e-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being elated; joyful elevation of mind.

el-bow (el'bō), *n.* the joint or bend of the arm; anything bent or curved like an elbow: *v.t.* to thrust on one side: *v.i.* to jut into an angle; push rudely.

el-der ('dēr), *adj.* older; exceeding another in age; prior in time, origin, or appointment: *n.* one older in age, rank, or station; a lay member of the Jewish Sanhedrim; one of a body of laymen, in certain churches, authorized to superintend its spiritual interests, and to assist the minister; a shrub or tree with a spongy pith and purple berries.

el-der-berry (bēr-i), *n.* the fruit of the common elder.

el-der-ly ('li), *adj.* somewhat old.

el-dest ('dest), *adj.* oldest; firstborn.

El Do-ra-do (dō-rä'dō), *n.* an imaginary country in South America, fabled to be very rich in gold and precious stones: hence an inexhaustible treasure.

el-e-cam-pane (el-e-kam-pān'), *n.* an herb of the aster family with a mucilaginous root yieding a tonic.

e-lect (e-lekt'), *v.t.* to choose for any office or use; choose by ballot; select from a number: *adj.* taken in preference; chosen to an office but not yet invested with the dignity: *n.pl.* those chosen to eternal life by Divine Sovereignty.

e-lec-tion (-lek'shun), *n.* the act of electing; voluntary preference; the act of choosing a person for some office or function by show of hands, or ballot; the selection by Divine Sovereignty of certain individuals to eternal life; one of the five points of Calvinism.

e-lec-tion-eer (-shun-ēr'), *v.i.* to employ means for influencing the result of an election.

e-lec-tion-eer-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of canvassing for, or the means employed to secure, votes at an election.

e-lect-ive (-lekt'iv), *adj.* regulated by choice; exerting the power of choice; opposed to hereditary; having the tendency to attract, or combine with.

e-lect-or ('ēr), *n.* one legally qualified to vote; a member of the United States electoral college; one of the German princes who formerly possessed the power of electing the Emperor.

e-lect-or-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to elections or electors; having the rights of an elector.

e-lect-or-al col-lege (kol'ej), *n.* a body of representatives elected by the voters of the several states to choose a president of the United States.

e-lect-or-ate ('ôr-āt), *n.* the whole body of persons entitled to vote; the dignity or territory of an elector of the old German empire.

e-lec-tric ('trik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, generated by, or produced by, electricity. Also electrical.

e-lec-tric-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* by electricity.

e-lec-tri-cian (-trish'un), *n.* one who is skilled in the science of electricity; the maker or vendor of electrical appliances.

e-lec-tric-i-ty (-tris'i-ti), *n.* an imponderable and invisible agent producing light, heat, chemical decomposition, and other physical phenomena; the science of the laws and phenomena which characterize electricity.

e-lec-tri-cute (-kūt), *v.t.* same as electrocute.

e-lec-tri-fi-a-ble ('tri-fī-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of receiving, being charged with, or transmitting, electricity.

e-lec-tri-fi-ca-tion (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of electrifying; the state of being electrified.

e-lec-tri-fy ('tri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* electrified, *p.pr.* electrifying], to charge with, or act upon, by electricity; pass an electric current through. Also electrize.

e-lec-tro, a *prefix* denoting electricity as the motive power, or operating agent, used in many words, the meaning of which is self-evident, as *electro*-engrave, *electro*-gild, &c.

e-lec-tro-bi-ol-o-gy (-bī-ol'o-ji), *n.* mesmerism.

e-lec-tro-cau-ter-y (-kaw'tĕr-i), *n.* cauterizing by a platinum wire heated by electricity.

e-lec-tro-cute ('trō-kūt), *v.t.* to put to death (a criminal) by an electric current.

e-lec-tro-cu-tion (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of electrocuting.

e-lec-trode (e-lek'trōd), *n.* either of the terminals of an electric source; anode or cathode.

e-lec-tro-dy-nam-ics (-dī-nam'iks), *n.* that branch of physics which treats of electric currents.

e-lec-tro-dy-na-mom-e-ter (-nă-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current.

e-lec-tro-graph ('tro-grăf), *n.* an apparatus used in preparing copper cylinders for printing fabrics and wall-papers.

e-lec-trog-ra-phy (-trog'ră-fi), *n.* a process of copying fine engravings on copper or steel by means of an electro-copper deposit.

e-lec-tro-ki-net-ics (-ki-net'iks), *n.* that branch of electrical science which treats of electric currents, or electricity in motion, as distinguished from *electro-statics.*

e-lec-tro-lier (-tro-lēr'), *n.* an ornamental metal bracket for supporting electric lamps.

e-lec-trol-y-sis (-trol'i-sis), *n.* the decomposition of a chemical compound by electricity into its component parts.

e-lec-tro-lyte (līt), *n.* a compound decomposable or subjected to decomposition by an electric current.

e-lec-tro-lyze ('tro-līz), *v.t.* to decompose by the direct action of electricity or galvanism.

e-lec-tro-mag-net (-mag'net), *n.* a core of soft iron rendered magnetic by electricity passing through a coil of insulated wire surrounding it.

e-lec-tro-met-al-lur-gy (-met'ăl-ĕr-ji), *n.* the art of precipitating certain metals from their solutions, or of separating metals from their ores, &c., by a slow electric current.

e-lec-trom-e-ter (-trom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring electricity.

e-lec-tro-mo-tor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* a machine for generating or producing electricity; an apparatus for transforming electricity into power.

e-lec-tron (e-lek'tron), *n.* one of the corpuscles of which atoms are composed; an electrical unit.

e-lec-tro-neg-a-tive (-neg'ă-tiv), *adj.* having a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

e-lec-trop-a-thy (-trop'ă-thi), *n.* the treatment of diseases by electricity.

e-lec-tro-phone (-fōn), *n.* an instrument for producing resonant sounds by electric currents; a form of telephonic transmitter.

e-lec-troph-o-rus (-trof'o-rus), *n.* an instrument for generating statical electricity by induction.

e-lec-tro-phys-i-ol-o-gy (-fiz-i-ol'-o-ji), *n.* that branch of electricity which investigates the electric phenomena of living organisms.

e-lec-tro-plate ('tro-plāt), *v.t.* to cover or give a coating of metal to by means of a current of electricity: *n.* an article thus coated: generally applied to silver plate.

e-lec-tro-pos-i-tive (-poz'i-tiv), *adj.* tending to pass to the negative pole in electrolysis.

e-lec-tro-scope (-skōp), *n.* an electrometer.

e-lec-tro-tech-nics (-tek'niks), *n.* the science of the processes or methods in which electricity is applied to the industrial arts.

e-lec-tro-tel-eg-ra-phy (-tel-eg'ra-fi), *n.* the art of telegraphing by electricity.

e-lec-tro-ther-a-peu-tics, see electropathy.

e-lec-tro-type ('tro-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of any object made by covering a mold, plate, &c., with a coating of copper by the action of a galvanic electric current: *v.t.* to take a copy of by electrical deposition.

e-lec-trum ('trum), *n.* amber; German silver plate.

e-lec-tu-a-ry (-lek'tū-ă-ri), *n.* a purgative composed of powders and fruit preserves.

el-ee-mos-y-na-ry (el-ē-mos'-i-ne-ri), *adj.* pertaining to alms; devoted to charitable purposes; dependent upon charity: *n.* one who lives on alms.

el-e-gance (el'e-gâns), *n.* [*pl.* elegances (-gan-siz)], the state or quality of being elegant; polish; refinement; symmetry.

el-e-gant (-gânt), *adj.* characterized by refinement and good taste; refined; polished; beautiful in form, color, or design.

el-e-gi-ac (e-lē'ji-ak, or el-e-jī'ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an elegy; plaintive; mournful; *n.* a song expressing sorrow; a funeral song.

el-e-gy (el'e-ji), *n.* [*pl.* elegies (-jiz)], a funeral song or ode; dirge; requiem.

el-e-ment (el'e-ment), *n.* a first or constituent principle; a component or essential part; a substance which cannot be decomposed by any known method; natural environment; ingredient: *pl.* the letters or sounds of the alphabet; the Eucharistic bread and wine.

el-e-men-tal ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, an element; fundamental. Also elementary.

el-e-phant ('e-fânt), *n.* a large five-toed proboscidian mammal with a flexible trunk and large tusks.

el-e-phan-ti-a-sis (-tī'ă-sis), *n.* a cutaneous disease resembling leprosy.

el-e-phan-tine ('tin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an elephant; huge; unwieldy.

el-e-phan-toid ('toid), *adj.* like an elephant.

el-e-vate (el'e-vāt), *v.t.* to raise from a lower to a higher position; ennoble; animate; inspire; raise by training or education; to intoxicate slightly.

el-e-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of elevating; the state of being elevated; a sketch plan of the front or principal side of a building; the altitude of a heavenly body above the horizon; raising of the land by seismic or other agency; slight intoxication.

el-e-va-tor (-tēr), *n.* that which raises up or exalts; a hoisting machine or lift; a warehouse for the storage of grain.

el-e-va-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* tending to elevate.

e-lev-en (e-lev'n), *adj.* 10 with 1 added: a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 10 with 1 added.

e-lev-enth (-lev'nth), *adj.* next in order after 10th: an ordinal numeral; constituting one of 11 parts: *n.* one of 11 equal parts.

elf (elf), *n.* [*pl.* elves (elvz)], a diminutive mischievous sprite supposed to haunt hills and wild places; a dwarf; fairy.

elf-child ('child), *n.* a child believed to have been left by the fairies in the place of one stolen by them; a changeling.

el-fin ('fin), *n.* an inhabitant of fairyland; a sportive child: *adj.* pertaining to elves.

elf-fire (elf'fīr), *n.* will-o'-the-wisp.

elf-ish ('ish), *adj.* resembling, or caused by, an elf; mischievous.

elf-kin ('kin), *n.* a little elf.

elf-lock ('lok), *n.* a knot of hair twisted in an intricate manner.

e-lic-it (e-lis'it), *v.t.* to draw out.

e-lide (-līd'), *v.t.* to slur over, or cut off, as a final vowel.

el-i-gi-bil-i-ty (el-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being eligible.

el-i-gi-ble (el'i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or fit to be, chosen; legally qualified.

e-lim-i-nate (e-lim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to leave out of consideration, or cast aside.

Syn. drive out, expel, eject, oust, dislodge, banish, proscribe.

el-i-quate (el'i-kwāt), *v.t.* to separate or melt out, as metal from ore.

e-li-sion (e-lizh'un), *n.* the cutting off of a vowel or syllable for the sake of euphony, as *o'er* for *over*.

é-lite (ā-lēt'), *n.* the choicest part, as of society, a profession, an army, &c. [Fr.]

e-lix-ir (e-lik'sēr), *n.* an imaginary liquid of the alchemists supposed to be capable of prolonging life indefinitely, and of changing baser metals into gold; a tincture, essence, or cordial.

elk (elk), *n.* a very large deer of North America and Northern Europe; the moose-deer.

elk-wood ('wood), *n.* the wood of the umbrella-tree.

ell (el), *n.* a measure formerly used for cloth, varying in different countries, an English ell being 45 inches.

el-lipse (el-lips'), *n.* one of the sections of a cone; the elliptical orbit of a planet.

el-lip-sis (e-lip'sis), *n.* the omission of a word or words in a sentence, the sense of which is obvious.

el-lip-soid ('soid), *n.* an elliptical spheroid.

el-lip-tic (-lip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, an ellipse; having a part omitted. Also elliptical.

el-lip-tic-al-ly (-āl-li), *adv.* in an elliptical manner.

el-lip-tic-i-ty (-lip-tis'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being elliptic; the extent of any divergence of any ellipse from the circle.

elm (elm), *n.* a tree of various species belonging to the genus Ulmus.

el-o-cu-tion (el-o-kū'shun), *n.* the art, manner, or style of speaking in public; delivery.

el-o-cu-tion-a-ry (-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to elocution.

el-o-cu-tion-ist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in, or a teacher of, the art of elocution.

é-loge (ā-lōzh'), *n.* a funeral oration, especially one pronounced on the death of a member of the French Academy. [Fr.]

e-lo-gi-um (e-lō'ji-um), *n.* a funeral oration.

El-o-him (el'ō-him), *n.* one of the Old Testament names of God.

e-lon-gate (e-lông'gāt), *v.t.* to stretch out; extend; lengthen.

e-lon-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* extension.

e-lope (e-lōp'), *v.i.* to escape privately; run away with a lover or paramour.

e-lope-ment ('ment), *n.* running away.

el-o-quence (el'o-kwens), *n.* the art of speaking with fluency and elegance.
Syn. oratory, rhetoric, declamation.

el-o-quent (-kwent), *adj.* having the power of fluent and elegant oratory.

else (els), *adv.* besides; otherwise.

else-where ('hwār), *adv.* in another place.

e-lu-ci-date (e-lōō'si-dāt), *v.t.* to make clear; render intelligible; illustrate.
Syn. make plain, explain.

e-lu-ci-da-tor ('si-dā-tēr), *n.* one who elucidates; an expositor.

e-lude (e-lōōd'), *v.t.* to avoid by artifice or dexterity; shun; escape.
Syn. evade, avoid, escape.

e-lu-sion (-lōō'zhun), *n.* evasion; artifice.

e-lu-sive ('siv), *adj.* deceptive; fallacious.

e-lu-so-ry ('so-ri), *adj.* evasive; deceptive.

e-lu-tion (e-lōō'shun), *n.* the removal or separation of impurities by washing, as in sugar refining.

elves, *pl.* of elf.

e-lys-i-an (-liz'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to elysium; yielding the highest enjoyment.

E-lys-i-um ('i-um), *n.* the Greek Paradise or residence of the blessed after death; a condition of perfect happiness.

em (em), *n.* the square body of any size of type, serving as a unit of measurement.

e-ma-ci-ate (e-mā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to lose flesh gradually; pine away: *v.t.* to make thin.

em-a-nate (em'ā-nāt), *v.i.* to flow out, issue, or proceed, as from a source.

em-a-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* a flowing forth; an affluence; the philosophical doctrine that all things flow from the Divine Essence.

e-man-ci-pate (e-man'si-pāt), *v.t.* to liberate from servitude or bondage; set free; enfranchise.

e-man-ci-pa-tor (-pā-tēr), *n.* a liberator.

e-mar-gin-ate (-mär'gin-āt), *adj.* indented at the edges; having the apex notched.

e-mas-cu-late (-mas'kū-lāt), *v.t.* to castrate; deprive of virility; weaken by expurgation: *adj.* castrated; deprived of vigor.

em-balm (em-bäm'), *v.t.* to preserve from decay by balsams or aromatic spices; keep from putrefaction by antiseptics.

em-bank (-bangk'), *v.t.* to inclose with a bank; protect by a bank.

em-bank-ment ('ment), *n.* a bank of earth, stones, &c., for protection or defense.

em-bar-go (-bär'gō), *n.* [*pl.* embargoes ('gōz)], an order by authority prohibiting the departure of vessels from a port.

em-bark (-bärk'), *v.t.* to put on board ship; venture or invest: *v.i.* to go on board a vessel; engage in any affairs.

em-bar-rass (-bar'ăs), *v.t.* to hinder; perplex; involve in pecuniary difficulties; distress.
Syn. entangle, trouble.
Ant. (see assist).

em-bar-rass-ment (-ment), *n.* confusion of mind; pecuniary difficulties.

em-bas-sy ('bă-si), *n.* [*pl.* embassies (-iz)], the public function, mission, or official residence of an ambassador; a legation.

em-bat-tled (-bat'ld), *p.adj.* furnished with battlements; drawn up in battle array.

em-bed (-bed'), *v.t.* to lay in, or as in, a bed; set in surrounding matter.

em-bel-lish (-bel'ish), *v.t.* to make beautiful; set off by ornamentation.
Syn. adorn, decorate, bedeck.
Ant. (see disfigure).

em-ber ('bĕr), *n.* a small live coal or unextinguished smoldering ashes.

em-bez-zle (-bez'l), *v.t.* to appropriate fraudulently, as in case of property entrusted to one's care.

em-bit-ter (-bit'ĕr), *v.t.* to make bitter, or more bitter; exasperate. Also imbitter.

em-bla-zon (-blā'zn), *v.t.* to adorn with heraldic figures; blazon; decorate; celebrate the praises of.

em-bla-zon-ry (-ri), *n.* [*pl.* emblazonries (-riz)], heraldic decoration.

em-blem ('blem), *n.* a symbolical figure or design; a visible sign of an idea.
Syn. sign, figure, image, symbol.

em-blem-at-ic (blem-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an emblem; symbolical. Also emblematical.

em-blem-at-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an emblematical manner.

em-ble-ments ('ble-ments), *n.pl.* annual crops produced by the labor of the cultivator.

em-bod-i-er (-bod'i-ĕr), *n.* one who embodies.

em-bod-i-ment ('i-ment), *n.* the act of embodying, or uniting in a whole.

em-bod-y (-bod'i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* embodied, *p.pr.* embodying], to collect into one mass or united whole; invest with, or as with, a material body: *v.i.* to coalesce.

em-bold-en (em-bold'en), *v.t.* to encourage.
Syn. inspirit, animate, cheer, urge, impel, stimulate.
Ant. (see discourage).

em-bo-lism ('bo-lizm), *n.* an intercalation; the insertion of days, months, or years into the calendar to produce regularity of time; the presence of obstructing clots in the blood vessels.

em-bon-point (äng-bong-pwäng'), *n.* plumpness of figure, especially of the bust. [Fr.]

em-bos-om (em-booz'um), *v.t.* to hold in the bosom; inclose in the midst; shelter.

em-boss (-bos'), *v.t.* to cover with bosses or studs; raise in relief from the surface.

em-boss-ing ('ing), *n.* the art of producing raised or projecting figures or designs in relief on surfaces.

em-bou-chure (äng-bōō-shōōr'), *n.* the mouth of a river, a cannon, &c.; the mouthpiece of a musical wind instrument. [Fr.]

em-bow-el (-bou'el), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emboweled, *p.pr.* emboweling], to remove the intestines from; disembowel.

em-bow-er (-bou'ĕr), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a bower: *v.i.* to rest, as in a bower; form a bower.

em-brace (-brās') *v.t.* to take in close, or press to the bosom with affection; hug; cling to; receive with willingness; in law, to attempt to influence by threats or bribes: *v.i.* to join in an embrace: *n.* the act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a hug.

em-bra-cer-y (-brā'sĕr-i), *n.* the act of attempting to corrupt or influence a jury.

em-bra-sure ('zhūr), *n.* an opening in a wall or parapet from which to fire guns; a window or door having its sides slanted on the inside.

em-bro-cate ('bro-kāt), *v.t.* to moisten and rub, as a diseased or injured part, with a lotion.

em-bro-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* a liniment for applying to, or rubbing, an injured part of the body.

em-broid-er (-broid'ĕr), *v.t.* to decorate with needlework; embellish with additions.

em-broid-er-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* embroideries (-iz)], ornamental work of gold, silver, silk, &c., executed with the needle; embellishment.

em-broil (-broil'), *v.t.* to throw into confusion; involve in contention; mix up; entangle.

em-bry-o ('bri-ō), *n.* [*pl.* embryos (-ōz)], the first germ or rudiment of an organism; the first or undeveloped state of anything.

em-bry-og-e-ny (-oj'e-ni), *n.* the development of the embryo in the ovule.

em-bry-ol-o-gist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one who studies, or is skilled in, embryology.

em-bry-ol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of the development of embryos.

em-bry-on-ic (-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, an embryo; rudimentary.

em-bry-o-plas-tic (-plas'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the formation and development of an embryo.

em-bry-o-scope ('bri-o-skōp), *n.* an instrument for the observation of the development of embryos.

em-bry-ot-o-my (-ot'o-mi), *n.* the extraction of an embryo or fœtus by cutting.

em-en-da-tion (em-en-dā'shun), *n.* the alteration or correction of a text, so as to give an improved reading.

em-en-da-tor ('tĕr), *n.* one who corrects or improves the text of a work.

em-er-ald (em'er-ăld), *n.* a precious stone of a rich, deep green color; a variety of beryl; a size of type: *adj.* of a color like the emerald.

em-er-ald-ine (-in), *n.* a dye of a dark green color.

e-merge (e-mĕrj'), *v.i.* to rise up, or come forth, from anything which conceals; become apparent.

e-mer-gen-cy (-mĕr'jen-si), *n.* [*pl.* emergencies (-siz)], a sudden occasion; pressing necessity; strait; crisis: *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, an emergency.

e-mer-i-tus (-mer'i-tus), *adj.* retired from service with honor: said of a college professor or clergyman.

e-mer-sion (-mĕr'shun), *n.* the act of emerging; the reappearance of a heavenly body after an eclipse.

em-er-y (em'ĕr-i), *n.* a very hard variety of corundum: used when powdered for grinding or polishing.

e-met-ic (e-met'ik), *adj.* inducing vomiting: *n.* a medicine possessing emetic properties.

e-met-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* so as to cause vomiting.

é-meute (ā-mūt'), *n.* a seditious or revolutionary outbreak; riot. [Fr.]

em-i-grant (em'i-grănt), *n.* one who quits his own country to settle in another: *adj.* moving from one country to another; pertaining to, or used by, emigrants.

em-i-grate ('i-grāt), *v.i.* to leave one's country to settle in another.

Syn. immigrate, migrate.

em-i-nence (em'i-nens), *n.* that which is lofty; elevation; height; exalted rank, station, celebrity, or repute; a title given to cardinals.

em-i-nent (-nent), *adj.* high in office, rank, or reputation; distinguished; exalted.

Syn. signal, conspicuous, noted, prominent, renowned, famous, glorious, illustrious.

Ant. (see obscure, unknown).

e-mir (ē'mĕr), *n.* a prince; a title of dignity given to a Mohammedan prince or chieftain. Also ameer, amir.

em-is-sa-ry (em'i-sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* emissaries (-riz)], a person, or agent, sent on a mission, especially of a secret nature.

e-mis-sion (e-mish'un), *n.* the act of sending out; that which is issued at the time, as bank notes.

e-mis-sive (-mis'iv), *adj.* sending out.

e-mit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emitted, *p.pr.* emitting], to send or give forth; issue, as an order or decree; to print and send into circulation, as bank notes.

Syn. give out, throw out, exhale, discharge, vent.

em-met ('et), *n.* an ant.

e-mol-li-ent (e-mol'yent), *adj.* softening: *n.* a medicine that has a softening effect on living tissues.

e-mol-u-ment ('ū-ment), *n.* profit; remuneration; income; pecuniary gain.

e-mo-tion (-mō'shun), *n.* mental agitation; excited feeling; passion.

Syn. perturbation, trepidation, tremor, mental conflict.

e-mo-tion-al ('āl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, emotion.

e-mo-tion-al-i-ty (-āl'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being emotional.

e-mo-tive (-mō'tiv), *adj.* producing emotion.

em-pale. Same as impale.

em-per-or (em'pēr-ēr), *n.* the sovereign or supreme ruler of an empire.

em-pha-sis ('fā-sis), *n.* a particular stress of the voice on a word or words in reading or speaking; special force of language or thought.

em-pha-size ('fā-sīz), *v.t.* to pronounce with emphasis; bring out clearly and distinctly.

em-phat-ic (-fat'ik), *adj.* uttered with emphasis; forcibly significant; impressive; earnest. Also emphatical.

em-phat-ic-al-ly ('āl-li), *adv.* in an emphatic manner.

em-pire ('pīr), *n.* supreme power or dominion; imperial rule or sovereignty; the region ruled over by an emperor or sovereign; sway; control.

em-pir-ic (-pir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, founded upon, or derived from, experience. Also empirical.

em-pir-ic-al-ly ('āl-li), *adv.* in an empirical manner.

em-pir-i-cism ('i-sizm), *n.* observation, or practical experience apart from scientific knowledge; the practice of medicine without the usual medical training or qualification; quackery.

em-plas-tic (-plas'tik), *n.* a constipating medicine; an adhesive substance: *adv.* glutinous; adhesive.

em-ploy (-ploi'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* employed, *p.pr.* employing], to give occupation to; keep busy; exercise; make use of; apply or devote to an object: *n.* occupation.

Syn. occupy, busy, engross.

em-ploy-ee (-ē'), *n.* one who works for another [Fr. employé (-ā)].

em-ploy-ment ('ment), *n.* business; occupation.

Syn. avocation, engagement, function, trade, profession, calling, vocation.

em-po-ri-um (-po'ri-um), *n.* a commercial center or place of trade; a large shop.

em-pow-er (-pou'ēr), *v.t.* to authorize; enable.

em-press ('pres), *n.* a woman invested with sovereign sway over an empire; the consort or widow of an emperor.

em-presse-ment (äng-pres'-mäng), *n.* eagerness; cordiality. [Fr.]

emp-ti-ness (emp'ti-nes), *n.* the state of being empty; want of knowledge or sense.

emp-ty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* emptier, *superl.* emptiest], containing nothing; vague; unsatisfactory; destitute of force, knowledge, or sense; fasting; vacant: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* emptied, *p.pr.* emptying], to deprive of the contents; pour out; discharge; make vacant: *v.i.* to become empty; discharge itself: *n.pl.* (empties), an empty vessel, packing case, or sack.

emp-ty-ing (-ing), *n.* the act of making empty: *pl.* the lees of beer or cider, used as yeast (pronounced *emptins*).

em-pyr-e-an (em-pir'e-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the highest and purest region of heaven, or the region of pure fire; ethereal. Also empyreal.

e-mu (ē'mū), *n.* a large Australian ostrich-like bird.

em-u-late (em'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; vie with; rival.

em-u-la-tor (-lā-tĕr), *n.* a rival; competitor.

e-mul-gent (e-mul'jent), *adj.* draining out; applied to the arteries and veins: *n.* an emulgent vessel; a medicine that promotes a flow of bile.

em-u-lous (em'ū-lus), *adj.* desirous to excel; rivaling; competitive.

e-mul-sion (e-mul'shun), *n.* any liquid preparation resembling milk; a substance suspended in gelatine or collodion, used in the preparation of dry photographic plates.

en-a-ble (en-ā'bl), *v.t.* to make able; furnish with adequate means or power; empower.

en-act (-akt'), *v.t.* to decree; pass into law; act the part of.

en-act-ing clause (klawz), *n.* the introductory clause of a bill or act, usually commencing "Be it enacted."

en-act-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of enacting; a statute; the passing of a bill into law.

en-act-or ('ĕr), *n.* one who enacts.

en-am-el (-am'el), *n.* an opaque, semi-transparent, or colored substance, or glass, used in coating the surface of metals or porcelain, and afterwards fired; anything enameled; any smooth hard coating, especially the dense white substance of the teeth: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* enameled, *p.pr.* enameling], to lay on, cover, or decorate with enamel; adorn with various hues: *v.i.* to practice the art of enameling.

en-am-or (en-am'ĕr), *v.t.* to captivate.

en-camp (-kamp'), *v.i.* to form a camp; halt on the march; go into camp or settle in temporary quarters: *v.t.* to form into a camp.

en-camp-ment ('ment), *n.* a temporary resting place for an army or company of travelers.

en-caus-tic (-kaws'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of painting in burnt wax.

en-caus-tic-tile (-tīl), *n.* a variegated paving-tile inlaid on ground of another color.

en-ceinte (äng-sangt'), *n.* the line of works which forms the main inclosure of a fortress or place; a close or precinct: *adj.* with child; pregnant. [Fr.]

en-ceph-al-ic (en-sef-al'ik), *adj.* within the cranium.

en-ceph-a-lon (en-sef'ā-lon), *n.* the brain.

en-chain (en-chān'), *v.t.* to hold fast with, or as with, a chain.

en-chant (-chânt'), *v.t.* to charm or subdue, as by spells or sorcery; bewitch; fill with delight.

en-chant-ment ('ment), *n.* the use or practice of magic, sorcery, charms, &c.; the state of being enchanted; rapture.

en-chase (-chās'), *v.t.* to incase in a setting; enrich with chased work.

en-cir-cle (-sĕr'kl), *v.t.* to form, or inclose, in a circle; enclasp; embrace.

en-close (-klōz'), *v.t.* to insert within; to surround with a barrier.

en-clo-sure (-klō'zhur), *n.* the state of being enclosed; an enclosed space.

en-co-mi-as-tic (en-kō-mi-as'tik), *adj.* bestowing praise; eulogistic.

en-co-mi-um ('mi-um), *n.* [*pl.* encomiums (-umz)], formal praise; eulogy.

en-com-pass (-kum'pȧs), *v.t.* to surround.

Syn. encircle, gird, beset.

en-core (äng-kōr'), *adv.* once more; again: *n.* a repetition in response to a call by an audience: *v.t.* to call for a repetition of (any particular part of a performance).

en-coun-ter (en-koun'tĕr), *v.t.* to come upon suddenly; meet face to face: *v.i.* to come into collision with; meet in combat: *n.* a sudden or accidental meeting; conflict.

Syn. attack, assault, onset, engagement, battle, action.

en-cour-age (-kur'ej), *v.t.* to give, or inspire with, courage; stimulate.

Syn. countenance, sanction, support, foster, cherish, inspirit.

en-cour-age-ment (-ment), *n.* the act of encouraging; that which gives courage or incites to action or perseverance.

en-cri-nite ('kri-nīt), *n.* a fossil crinoid.

en-croach (-krōch'), *v.i.* to invade gradually or by stealth; infringe; intrude (usually with *on* or *upon*).

en-croach-ment ('ment), *n.* intrusion.

en-cum-ber (-kum'bēr), *v.t.* to impede; retard; clog; obstruct; load with debt or other legal liabilities.

en-cum-brance ('brans), *n.* that which encumbers; a lien or liability attached to real property.

en-cyc-lic-al (-sik'lik-ăl), *adj.* sent to all members of a class or community; intended for general circulation. Also encyclic: *n.* a circular letter sent by the Pope to the bishops, treating of topics of general ecclesiastical interest.

en-cy-clo-pæ-di-a, encyclopedia (en-si-klo-pē'di-ă), *n.* the circle of the arts and sciences; a dictionary of the arts, sciences, and literature; a comprehensive summary of knowledge; a cyclopædia.

en-cy-clo-pæ-dic (-pē'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an encyclopædia. Also encyclopedic.

en-cy-clo-pæ-dist (-pē'dist), *n.* a compiler of an encyclopædia; one whose studies embrace all branches of knowledge. Also encyclopedist.

en-cyst (-sist'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to inclose, or become inclosed, in a cyst or vesicle.

end (end), *n.* the extreme limit or terminal point of anything; purpose in view; design; necessary termination, or logical outcome; death: *v.t.* to bring to an end; finish; terminate; destroy: *v.i.* to come to an end; die.

Syn. aim, object, purpose, result, conclusion, upshot, close, termination, extremity, sequel.

en-dan-ger (en-dān'jēr), *v.t.* expose to, or bring into, danger; hazard.

en-dear (en-dēr'), *v.t.* to make beloved; attach to one's self.

en-dear-ment ('ment), *n.* affection.

en-deav-or (-dev'ēr), *v.i.* to strive for the attainment of some object; attempt: *n.* an effort or attempt; physical or intellectual exertion towards the attainment of some object.

Syn. try, essay, strive, aim.

en-dem-ic (-dem'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a nation, people, or locality: applied to a disease.

end-ing (end'ing), *n.* result; conclusion; termination.

en-dive (en'div), *n.* a herb used as a salad.

end-less (end'les), *adj.* enduring forever; having no end.

endo and **endon,** a *prefix* used in many scientific words, meaning *within,* denoting internal growth, as *endo*derm, *endo*plasm.

en-do-carp (en'do-kärp), *n.* the inner coat or shell of a fruit.

en-do-gen ('do-jen), *n.* an endogenous plant: *pl.* one of the primary classes of the vegetable kingdom, in which the plants increase by internal growth and elongation at the summit, and have a distinct pith.

en-dog-en-ous (doj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to the endogens; originating or growing within.

en-dorse. Same as indorse.

en-do-scope ('do-skōp), *n.* an instrument used for examining some internal part of the body, as the urethra.

en-dos-mo-sis (◦dos-mō◦sis), *n.* the transmission of a fluid inward from outside when two fluids are separated by a porous septum.

en-do-sperm ('do-spērm), *n.* the albumen of a seed.

en-dow (-dou'), *v.t.* to bestow a fund or income upon; settle upon; furnish, as with some gift or quality (with *with*).

en-dow-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of endowing; that which is bestowed, settled, or appropriated to any object; that which is given or bestowed on the person or mind: *pl.* natural gifts.

en-due (-dū'), *v.t.* to clothe; invest; assume; furnish with some moral or spiritual gift. Also indue.

en-dur-a-bil-i-ty (-dūr-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being endurable.

en-dur-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* bearable.

en-dur-ance (-dūr'ans), *n.* the capacity to endure; power of suffering without succumbing; continuance; fortitude.

Syn. continuation, duration, patience, resignation.

en-dure (-dūr'), *v.t.* to support without breaking or yielding; put up with; remain in: *v.i.* to harden; remain in the same state.

Syn. last, continue, support, suffer, submit to, undergo.

Ant. (see perish).

en-dur-ing ('ing), *adj.* permanent.

end-ways (end'wāz), *adv.* on end; with the end forward or uppermost; lengthwise. Also end-wise.

en-e-ma (en'e-mâ), *n.* an injection thrown into the rectum as a medicine.

en-e-my ('e-mi), *n.* [*pl.* enemies (-miz)], one hostile to another; foe; antagonist; a hostile army: *adj.* hostile, as an enemy ship, &c.

Syn. foe, adversary, opponent.

Ant. (see friend).

en-er-get-ic (-ẽr-jet'ik), *adj.* possessing, or displaying, energy; vigorous in action; forcible: *n.pl.* physical, as distinguished from vital dynamics.

Syn. industrious, effectual, efficacious, powerful, stringent.

Ant. (see lazy).

en-er-gize ('ẽr-jīz), *v.t.* to endow with energy: *v.i.* to act with energy.

en-er-gy ('ẽr-ji), *n.* [*pl.* energies (-jiz)], internal or inherent power; vigorous operation; power efficiently and forcibly exerted; capacity for performing work; emphasis.

en-er-vate (e-nẽr'vāt or en'ẽr-vāt), *v.t.* to deprive of nerve force, or vigor; render effeminate or feeble; debilitate.

en-fa-mille (äng fâ-mēl'), *adv.* with one's family; at home; in domestic fashion; informally. [Fr.]

en-fee-ble (en-fē'bl), *v.t.* to weaken; relax.

en-feoff (-fēf'), *v.t.* to invest with a feud, fief, or fee; give, sell or convey lands in fee to.

en-fi-lade (-fi-lād'), *n.* a straight line or passage; the situation of a place or a body of men liable to be raked with shot through its whole extent: *v.t.* to pierce or rake with shot in a straight line.

en-force (-fōrs'), *v.t.* to put into execution with vigor; compel; make clear or intelligible.

en-fran-chise (-fran'chiz), *v.t.* to liberate or set free; make free of a state, city, or corporation; confer the electoral franchise upon; admit to the right of voting in public elections.

en-gage (en-gāj'), *v.t.* to pledge or bind by oath or contract; make liable for a debt; secure for aid or employment; encounter in battle; occupy the time or attention of; interlock: *v.i.* to promise or assume an obligation; occupy one's self; enter a conflict.

Syn. employ, occupy, attract, invite, allure, entertain, engross.

en-gaged (-gājd'), *p.adj.* busy or occupied; affianced.

en-gage-ment (-gāj'ment), *n.* the act of engaging; the state or condition of being engaged; betrothal; occupation; a conflict between armies or fleets.

en-gag-ing ('ing), *adj.* winning; pleasing.

en-gen-der (-jen'dẽr), *v.t.* to beget; excite: *v.i.* to come into existence.

en-gine ('jin), *n.* anything used to effect a purpose; a machine by which power is applied for the performance of work; an apparatus for producing some mechanical ef-

fect: *v.t.* to furnish or fit up a vessel with engines.

en-gi-neer ('ji-nēr'), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles or practice of any branch of engineering; one who has charge of and manages an engine; one who carries through a scheme or undertaking by skill or astuteness: *v.t.* to plan, lay out, or direct, as an engineer, the formation or execution of, as a road or work.

en-gi-neer-ing ('ing), *n.* the art of constructing and using machinery; the art and science by which natural forces and materials are utilized in structures or machines.

Eng-lish (ing'glish), *adj.* belonging to, characteristic of, or pertaining to, the language or the people of England, or those descended from them: *n.* the English people or the language spoken by them; a size of printing-type (see type).

en-gorge (en-gôrj'), *v.t.* to swallow greedily; gorge; fill to excess.

en-grail (grāl'), *v.t.* to make serrated.

en-grail-ment (en-grāl'ment), *n.* a ring of dots round the edge of a coin or medal.

en-grain, another form of ingrain.

en-grave (en-grāv'), *v.t.* to cut or carve in sunken patterns; incise with figures or lines; impress deeply or indelibly.

en-grav-ing ('ing), *n.* the act, process, or art of producing designs, &c., incised or in relief, on metal, stone, or hard wood; that which is engraved; an impression from an engraved plate.

en-gross (-grōs'), *v.t.* to purchase in the gross or bulk; monopolize; write in a large distinct round hand.

Syn. absorb, occupy, engage.

en-gross-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of acquiring large or undue quantities of things; the act of engrossing documents; that which has been engrossed; attention to one thing to the exclusion of everything else.

en-gulf (en-gulf'), *v.t.* to swallow up in or as in a gulf. Also ingulf.

Syn. absorb, imbibe, drown, submerge, bury, entomb.

en-hance (-hans'), *v.t.* to raise in esteem; advance; heighten in price or value.

en-har-mon-ic (-här-mon'ik), *adj.* proceeding by smaller intervals than a semitone. Also enharmonical.

en-har-mon-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an enharmonic manner.

en-har-mon-ic scale (skāl), *n.* a musical scale having more than 12 tones to the octave.

en-hy-drite (en-hī'drīt), *n.* any mineral containing water.

e-nig-ma (e-nig'mă), *n.* a riddle.

e-nig-mat-ic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an enigma; obscure or puzzling. Also enigmatical.

e-nig-mat-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an enigmatical manner.

en-join (-join'), *v.t.* to direct with authority or urgency; enforce; prohibit or restrain by an injunction.

Syn. order, ordain, appoint, prescribe.

en-joy (-joi'), *v.t.* to feel or perceive with pleasure; have the use or possession of.

en-joy-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of enjoying.

Syn. pleasure, gratification.

Ant. (see grief, sorrow, sadness).

en-kin-dle (-kin'dl), *v.t.* to set on fire; rouse.

en-large (-lärj'), *v.t.* to make larger; extend in limits or dimensions; amplify; extend to more purposes or uses; release from confinement; dilate upon: *v.i.* to become larger; expatiate.

Syn. increase, extend, augment, broaden, swell.

Ant. (see diminish).

en-light-en (-līt'n), *v.t.* to illuminate; make clear to the mind; furnish with increased knowledge; elevate morally or spiritually.
Syn. illumine, instruct, inform.
Ant. (see befog, becloud).

en-list (list'), *v.t.* to enroll, as for military service; register; gain over, or employ in some cause: *v.i.* to engage one's self for military service.

en-list-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of enlisting; the state of being enlisted.

en-liv-en (-līv'n), *v.t.* to make vigorous, active, or vivacious; exhilarate; inspirit.
Syn. cheer, vivify, animate.
Ant. (see sadden, quiet).

en masse (äng mäs'), *adv.* collectively; altogether. [Fr.]

en-mi-ty ('mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* enmities (-tiz)], animosity; hatred; hostility; ill-will.
Syn. maliciousness, unfriendliness.
Ant. (see friendship).

en-no-ble (-nō'bl), *v.t.* to make noble; dignify; exalt; make famous or illustrious.

en-nui (äng-wē'), *n.* languor of mind; listlessness. [Fr.]

e-nor-mi-ty (e-nôr'mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* enormities (-tiz)], something outrageous or extremely immoderate; an atrocity.

e-nor-mous ('mus), *adj.* excessive; very great; immense; huge; extremely wicked.
Syn. gigantic, colossal, vast, immense, prodigious.
Ant. (see insignificant).

en pas-sant (äng päs-säng'), *adv.* by the way. [Fr.]

e-nough (e-nuf'), *adj.* sufficient; *n.* a sufficiency: *adv.* so as to be sufficient; very; quite: *interj.* stop!
Syn. plenty, abundance.
Ant. (see want).

en-quire, same as inquire.

en-rage (en-rāj'), *v.t.* to throw into a rage.

en-rail (-rāl'), *v.t.* to place a car upon rails; opposed to derail.

en rap-port (äng rap-pōr'), *adv.* in sympathy with (with *with*). [Fr.]

en-rapt (-rapt'), *adj.* enraptured.

en-rap-ture (-rap-tūr), *v.t.* to transport with delight; please intensely; charm.
Syn. enchant, fascinate, captivate, bewitch.
Ant. (see repel).

en rè-gle (äng rā'gl), *adv.* in due order. [Fr.]

en-rich (en-rich'), *v.t.* to make rich; fertilize; store; adorn.

en-robe (-rōb'), *v.t.* to clothe; invest.

en-roll (-rōl'), *v.t.* to insert in a register; enlist; record. Also enrol.

en route (äng rōōt), *adv.* on the way. [Fr.]

ens (enz), *n.* [*pl.* entia (en'shi-ā)], an entity; existence; being.

en-san-guine (en-sang'gwin), *v.t.* to smear or cover with blood.

en-sconce (-skons'), *v.t.* to hide; fix securely or comfortably; settle.

en-sem-ble (äng-säng'bl), *n.* the whole. [Fr.]

en-sheathe (en-shēth'), *v.t.* to sheathe.

en-shrine (en-shrīn'), *v.t.* to place in a shrine; keep sacred.

en-shroud (-shroud'), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.

en-si-form ('si-form), *adj.* sword-shaped.

en-sign ('sīn), *n.* a flag; badge; a commissioned officer in the U. S. Navy.

en-si-lage ('si-lej), *n.* fodder or vegetable produce stored in a silo: *v.t.* to preserve in a silo.

en-slave (-slāv), *v.t.* to bring into or reduce to, slavery; enthrall.

en-snare (-snār'), *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a snare; take by craft; allure.

en-sue (-sū'), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; succeed.

en suite (äng swēt'), *adv.* in a series. [Fr.]

en-sure, same as insure.

en-tab-la-ture (en-tab'lă-tur), *n.* the whole parts on the top of a pillar or column, composed of architrave, frieze, and cornice.

en-tail (en-tāl'), *n.* an estate in fee limited to a particular heir or heirs: *v.t.* to leave or settle, as if by entail; involve; necessitate.

en-tan-gle (-tang'gl), *v.t.* to involve; tangle; ensnare; perplex; bewilder.

en-ta-sis ('tă-sis), *n.* a slight curve in the shaft of a column.

en-tente (awng-tawngt'), *n.* an understanding. *Triple entente,* the compact between England, France and Russia in 1907-08.

en-ter ('tẽr), *v.t.* to go or come into; begin; penetrate; set down in writing; join or become a member of; initiate into a business, &c.; place on the records of a court: *v.i.* to effect an entrance; come in.

en-ter-ic (-tẽr'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near the intestines.

en-ter-i-tis (-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the small intestines.

en-ter-o-zo-a (-tẽr-o-zō'ă), *n.pl.* intestinal parasites.

en-ter-prise ('tẽr-prīz), *n.* an undertaking of importance or risk; energy and invention.

Syn. undertaking, endeavor, venture, effort.

en-ter-pris-ing (-ing), *adj.* adventurous; energetic; progressive.

en-ter-tain (-tān'), *v.t.* to receive and treat hospitably; afford diversion to; keep in the mind: *v.i.* to receive guests hospitably.

en-ter-tain-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* amusing; diverting.

en-ter-tain-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of entertaining; hospitality at table; a feast or banquet; a diverting performance; amusement.

en-thrall (-thrawl'), *v.t.* to enslave; bring or hold under some overmastering influence.

en-throne (-thrōn'), *v.t.* to place on a throne; invest with sovereign power and authority.

en-thuse (-thūz'), *v.t.* to render enthusiastic: *v.i.* manifest enthusiasm.

en-thu-si-asm (-thū'zi-azm), *n.* elevation of fancy; ardor of mind; fervent zeal; fanaticism.

Syn. devotion, zeal, ardor.
Ant. (see lukewarmness).

en-thu-si-ast ('zi-ast), *n.* one who is filled with zeal; one who deems himself inspired; a visionary; fanatic.

en-thu-si-as-tic (-as'tik), *adj.* given to, or characterized by, enthusiasm; ardent; zealous.

en-thu-si-as-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* with enthusiasm.

en-tice (-tīs'), *v.t.* to attract or allure; tempt.

en-tire (-tīr'), *adj.* complete in all parts; whole; undivided or unbroken; unalloyed; consisting of one piece: *adv.* entirely; wholly: *n.* the whole.

en-tire-ly ('li), *adv.* fully; completely.

en-tire-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being entire; completeness.

en-tire-ty ('ti), *n.* completeness; the whole.

en-ti-tle (en-tī'tl), *v.t.* to give a title, name or designation to; style; give a right to.

en-ti-ty ('ti-ti), *n.* [*pl.* entities (-tiz)], anything that exists, or is supposed to exist; being.

ento, **ent,** a *prefix* forming many compounds with scientific words, meaning *within, interior.*

en-tomb (en-tōōm'), *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a tomb.

en-tomb-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of placing in a tomb.

en-to-mol-o-gist (en-to-mol'o-jist), *n.* a student of insect life and habits.

en-to-mol-o-gy (-to-mol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of insects and their habits.

en-to-moph-a-gus (-mof'ă-gus), *adj.* insect-eating.

en-ton-ic (-ton'ik), *adj.* having great tension; strained.

en-tou-rage (äng-tōō-räzh') *n.* associates; surroundings. [Fr.]

en-to-zo-ön (en-to-zō'on), *n.* [*pl.* entozoa ('ă)], a parasite living in the intestines of another animal.

en-tr'-acte (äng'tr-ăkt), *n.* the interval between the acts of a play or opera. [Fr.]

en-trails ('trālz), *n.pl.* the intestines.

en-train (-trān'), *v.t.* to dispatch (troops) by train.

en-trance ('trans), *n.* the act of entering; a passage; avenue; the entry of a ship, or goods, at the custom house of a port.

en-trance (-trans'), *v.t.* to put into a state of ecstasy; to throw into a trance.

en-trap (-trap'), *v.t.* to take in, or as in, a trap; inveigle; ensnare.

en-treat (-trēt'), *v.t.* to solicit earnestly; importune; beseech.

en-treat-y (-trēt'i), *n.* [*pl.* entreaties ('iz)], an earnest petition or request; prayer.

en-trée (äng-trā'), *n.* entrance; admission; a subordinate or side dish. [Fr.]

en-tre-mets (äng-tr-mā'), *n.pl.* side dishes; a made dish. [Fr.]

en-trench, same as intrench.

en-trench-ment ('ment), *n.* a breastwork; any defense or protection; encroachment.

en-tre-nous (äng'tr-nōō), *adv.* confidentially. [Fr.]

en-tre-pôt (äng'tr-pō), *n.* a commercial center for the distribution of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise is kept in bond. [Fr.]

en-trust, same as intrust.

en-try (en'tri), *n.* [*pl.* entries ('triz)], an entrance; passage; the act of entering and inscribing in a book; item; the act of taking rightful possession of lands or tenements, or feloniously entering another's premises.

en-twine (-twīn'), *v.t.* to twine around; twist together.

e-nu-mer-ate (e-nū'mĕr-āt), *v.i.* to reckon or name singly; count; go over in detail.

e-nu-mer-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of numbering; counting up; a catalogue; list.

e-nun-ci-a-ble (-nun'shi-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being enunciated.

e-nun-ci-ate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to declare or proclaim; utter; express; speak.

e-nun-ci-a-tion (ă'shun), *n.* definite or declaratory statement; articulation; the words in which a proposition is expressed.

e-nun-ci-a-tive ('shi-ă-tiv), *adj.* declaratory.

e-nun-ci-a-tor ('shi-ă-tĕr), *n.* one who enunciates or declares.

en-vel-op (en-vel'up), *v.t.* to surround with, or as with, a wrapper; hide; cover.

en-vel-ope (en'vel-ōp or vel'up), *n.* a paper wrapper, usually gummed, for safe conveyance of a letter by post, &c.; covering; wrapper; an investing integument; exterior fortified works.

en-vel-op-ment (-vel'up-ment), *n.* the act of enveloping; a covering; wrapper.

en-ven-om (-ven'um), *v.t.* to make poisonous; infuse venom into; embitter.

en-vi-a-ble ('vi-ă-bl), *adj.* exciting envy; capable of awakening the desire to possess.

en-vi-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an enviable manner.

en-vi-ous ('vi-us), *adj.* feeling, or characterized by, envy; jealous.

Syn. suspicious, desirous.
Ant. (see trustful, friendly).

en-vi-ron (-vī'run), *v.t.* to surround or inclose; encompass; hem in: *n.pl.* places near a town or city; suburbs.

en-vi-ron-ment (-ment), *n.* that which surrounds; external circumstances of an organism.

en-voy ('voi), *n.* a diplomatic representative, second in rank to an ambassador; one sent on a special mission.

en-vy ('vi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* envied, *p.pr.* envying], to grudge; feel displeasure at the excellence or prosperity of; covet: *v.i.* to feel or exhibit envy: *n.* malice, ill-will; displeasure felt at the excellence of another; an object of envy.

en-wrap (-rap'), *v.t.* to wrap up.

en-zo-öt-ic (-zō-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a disease which affects animals of a particular district.

E-o-cene (ē'o-sēn), *n.* the earliest Tertiary geological period: *adj.* pertaining to this period.

E-o-li-an ('li-an), *adj.* pertaining to the winds. **Eolian Harp,** a stringed instrument acted on by a current of air.

e-o-lith-ic (-lith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the earliest stone age.

e-on (ē'on), *n.* a long period of time; age; era; cycle.

E-o-zo-ic (-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the oldest, non-fossiliferous rocks.

e-pact (ē'pakt), *n.* the excess of the solar over the lunar month, about 11 days in the year.

e-paul-ment (e-pawl'ment), *n.* a sidework to protect troops in flank.

ep-au-let (ep'aw-let), *n.* an ornamental badge sometimes worn on the shoulder by naval and military officers.

e-pergne (e-pern'), *n.* an ornamental stand with a dish and branches for holding flowers, &c.

eph-em-er-a (ef-em'er-ă), *n.* [*pl.* ephemeræ (-rē)], that which exists but for a day; a May-fly.

eph-em-er-al ('ēr-ăl), *adj.* existing only for a day; short-lived.

eph-em-er-is ('ēr-is), *n.* [*pl.* ephemerides (-er'i-dez)], an astronomical almanac showing the daily positions of the sun, moon, and planets.

eph-od (ef'od), *n.* a priestly vestment worn by the Jewish high priest.

eph-or (ef'ēr), *n.* [*pl.* ephori (-ī), ephors (-ērz)], one of the five Spartan magistrates.

ep-ic (ep'ik), *adj.* heroic; narrative: said of a poem: *n.* a narrative poem of some heroic deed or event.

ep-i-carp ('i-kärp), *n.* the outer layer or skin of a fruit.

ep-i-cene ('i-sēn), *adj.* of common gender: *n.* a noun common to both genders.

ep-i-cra-ni-um (-i-krā'ni-um), *n.* the scalp of the cranium or skull.

ep-i-cure ('i-kūr), *n.* one devoted to luxury, especially of a dainty kind.

ep-i-cu-re-an (-kū'rē-ăn), *adj.* luxurious; devoted to the pleasures of the table: *n.* a voluptuary; gormand; epicure.

ep-i-cy-cle ('i-sī-kl), *n.* a small circle whose center is situated on the circumference of a greater circle.

ep-i-cy-cloid ('kloid), *n.* a curve described by a point in the circumference of one circle which rolls upon the convex circumference of another circle.

ep-i-dem-ic (-i-dem'ik), *adj.* attacking many at the same time: said of a disease: *n.* a disease having this characteristic.

ep-i-der-mal (-dēr'măl), *adj.* pertaining to the epidermis. Also epidermic.

ep-i-der-mis ('mis), *n.* the cuticle or scarf skin; the outer coating or bark of a plant.

ep-i-gas-tric (-gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the abdomen.

ep-i-gen-e-sis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* the hypothesis that the germ is created by the division or segmentation of a fecundated egg-cell.

ep-i-glot-tis (-glot'is), *n.* the leaf-shaped cartilage which covers the upper part of the larynx in the act of swallowing.

ep-i-gram ('i-gram), *n.* a verse or short poem ending in some ingenious or witty turn; a pithy phrase.

ep-i-gram-mat-ic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an epigram; pointed. Also epigrammatical.

ep-i-gram-mat-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an epigrammatical manner; pointedly and concisely.

ep-i-graph ('ī-grăf), *n.* an inscription on a building, monument, &c; a motto or quotation prefixed to a literary work.

ep-i-lep-sy ('i-lep-si), *n.* a chronic nervous disease accompanied by loss of consciousness and convulsions.

ep-i-lep-tic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, epilepsy: *n.* one affected with epilepsy.

ep-i-logue ('i-log), *n.* a poem or speech at the conclusion of a play.

ep-i-or-nis (-ôr'nis), *n.* a gigantic fossil bird.

E-piph-a-ny (e-pif'ă-ni), *n.* a Church festival (Jan. 6) to commemorate the visit of the Magi.

ep-i-phyte (ep'i-fīt), *n.* a plant which grows upon another plant but which does not, like a parasite, derive nourishment from it.

e-pis-co-pa-cy (e-pis'ko-pă-si), *n.* church government by bishops.

e-pis-co-pal ('ko-păl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, episcopacy; vested in a bishop.

e-pis-co-pa-lian (-pa'liăn), *adj.* pertaining to episcopacy.

E-pis-co-pa-lian, *adj.* pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church: *n.* a member, or supporter, of such church.

e-pis-co-pal-ly (-li), *adv.* by episcopal authority.

e-pis-co-pate ('ko-pāt), *n.* the office and dignity of a bishop; bishopric.

ep-i-sode (ep'i-sōd), *n.* an incident; an incidental narrative.

ep-i-sod-ic (-sod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an episode; adventitious. Also episodical.

ep-i-sod-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* incidentally.

ep-i-sperm (-spĕrm), *n.* the outer covering of a seed.

ep-i-style (-stīl), *n.* an old architectural term for what is now called the architrave.

e-pis-tle (e-pis'l), *n.* a letter; a written communication.

e-pis-to-la-ry ('to-lă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to letters.

ep-i-taph (ep'i-tăf), *n.* a memorial inscription on a tomb or monument.

ep-i-tha-la-mi-um (-tha-lā'mi-um), *n.* a nuptial song or poem. [L.]

e-pi-the-li-um (-thē'li-um), *n.* the skin layer of the mucous membranes, continuous with the epidermis within the body cavities.

ep-i-thet ('i-thet), *n.* an adjective or phrase denoting some real quality of person or thing.

e-pit-o-me (e-pit'o-me), *n.* a summary; abridgment; compendium.

e-pit-o-mize ('o-mīz), *v.t.* to describe briefly; condense.

ep-i-zo-an (ep-i-zō'ăn), *n.* [*pl.* epizoa ('ă)], a parasitic animal which lives on the exterior of another animal.

ep-i-zo-öt-ic (ep-i-zō-ot'ik), *adj.* parasitic on animals; prevailing among animals.

ep-i-zo-ö-ty (ep-i-zō'o-ti), *n.* an epidemic influenza prevailing among animals, especially horses.

ep-och (ep'ok), *n.* a point of time from which succeeding years are reckoned; era; date.

ep-ode (ep'ōd), *n.* the last part of an ode; a burden or refrain in music.

ep-o-nym ('o-nim), *n.* the presumed ancestor or founder of a race, tribe, city, nation, &c.; surname.

ep-os (ep'os), *n.* a series of important events.

ep-som salts ('sum sawltz), *n.pl.* sulphate of magnesia.

e-qua-bil-i-ty (ē-kwâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* evenness.

e-qua-ble ('kwā-bl), *adj.* uniform; consistently equal.

e-qua-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an equable manner.

e-qual ('kwâl), *adj.* of the same extent, or magnitude; uniform; adequate; of the same rank, degree or value; just; parallel: *n.* one of the same age, rank, office, talents, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* equaled, *p.pr.* equaling], to be, become or make equal; return a full equivalent for.

Syn. even, like, alike, uniform.

Ant. (see unequal).

e-qual-i-ty (e-kwäl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* equalities (-tiz)], the state of being equal; uniformity; evenness; equability.

e-qual-ize (ē'kwâl-īz), *v.t.* to make equal; render uniform.

e-qual-ly (-li), *adv.* in an equal manner; in the same degree; uniformly; in equal parts.

e-qua-nim-i-ty (-kwâ-nim'i-ti), *n.* evenness of temper or mind; calmness.

e-quate (e-kwāt'), *v.t.* to reduce to an average; put in the form of an equation.

e-qua-tion (e-kwā'shun), *n.* in mathematics, a proposition expressing the equality of two quantities, the sign = being placed between them; a representation of a chemical reaction expressed by symbols.

e-qua-tor (e-kwā'tēr), *n.* the imaginary circle which passes round the middle of the earth and divides it into two hemispheres.

e-qua-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the equator: *n.* a telescope mounted on two axes, one axis being parallel to the axis of the earth's rotation.

e-qua-to-ri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a line with the equator.

eq-uer-ry (ek'wer-i), *n.* [*pl.* equerries (-iz)], an officer in the house of a prince or nobleman, who attends him in public, and has the supervision of his horses.

e-ques-tri-an (e-kwes'tri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performing with horses: *n.* one skilled in horsemanship.

e-ques-tri-enne (-kwes-tri-en'), *n.* a skillful horsewoman.

equi, a *prefix*, meaning *equal, equally, same*, found in many words, the sense of which is usually self-evident, as *equi*angular, *equi*distant, *equi*form, &c.

e-qui-lat-er-al (ē-kwi-lat'ēr-âl) *adj.* having all the sides equal: *n.* a figure with equal sides.

e-qui-li-brate (ē-qui-lī'brāt), *v.t.* to bring, or keep, in a state of equilibrium; to counterpoise.

e-qui-lib-ri-um (-lib'ri-um), *n.* equality of weight, power, force, &c.; equipoise.

e-quine (ē'kwīn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a horse.

e-qui-noc-tial (-kwi-nok'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to the equinoxes: *n.* the equinoctial line.

e-qui-noc-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* in the direction of the equinoctial line.

e-qui-nox ('kwi-noks), *n.* the point of intersection of the ecliptic and the equator; the time the sun enters one of the two equinoctial points when the days and nights are of equal duration.

e-quip (e-kwip'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* equipped, *p.pr.* equipping], to furnish or fit out; accoutre; prepare or qualify.

eq-ui-page (ek'wi-pāj), *n.* the arms and outfit of an army, vessel, traveler, &c.; the carriage, horse, liveried servants of a person of rank or gentleman.

e-quip-ment (e-kwip'ment), *n.* articles or supplies necessary for any particular service; arms, horses, &c., required for military service; rolling stock or plant of a railway.

e-qui-poise (ē'kwi-poiz), *n.* equilibrium; equality of weight.

e-qui-pon-der-ant (-pon'dĕr-ant), *adj.* of the same weight.

eq-ui-ta-ble (ek'wi-tă-bl), *adj.* impartial; just.

eq-ui-ta-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* justly; impartially.

eq-ui-ty ('wi-tĭ), *n.* [*pl.* equities (-tiz)], justice; just regard to right or claim; impartiality; the administration of law according to its spirit and not according to the letter.

e-quiv-a-lence (e-kwiv'ă-lens), *n.* equality of value or power; in chemistry, the property of having equal valency. Equivalency.

e-quiv-a-lent ('ă-lent), *adj.* equal in value or power; the same in significance or effect; commensurate: *n.* a thing of the same value, weight, power, effect, &c.

e-quiv-o-cal ('o-kăl), *adj.* of a doubtful or double significance; ambiguous; open to suspicion or doubt; uncertain.

Syn. dubious, doubtful, indefinite, obscure.

e-quiv-o-cal-ly (-lĭ), *adv.* in an equivocal manner.

e-quiv-o-cate ('o-kāt), *v.i.* to use words of double meaning; prevaricate.

e-ra (ē'ră), *n.* the point of time from which a series of years is reckoned; period; the beginning of a new geological system or formation.

e-rad-i-cate (e-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to destroy thoroughly; exterminate.

Syn. root out, extirpate.

e-rase (-rās'), *v.t.* to obliterate by, or as by, scratching, or blotting out; expunge.

e-ra-ser (-rā'sĕr), *n.* a knife or prepared india-rubber for rubbing out pencil-marks, &c.

e-ra-sure ('zhūr), *n.* the act of erasing.

er-bi-um (ĕr'bi-um), *n.* a rare metal; one of the elements.

ere (ār), *conj.* & *prep.* before; sooner than.

ere-long (ār'long), *adv.* before long; soon; shortly.

Er-e-bus (er'e-bus), *n.* a place of utter darkness; Hades.

e-rect (e-rekt'), *v.t.* to raise upright; construct; build; raise; establish; distend or stiffen: *adj.* upright; firmly uplifted; bold or unshaken.

e-rec-tile (-rek'tĭl), *adj.* having the property of, or susceptible to, erection.

e-rec-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of constructing or raising edifices; a structure or building.

e-rec-tive ('tiv), *adj.* tending, or serving, to erect, or to build up.

e-rec-tor ('tĕr), *n.* one who erects; a muscle that erects any part.

er-e-mite (er'e-mīt), *n.* an ascetic; a hermit; a religious recluse.

erg (ĕrg), *n.* a unit of work in the centimeter-gram-second system. Also ergon.

erg-me-ter ('mē-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current in ergs.

er-go (ĕr'gō), *adv.* therefore; consequently.

er-got ('got), *n.* a black horn-like fungus, growing upon rye, &c. &c.

Er-in (ĕr'in), *n.* a name often given to Ireland.

er-in-ite ('in-īt), *n.* a rich emerald-green arseniate of copper.

er-mine (ĕr'min), *n.* a weasel-like animal, much valued for its fur, which becomes white in winter, except the tip of the tail, which remains black; the emblem, dignity, or office of a judge.

er-mined ('mind), *p.adj.* clothed or invested with ermine.

ern (ĕrn), *n.* an eagle. Also erne.

e-rode (e-rōd'), *v.t.* to eat away; corrode.

e-rose (-rōs'), *adj.* toothed irregularly, as if gnawed away: said of a leaf.

e-ro-sion (-rō'zhun), *n.* the act of eroding; gradual destruction or eating away; an eroded part.

e-ros-ive (-rōs'iv), *adj.* gnawing or wearing away.

e-ros-trate (-ros'trāt), *adj.* beakless.

e-ro-tic (-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, love; amorous: *n.* an amatory poem or composition.

err (ēr), *v.i.* to commit an error or mistake; wander; deviate from the path of rectitude.

er-ran-cy (er'an-si), *n.* the condition of making errors; liability to change of opinion.

er-rand (er'ănd), *n.* a message; commission.

er-rant ('rănt), *adj.* roving; wandering.

er-rant-ry (-ri), *n.* knight-errantry.

er-rat-ic (-rat'ik), *adj.* wandering; irregular; eccentric: *n.pl.* boulders transported by natural agencies from their original site.

er-rat-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* irregularly.

er-ra-tum (-rā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* errata ('tă)], an error in printing or writing.

er-ro-ne-ous (-rō'nē-us), *adj.* characterized by error; incorrect; mistaken; wrong.

Syn. inaccurate, inexact.

Ant. (see exact).

er-ror ('ēr), *n.* deviation from the truth; mistake; blunder; an irregularity.

Erse (ērs), *adj.* pertaining to the Celts of Ireland or Scotland, or to their language.

erst (ērst), *adv.* formerly.

e-ruc-ta-tion (e-ruk-tā'shun), *n.* the act of throwing off wind from the stomach.

er-u-dite (ēr'ū-dīt), *adj.* learned.

er-u-di-tion (-dish'un), *n.* knowledge obtained by the study of books; learning.

e-rupt-ed (e-rupt'ed), *adj.* violently ejected.

e-rup-tion (ē-rup'shun), *n.* the act of bursting out or forth, as, the lava, etc., from a volcano; an outbreak; violent commotion; a rash on the skin.

e-rup-tive (-rup'tiv), *adj.* bursting forth.

er-y-sip-e-las (er-i-sip'e-las), *n.* an inflammation of the skin, accompanied with fever.

es-ca-lade (es-kā-lād'), *n.* the act of scaling the walls of a fortified place by means of scaling-ladders: *v.t.* to storm by scaling ladders.

es-ca-la-tor (es-ca-lā'tor), *n.* a moving or revolving stairway, as in department stores, etc.

es-ca-pade (-pād), *n.* a breach of propriety; misdeed; freak.

es-cape (-kāp'), *v.t.* to flee from; get out of the way of; avoid; enjoy immunity from: *v.i.* to get out of danger; fly: *n.* a getting away from danger; flight; deliverance.

es-cape-ment ('ment), *n.* a mechanical device for securing regularity of movement, principally used in time-pieces.

es-carp (-kärp'), *v.t.* to give a steep slope to: *n.* the side of the ditch next the rampart forming a steep slope.

es-carp-ment ('ment), *n.* the precipitous face of a ridge of high land.

esch-a-lot (esh-a-lot'), *n.* a species of small onion. Also shallot.

es-cha-tol-o-gy (es-ka-tol'o-ji), *n.* the doctrine of last things, as death, immortality, &c.

es-cheat (-chēt'), *v.t.* to forfeit through failure of heirs: *v.i.* to revert to the crown or lord of the manor by reason of forfeiture or failure of heirs: *n.* land or tenements which fall to the crown or lord of the manor by forfeiture or failure of heirs.

es-chew (-chū'), *v.t.* to shun; avoid.

es-cort (es'kôrt), *n.* a body of armed men acting as a guard; a retinue: *v.t.* (es-kôrt'), to accompany; convoy.

es-cri-toire (-kri-twär'), *n.* a writing desk or table,

es-crow (es-krō'), *n.* an instrument under seal, placed in the hands of a third person for delivery upon stated conditions, and having no effect until delivered.

es-cu-lent ('kū-lent), *adj.* eatable.

es-cutch-eon (-kuch'un), *n.* a shield on which the heraldic arms of a family are emblazoned.

Es-ki-mo ('ki-mō), *n.* one of a tribe of people inhabiting Greenland and the adjacent regions of Canada. Also Esquimau.

e-soph-a-gus (e-sof'ă-gus), *n.* the canal through which food passes to the stomach.

es-o-ter-ic (es-o-ter'ik), *adj.* pertaining to doctrines taught privately; secret; confidential.

es-pal-iers (-pal'yērz), *n.pl.* fruit trees trained on a trellis.

es-par-to (-pär'tō), *n.* a species of Spanish and African grass used for making paper.

es-pe-cial (-pesh'ăl), *adj.* particular; chief.

es-pe-cial-ly (-li), *adv.* particularly; chiefly.

es-per-an-to (es-pēr-an'tō), *n.* a recently invented artificial language, designed for international use, in commerce, etc.

es-pi-al (es-pī'al), *n.* the methods of a spy; secret observation

es-pi-o-nage ('pi-o-nej), *n.* the act or practice of spying to detect wrongdoing.

es-pla-nade (-plă-nād'), *n.* a level walk or drive, especially by the seaside; a lawn; glacis.

es-pous-al (-pouz'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the act of espousing or betrothing: *n.pl.* the ceremony of contracting a man and woman to each other in marriage.

es-pouse (-pouz'), *v.t.* to promise, engage, or give in marriage; wed; adopt; advocate or defend, as a cause.

es-prit de corps (-prē' de kōr'), a spirit of common devotion, honor, interest, binding together men of the same profession, society, &c. [Fr.]

es-py (-pī') *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* espied, *p.pr.* espying], to see at a distance; discover (something intended to be hid); see unexpectedly.

Es-qui-mau, same as Eskimo, *pl.* Esquimaux.

es-quire (-kwīr'), *n.* originally the armor-bearer or attendant on a knight; a title next below a knight; a title applied to professional men, justices of the peace, and often used instead of Mr. in the address of a letter.

es-say ('sā), *n.* a short written composition or treatise; an attempt; experiment: *v.t.* (es-sā'), [*p.t.* & *p.p.* essayed, *p.pr.* essaying], to try or attempt.
Syn. dissertation, tract.

es-sence ('ens), *n.* the concentrated preparation of any substance; volatile matter; perfume; that in which the real character of a thing consists.

es-sen-tial (-sen'shăl), *adj.* necessary to the existence of a thing; most important; indispensable; pure; volatile; highly rectified.

es-sen-ti-al-i-ty (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being essential.

es-sen-ti-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in the highest degree.

es-tab-lish (-tab'lish), *v.t.* to fix firmly; settle; prove legally; strengthen; restore.
Syn. build up, confirm.
Ant. (see overthrow).

es-tab-lish-ment (-ment), *n.* the act of establishing; ratification; settlement; a place of residence or business; household; income; a form of religion connected with the state.

es-tate (-tāt'), *n.* condition of life; rank, position, or quality; the title or interest one has in lands or tenements; property in general: *pl.* orders or classes of men in a country; a legislative assembly composed of these classes.

es-teem (-tēm'), *v.t.* to set a high value upon; respect;

prize; consider: *n.* favorable opinion; estimation; respect; reverence.
Syn. regard, favor.
Ant. (see contempt).

es-thet-ics (-thet'iks), *n.* the science of beauty. Also æsthetics.

es-ti-ma-ble ('ti-mâ-bl), *adj.* worthy of regard, esteem, or honor; calculable.

es-ti-mate ('ti-māt), *v.t.* to compute; determine the value of: *n.* the computed cost or value of anything; appraisement.
Syn. appraise, appreciate, esteem, compute, rate.

es-ti-ma-tion (-mā'shun), *n.* calculation; appraisement; honor, respect, or esteem; conjecture.

es-ti-val (-val), *adj.* pertaining to summer.

es-top (-top'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* estopped, *p.pr.* estopping], to place under estoppel; bar.

es-top-pel ('el), *n.* a legal impediment.

es-trade (-trād'), *n.* a level place; a slightly raised platform.

es-trange (-trānj'), *v.t.* to alienate; keep at a distance; turn from kindness to indifference or enmity (with *from*).

es-tra-pade (-trā-pād'), *n.* the effort of a horse in trying to throw his rider, by kicking, rearing, &c.

es-tray (es-trā'), *n.* a stray domestic beast; one wandering and unclaimed.

es-tu-a-ry ('tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* estuaries (-riz)], the mouth of a tidal river.

et cæt-er-a (et set'ēr-â), and others of the same kind; and so forth. Also et cetera.

etch (ech), *v.t.* to engrave by biting out with an acid the design previously drawn with an etching-needle: *v.i.* to practice etching.

e-ter-nal (e-tēr'nāl), *adj.* without beginning or end; everlasting; perpetual; incessant.
Syn. endless, unceasing.
Ant. (see finite).

E-ter-nal, *n.* an appellation of God (with *The*).

e-ter-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* perpetually.

e-ter-ni-ty ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eternities (-tiz)], infinite duration; unending existence.

e-te-si-an (e-tē'zhi-ân), *adj.* noting the north or northeast wind which in early spring prevails over Europe.

e-ther (ē'thēr), *n.* an extremely fine fluid, very much lighter than air, supposed to pervade all space and to infiltrate the suns and planets; a volatile inflammable liquid produced by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid.

e-ther-i-za-tion (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the use of ether to produce insensibility.

e-the-re-al (-thē're-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, ether; airy; exquisite; heavenly.

e-the-re-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an ethereal manner.

e-ther-ol (ē'thēr-ol), *n.* a yellowish, viscid, oily hydrocarbon.

eth-i-cal (eth'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to ethics; moral. Also ethic.

eth-ics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the principles of human morality and duty; moral philosophy; morals.

E-thi-o-pi-an (-thi-ō'pi-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Ethiopia: *n.* a native of Ethiopia.

eth-moid (eth'moid), *n.* a light, spongy, sieve-like bone, which forms the roof of the nose.

eth-nic ('nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, races or peoples. Also ethnical.

eth-nog-ra-phy (-nog'rā-fi), *n.* the scientific description of races and nations of mankind.

eth-nol-o-gy (-nol'o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of races of men, their characteristics, &c.

eth-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science of ethics.

e-thos (ē'thos), *n.* the characteristic genius of a people, institution, or system.

eth-yl (eth'il), *n.* a monatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical, contained in alcohol and ether.

eth-yl-ene (-ēn), *n.* heavy carburetted hydrogen, or olefiant gas.

e-ti-o-late (ē'ti-o-lāt), *v.t.* to blanch or whiten by exclusion from sunlight.

e-ti-ol-o-gy (e'ti-ol'o-gy), *n.* the branch of various sciences that deals with causes, as of the origin and development of things.

et-i-quette (et'i-ket), *n.* the conventional rules or ceremonial observed in polite society; good breeding.

et-y-mo-log-ic-al (et-i-mo-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to etymology.

et-y-mo-log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an etymological manner.

et-y-mol-o-gist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one who is proficient in etymology. Also etymologer.

et-y-mol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* etymologies (-jiz)], that branch of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words; that part of grammar which treats of the parts of speech and their inflections.

et-y-mon ('i-mon), *n.* the root of a word or its primitive signification.

eu-ca-lyp-tol (ū-kă-lip'tol), *n.* a liquid contained in eucalyptus oil.

Eu-ca-lyp-tus ('tus), *n.* [*pl.* Eucalypti ('ti)], a genus of Australian evergreen trees, some species of which furnish gum and a valuable medicine.

eu-ca-lyp-tus, *n.* a tree of the genus above defined.

eu-char-ist (ū'kăr-ist), *n.* the Holy Communion; the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; the elements, bread and wine, used in that sacrament.

eu-cha-ris-tic (-ris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the eucharist; expressing thanksgiving. Also eucharistical.

eu-chre ('kēr), *n.* a game of cards: *v.t.* to prevent an opponent in the game from scoring: hence to outwit.

eu-di-om-e-ter (-di-om'e-tēr), *n.* a graduated instrument for measuring the volume of a gas.

eu-gen-ics (ū-jen'iks), *n.* race culture; the restriction of marriage to persons adapted to produce healthy offspring.

eu-lo-gist (ū'lo-gist), *n.* one who eulogizes.

eu-lo-gis-tic ('tik), *adj.* laudatory.

eu-lo-gize (-jīz), *v.t.* to praise highly; commend.

eu-lo-gy (-ji), *n.* [*pl.* eulogies (-jiz)], the praise of anyone spoken or written; panegyric.

eu-nuch ('nuk), *n.* a castrated person, especially an attendant in a harem.

eu-pep-si-a (-pep'si-a), *n.* healthy digestion.

eu-pep-tic (-pep'tik), *adj.* promoting digestion.

eu-phem-ism ('fem-izm), *n.* the substitution of a delicate or pleasing expression in place of that which is offensive or indelicate.

eu-phem-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, euphemism.

eu-phon-ic (-fon'ik), *adj.* sounding pleasantly to the ear. Also euphonical, euphonious.

eu-pho-ni-ous (-fōn'i-us), *adj.* pleasing or sweet in sound.

eu-pho-ni-um (-fō'ni-um), *n.* a brass musical instrument, bass in tone.

eu-pho-ny ('fo-ni), *n.* [*pl.* euphonies (-niz)], an agreeable sound, or pronunciation.

eu-phu-ism ('fū-izm), *n.* the pedantic or affected use of words or language.

eu-roc-ly-don (ū-rok'li-don), *n.* a tempestuous northeasterly wind prevalent in the Levant. Also euraquilo.

Eu-ro-pe-an (-ro-pē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Europe.

eu-rhyth-mics (-rith'miks), *n.* the science of rhythmic gymnastics.

eu-sta-chi-an (-stā'ki-ăn), *adj.* denoting the tube which leads from the middle ear to the pharynx.

eu-tec-tic (-tek'tik), *adj.* melting at a low temperature.

eu-than-a-si-a (-than-ā'zhi-ă), *n.* a painless, easy death.

e-vac-u-ate (e-vak'ū-āt), *v.t.* to make void or empty; discharge through the excretory passages; abandon possession, or withdraw from.

e-vade (-vād'), *v.t.* to elude; escape by artifice, stratagem, or sophistry.

Syn. equivocate, prevaricate.

e-vad-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being evaded. Also evadable.

e-vag-i-nate (e-vaj'i-nāt), *v.t.* to unsheath; withdraw from a sheath.

ev-a-nes-cent (ev-ă-nes'ent), *adj.* disappearing gradually from sight; vanishing.

e-van-gel (e-van'jel), *n.* good news, especially that of the Gospel.

e-van-gel-ic-al ('ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the Gospel, or the four Gospels; maintaining the fundamental doctrines of the Protestant faith; spiritually minded. Also evangelic: *n.* one who holds evangelical doctrines.

e-van-gel-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an evangelical manner.

e-van-gel-ism ('jel-izm), *n.* the doctrine and preaching of evangelical principles. Also evangelicalism.

e-van-gel-ist (-ist), *n.* one of the four writers of the Gospel; an itinerant preacher.

e-van-gel-ize ('jel-iz), *v.t.* to instruct in the Gospel; convert to Christianity.

e-vap-o-rate (-vap'o-rāt), *v.i.* to disperse in vapor; pass away without effect: *v.t.* to convert into vapor.

e-vap-o-ra-tion (-ra'shun), *n.* the slow conversion of a fluid into vapor.

e-va-sion (-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of evading; an excuse; equivocation; subterfuge.

e-va-sive (-vā'siv), *adj.* tending, or seeking to evade; elusive.

e-va-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* with evasion.

eve (ēv), *n.* the fast or vigil before a church festival, or saint's day; the period immediately preceding some important event; evening.

e-vec-tion (-vek'shun), *n.* a periodical irregularity of the moon's motion.

e-ven (ē'vn), *adj.* level; uniform; smooth; parallel; divisible by 2 without a remainder; equal; balanced; calm; whole: *n.* evening [Poet.]: *v.i.* to level or make even: *v.t.* to be quits: *adv.* verily; exactly: noting emphasis; but also.

Syn. level, plain, smooth.

Ant. (see uneven).

e-ven-ing (ē'vn-ing), *n.* the close of the day and beginning of the night; the latter end of life.

e-ven-ly (-li), *adv.* in an even manner; smoothly; uniformly; impartially.

e-ven-ness (-nes), *n.* smoothness; uniformity; regularity; equality of surface; equanimity.

e-vent (e-vent'), *n.* an occurrence; incident; consequence of an action; any single item in a program of sports or games.

Syn. accident, adventure.

e-vent-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of incidents or events; momentous.

e-ven-tide (ē'vn-tīd), *n.* evening.

e-ven-tu-al (e-ven'tū-ăl), *adj.* happening as a result; ultimate; contingent.

e-ven-tu-al-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* eventualities (-tiz)], a possible occurrence; a propensity to take cognizance of events or facts.

e-ven-tu-al-ly (-li), *adv.* ultimately.

e-ven-tu-ate ('tū-āt), *v.i.* to happen; terminate; result.

ev-er (ev'ĕr), *adv.* at any time; always; without end; in any degree.

ev-er-glade (-glād), *n.* a low, swampy tract of land, with patches of tall grass.

ev-er-green (-grēn), *n.* a tree or plant which retains its foilage throughout the year: *adj.* always green, or fresh.

ev-er-last-ing (-låst'ing), *adj.* perpetual: *n.* eternity; a plant whose flowers retain their color when dried; a kind of stout woolen material.

Ev-er-last-ing *n.* God, the Eternal.

ev-er-more (-mōr), *adv.* eternally; always.

e-ver-sion (e-vĕr'shun), *n.* a turning backward.

e-vert (e-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to destroy; overthrow; turn outwards.

eve-ry (ev'ri or ev'ĕr-i), *adj.* the whole, taken one at a time.
Syn. all, any, both, either.

everyday (ev'ĕr-i-dā; ev'ri-da), *adj.* coming on each day; usual; commonplace.

e-vict (e-vikt'), *v.t.* to expel or dispossess by legal process.

e-vic-tion (-vik'shun), *n.* the act of evicting.

ev-i-dence (ev'i-dens), *n.* indubitable certainty; proof; testimony: *v.t.* to prove; make plain.

ev-i-dent (-dent), *adj.* plain; obvious.

ev-i-den-tial (-den'shâl), *adj.* proving clearly.

ev-i-den-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* as evidence.

e-vil (ē'vl), *adj.* morally bad; wicked; sinful; unfortunate; mischievous; disastrous; worthless: *adv.* badly; unkindly; *n.* moral depravity; injury; affliction.
Syn. harm, mischief, misfortune.
Ant. (see good).

e-vil-eye (-ī), *n.* an influence for injury, supposed to be exerted by certain persons who cast a malignant glance at anyone.

e-vil-ly (-li), *adv.* maliciously; wickedly.

e-vince (e-vins'), *v.t.* to manifest or make evident; demonstrate.

e-vin-ci-ble (-vin'si-bl), *adj.* capable of proof or demonstration.

e-vis-cer-ate (-vis'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to disembowel.

ev-i-ta-ble (ev'i-ta-bl), *adj.* that may be escaped or avoided.

e-voke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to call forth.

ev-o-lute (ev'o-lūt), *n.* a curve that is the locus of the center of curvature of another curve.

ev-o-lu-tion (ev-o-lū'shun), *n.* development or growth; the movements of troops in marching or on the battle field; the extraction of roots of any arithmetical or algebraical power; the gradual development of forms of life from the lowest stage.

ev-o-lu-tion-al (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or resulting from, evolution. Also evolutionary.

ev-o-lu-tion-ist (-ist), *adj.* pertaining to evolution: *n.* one who maintains the doctrine of evolution; tactician.

e-volve (e-volv'), *v.t.* to develop; unfold; expand; work out.

ewe (ū), *n.* a female sheep.

ew-er ('ĕr), *n.* a large water jug, used in the toilet.

ex, *prefix,* meaning *out of, beyond, from;* before words denoting occupation or office, it indicates previous occupancy.

ex-ac-er-bate (egz-as'ĕr-bāt), *v.t.* to render more violent or bitter; to irritate.

ex-act (egz-akt'), *adj.* very correct or accurate; precise; methodical; strict; particular: *v.t.* require or claim authoritatively; compel to be paid; insist upon.
Syn. nice, punctual, precise.
Ant. (see inexact).

ex-act-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* making unreasonable demands; oppressive; severe; arduous.

ex-ac-tion (-ak'shun), *n.* the act of rigidly demanding; extortion.

ex-act-ly ('li), *adv.* accurately; precisely.

ex-act-ness ('nes), *n.* accuracy; precision.

ex-act-or ('ẽr), *n.* one who exacts.

ex-ag-ger-ate (egz-aj'ẽr-āt), *v.t.* to enlarge or heighten by overstatement; color highly.

ex-alt (-awlt'), *v.t.* to elevate in rank, station, or dignity; raise on high; glorify or extol.

Syn. ennoble, dignify, raise.

Ant. (see humble).

ex-alt-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of being exalted; promoting a feeling of elation.

ex-am-ine (-am'in), *v.t.* to scrutinize or investigate carefully; search or inquire into; interrogate as a witness; test orally or by papers the knowledge, qualifications, &c., of, as a candidate for a degree or office; experiment; analyze; test.

ex-am-i-ner ('i-ner), *n.* one who examines.

ex-am-ple (-am'pl), *n.* a pattern; a model or copy; an illustration of a rule or precept: sample; specimen; one punished for the admonition of others.

Syn. pattern, standard, type.

ex-arch ('ärk), *n.* a provincial governor in the Byzantine Empire.

ex-as-per-ate (egs-as'pẽr-āt), *v.t.* to irritate exceedingly; enrage greatly; embitter; intensify: *adj.* covered with hard, stiff points: said of a plant.

ex ca-the-dra (eks kā-thē'drā), *adv.* with an air of official authority; dogmatically.

ex-ca-vate (eks'ka-vāt), *v.t.* to dig or hollow out; scoop or cut out.

ex-ca-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* a hollow cavity formed by cutting or digging out earth; an open earth-cutting.

ex-ca-va-tor (-vā-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, excavates; a digging machine.

ex-ceed (ek-sēd'), *v.t.* to go beyond the limit or measure of; surpass; excel; transcend: *v.i.* to be greater; go beyond bounds.

Syn. excel, outdo, surpass.

Ant. (see fall short).

ex-ceed-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* very great.

ex-ceed-ing-ly (-li), *adv.* extremely.

ex-cel (-sel'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* excelled, *p.pr.* excelling], to possess good qualities in a great degree: *v.t.* surpass, outdo in comparison; to be superior to.

ex-cel-lence (-ens), *n.* the state of excelling in anything; superior merit, goodness, or virtue.

ex-cel-len-cy (-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* excellencies (-siz)], a title of honor of various high officials, as an ambassador, governor, &c.

ex-cel-lent (-ent), *adj.* of great value, merit, or virtue; highly useful or desirable; eminently distinguished for goodness, or ability.

ex-cel-si-or ('si-ôr), *adj.* yet higher; ever upward: *n.* a packing material made of long, fine wood shavings.

ex-cept (-sept'), *v.t.* to omit or leave out; exclude: *v.i.* to object (with *to*): *prep.* omitting; without inclusion of; besides: *conj.* unless.

ex-cep-tion ('shun), *n.* the state of being excepted; omission; exclusion; objection; offense taken (with *to*); a formal objection to a decision of a court during trial.

ex-cep-tion-a-ble (-ā-bl), *adj.* objectionable.

ex-cep-tion-al (-āl), *adj.* unusual.

Syn. uncommon, rare, extraordinary.

Ant. (see common).

ex-cep-tion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* unusually.

ex-cerpt (-serpt'), *v.t.* to take out or select from, as a book; quote: *n.* a selection or extract from a book or writing.

ex-cess (-ses'), *n.* that which exceeds the ordinary limit, measure, or experience; overplus; superfluity; intemperance.

Syn. surplus, waste, dissipation, lavishness.

Ant. (see economy).

ex-cess-ive ('iv), *adj.* extreme; unreasonable.

ex-change (eks-chānj'), *v.t.* to give in return for an equivalent; barter, give, resign, or abandon: *n.* the act of exchanging; barter; reciprocity; the act of resigning one thing for another; a place where merchants meet (often 'change).

ex-change-bro-ker (-brō'kẽr), *n.* a broker who negotiates foreign bills.

ex-change-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* that may be exchanged; ratable.

ex-chang-er ('ẽr), *n.* a money-changer.

ex-cheq-uer (-chek'ẽr), *n.* a treasury; cash or funds; formerly an English court of law, now merged into the Queen's Bench division of the High Court of Justice.

ex-cis-a-ble (ek-sīz'ā-bl), *adj.* dutiable.

ex-cise (-sīz'), *v.t.* to levy an excise duty upon: *n.* an inland tax levied on commodities of home production and consumption.

ex-ci-sion (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting out, or off; the state of being cut off; destruction; ruin; amputation.

ex-ci-ta-bil-i-ty (-sīt-tā-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* excitabilities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being excitable or easily stirred up; sensitiveness to irritation.

ex-ci-ta-ble (-bl), *adj.* subject to excitement; irritable.

ex-ci-tant (-sī'tânt), *n.* a stimulant.

ex-ci-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of exciting; the excitement produced.

ex-cite (-sīt'), *v.t.* to animate; rouse up; encourage; put into motion or action.
Syn. awaken, provoke, stir up.
Ant. (see lull).

ex-cit-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* aroused; provoked.

ex-cit-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* tending to excite; stirring; lively.

ex-cite-ment ('ment), *n.* the state of being excited; commotion; sensation; stimulation; warmth of temper.

ex-claim (eks-klām'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to cry out abruptly and passionately; to vociferate.

ex-cla-ma-tion (-klā-mā'shun), *n.* an abrupt or clamorous outcry; an expression of surprise, pain, &c.; a mark (!) in writing or printing to denote emotion, surprise, &c.

ex-clam-a-to-ri-ly (-li), *adv.* in an exclamatory manner.

ex-clam-a-to-ry (-klam'ā-to-ri), *adj.* containing, expressing, or using, exclamation.

ex-clave ('klāv), *n.* a small part of a country lying within the territory of another power.

ex-clude (-klūd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from entrance or admission; prohibit; debar; except.

ex-clu-sion (-klū'zhun), *n.* the act of excluding; the state of being excluded; omission.

ex-clu-sion-ist (-ist), *n.* one who would debar another from any privilege or right.

ex-clu-sive ('siv), *adj.* tending to exclude; illiberal; shutting out from limits fixed by law: *n* one who excludes all but a few from his society or fellowship.

ex-cog-i-tate (-koj'i-tāt), *v.t.* to invent; discover by thinking.

ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ble (-kom-mū'ni-kā-bl), *adj.* deserving, or punishable by, excommunication.

ex-com-mu-ni-cate ('ni-kāt), *v.t.* to punish by cutting off from the membership and communication of the church.

ex-co-ri-ate (-kō'ri-āt), *v.t.* to strip off the skin; rub or gall; abrade.

ex-cor-ti-ca-tion (-kôr-ti-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of stripping off bark.

ex-cre-ment ('kre-ment), *n.* matter discharged from the body of an animal after digestion.

ex-cre-men-tal (-men'tāl), *adj.* of the nature of excrement.

ex-cre-men-ti-tious (-tish'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, excrement.

ex-cres-cence (-kres'ens), *n.* an unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth.

ex-cres-cent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to an excrescence; superfluous.

ex-cre-ta (-krē'tâ), *n.pl.* useless matter eliminated from the body.

ex-crete (eks-krēt'), *v.t.* to throw off waste matter from an organism: *n.* (eks'krēt), that which is thrown off.

ex-cre-tion ('shun), *n.* the throwing off or ejection of waste matter from the body.

ex-cre-to-ry ('to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to excretion: *n.* [*pl.* excretories (-riz)], a duct or vessel that transmits excreted matter.

ex-cru-ci-ate (-krū'shi-āt), *v.t.* to inflict severe pains upon; torture.

ex-cru-ci-a-ting (-ā-ting), *adj.* agonizing.

ex-cru-ci-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* agony; torture.

ex-cul-pate (-kul'pāt), *v.t.* to clear from the imputation of a fault; exonerate.

ex-cul-pa-to-ry ('pa-to-ri), *adj.* vindicatory.

ex-cur-rent (-kur'ent), *adj.* running out beyond the edge; said of trees or leaves.

ex-cur-sion (-kēr'shun), *n.* a pleasure trip; a short or rapid tour; a digression.

Syn. jaunt, ramble, tour, trip.

ex-cur-sive ('siv), *adj.* rambling.

ex-cur-sus ('sus), *n.* a dissertation supplemental to a work, giving additional information on certain points; a digression.

ex-cu-sa-ble (-kūz'ā-bl), *adj.* pardonable.

ex-cu-sa-bly (-bli), *adv.* pardonably.

ex-cuse (-kūz'), *v.t.* to extenuate by apology; pardon; free from obligation or duty; remit; justify: *n.* (-kūs'), a plea offered in extenuation of some fault or neglect of duty; apology; pretext.

ex-e-at ('e-at), *n.* leave of absence from a college; permission granted by a bishop to a priest to depart from his diocese.

ex-e-crate ('e-krāt), *v.t.* to imprecate evil upon; detest; abhor.

ex-e-cra-tion (-krā'shun), *n.* the act of execrating; imprecation of evil; detestation.

ex-e-cute ('e-kūt), *v.t.* to perform; carry into effect; put to death; pursue to the end; make valid or legal by signing or sealing: *v.i.* to perform any act or office; play some piece of music.

Syn. fulfill, perform.

ex-e-cu-tion (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of executing; performance; manner of carrying anything into effect; completion; a legal warrant or order; the act of giving validity to a legal instrument; capital punishment; destruction; effective work or operation.

ex-e-cu-tion-er (-ēr), *n.* one who puts to death condemned criminals; a hangman; a headsman.

ex-ec-u-tive (egz-ek'ū-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the governing body; administrative; active: *n.* an official, or body, charged with carrying the laws into effect; the administrative branch of a government.

ex-ec-u-tor ('ū-tēr), *n.* a person appointed by a testator to see that the terms of his will are duly carried out. *Fem.* executrix.

ex-ec-u-to-ry ('ū-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the execution of laws; carrying out official duties, becoming operative on a future contingency.

ex-e-ge-sis (eks-e-jē'sis), *n.* explanation or interpretation of a text or passage, especially of the Bible.

ex-e-get-ic (-jet'ik), *adj.* expository; interpretative. Also exegetical: *n.pl.* the science which deals with the interpretation of Scripture.

ex-em-plar (egz-em'plâr), *n.* something to be copied, or serving as a model; example.

ex-em-pla-ry ('em-ple-ri), *adj.* serving as a copy or model; commendable.

ex-em-pli-fi-ca-tion (-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* illustration by example.

ex-em-pli-fy ('pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* exemplified, *p.pr.* exemplifying], to illustrate by example; transcribe.

ex-empt (-empt'), *v.t.* to free from some duty or obligation; grant immunity to: *adj.* free from some duty (with *from*): *n.* a person thus set free; one who is privileged.
Syn. free, cleared.
Ant. (see subject).

ex-e-qua-ter (eks-e-kwā'tĕr), *n.* a written recognition of a consul or commercial agent given by the foreign government to which he is accredited, authorizing him to exercise his authority in the place where he is stationed.

ex-er-cise ('ĕr-sīz), *v.t.* to train by use; exert; practice; employ actively; make anxious; harass: *v.i.* to undergo training: *n.* bodily exertion; mental or physical development; labor; practice; a lesson or example for practice.

ex-ergue (-ĕrg'), *n.* the small space beneath the principal design on a coin or medal for the insertion of a date, &c.

ex-ert (-ĕrt'), *v.t.* to put forth; use with an effort.

ex-e-unt (eks'e-unt), *n.* they go out; a word used in plays to denote that the actors retire from the stage: *pl.* of exit.

ex-fo-li-a-tion (-fō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of scaling or peeling off.

ex-ha-la-tion (eks-ha-lā'shun), *n.* the act of exhaling; emanation.

ex-hale (-hāl'), *v.t.* to breathe forth; emit or send out; cause to evaporate: *v.i.* to rise in vapor.

ex-haust (egs-awst'), *v.t.* to empty by drawing off the contents; drain; weaken; wear out by exertion; discuss or treat thoroughly: *n.* that which is exhausted or drawn off, as steam from an engine.

ex-haust-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being exhausted.

ex-haust-ive ('iv), *adj.* exhausting; complete.
Syn. thorough, absolute.
Ant. (see cursory).

ex-hib-it (egz-ib'it), *v.t.* to present to view; display; show; manifest publicly; present formally or officially; administer: *n.* a legal document presented in proof of facts; an object offered for public view.

ex-hi-bi-tion (-hi-bish'un), *n.* the act of exhibiting; a public show; a private benefaction for the support of a scholar at a university.

ex-hil-a-rate (egz-il'ā-rāt), *v.t.* to make joyous, glad, or cheerful; enliven.

ex-hort (egz-ôrt'), *v.t.* to incite by appeal or argument to good deeds; caution; admonish.

ex-hort-a-tive ('ā-tiv), *adj.* containing exhortation.

ex-hort-a-to-ry ('ā-to-ri), *adj.* tending to exhort.

ex-hume (eks-hūm'), *v.t.* to disinter.

ex-i-geant (egs-i-zhan'), *adj.* exacting; urgent. [Fr.]

ex-i-gen-cy (eks'i-jen-si), *n.* (*pl.* exigencies (-siz)), pressing necessity or demand; urgency.
Syn. emergency.

ex-i-gent ('i-jent), *adj.* urgent; pressing.

ex-ig-u-ous (egz-ig'yu-us), *adj.* small or slender; minute.

ex-ile (ex'īl), *v.t.* to banish from one's native country; *n.* the state of being thus banished; the condition of living away from one's home or friends.

ex-ist (egz-ist'), *v.i.* to have existence; live.

ex-is-tence ('ens), *n.* the state of being; life; duration; occurrence.

ex-is-tent ('tent), *adj.* having possession of vital being or conscious life.

ex-it (eks'it), *n.* the act of going out; egress; the departure of an actor from the stage.

ex li-bris (lī'bris), *n.* a book plate.

exo, a *prefix*, meaning on the *outside*, occurring in many scientific words.

ex-o-dus (eks'o-dus), *n.* departure from a place; a book of the Bible.

ex of-fic-i-o (of-fish'i-ō), by virtue of office.

ex-og-a-my (eks-og'ă-mi), *n.* an ancient custom in which a man was forbidden to marry within his own tribe or clan.

ex-o-gen ('o-jen), *n.* a plant which increases year by year by the addition of layers outside the previous bark; opposed to endogen.

ex-og-en-ous (-oj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to exogens or their method of growth.

ex-on-er-ate (egz-on'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to free from the imputation of a fault; acquit; justify; relieve or discharge from a responsibility, duty, &c.

ex-on-er-a-tive (-ă-tiv), *adj.* tending to exonerate.

ex-oph-thal-mi-a (eks-of-thal'-mi-ă), *n.* abnormal prominence of the eyeball.

ex-or-a-ble (eks'or-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being persuaded; open to relent.

ex-or-bi-tance (egz-ôr'bi-tâns), *n.* going beyond due limits; excess. Also exorbitancy.

ex-or-bi-tant (-tânt), *adj.* excessive.

ex-or-cise (eks'ôr-sīz), *v.t.* to expel (an evil spirit) by prayers or incantations; pronounce exorcisms over.

ex-or-cism (-sizm), *n.* the act of expelling evil spirits.

ex-or-cist (-sist), *n.* one who exorcises; one of the minor orders in the Roman Catholic and Greek Churches.

ex-or-di-um (egz-or'di-um), *n.* the opening part of a speech or composition.

ex-os-mose (eks'os-mōs), *n.* the passage outwards through a membrane of gases and liquids.

ex-o-ter-ic (-o-ter'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the uninitiated public: opposed to esoteric.

ex-ot-ic (-ot'ik), *adj.* foreign; belonging, as a plant, to another part of the world.

ex-pand (-pand'), *v.t.* to distend; dilate; extend: *v.i.* to increase in size.

ex-panse (-pans'), *n.* a continuous area; the firmament; extent.

ex-pan-si-ble (-pan'si-bl), *adj.* capable of, or permitting, expansion.

ex-pan-sion (-pan'shun), *n.* the state of being expanded.

ex-pan-sive ('siv), *adj.* capable of being expanded; widely extended; large. Also expansile.

ex parte (păr'tē), *adj.* one-sided.

ex-pa-ti-ate (-pā'shi-āt), *v.i.* to enlarge in statement or language; be copious in discussion.

ex-pa-tri-ate (-pā'tri-āt), *v.t.* to drive from one's native country.

ex-pect (-pekt'), *v.t.* to wait for; look for with an apprehension of something good or evil.

ex-pect-ance ('ăns), *n.* the act or state of expecting. Also expectancy.

ex-pect-ant ('ânt), *adj.* waiting in expectation; presumptive.

ex-pec-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of looking forward to; anticipation; contingent prospect of wealth.

ex-pec-to-rant ('to-rânt), *n.* a medicine that promotes expectoration.

ex-pec-to-rate ('to-rāt), *v.t.* to eject from the lungs by coughing, &c.; spit.

ex-pec-to-ra-tion (-to-rā'shun), *n.* the act of expectorating; the mucous matter expectorated.

ex-pe-di-en-cy (-pē'di-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* expediencies (-siz)], suitability to an end or purpose; fitness; propriety. Also expedience.

ex-pe-di-ent ('di-ent), *adj.* fit; convenient; suitable; proper: *n.* that which aids as a means to an end; device.

ex-pe-dite ('pe-dīt), *v.t.* to hasten; facilitate.

ex-pe-di-tion (-dish'un), *n.* haste; despatch; promptness; a march, voyage, &c., by an army or several persons for some particular purpose.

ex-pe-di-tion-a-ry (-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, an expedition.

ex-pe-di-tious (-shus), *adj.* quick; speedy.

ex-pel (-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* expelled, *p.pr.* expelling], to drive away; force out; send away by authority; exclude.

ex-pend (-pend'), *v.t.* to lay out; spend.

ex-pend-i-ture ('i-tūr), *n.* a laying out, as money, time, labor, &c.; disbursement.

ex-pense (-pens'), *n.* expenditure; drain on resources; detriment; cost.

ex-pens-ive ('iv), *adj.* causing expense.

ex-pe-ri-ence (eks-pē'ri-ens), *n.* knowledge gained by trial and practice; test; practice; spiritual exercise of mind.

ex-pe-ri-en-tial-ism (-en'shâl-izm), *n.* the theory that all knowledge is based upon experience.

ex-per-i-ment (-per'i-ment), *n.* a trial or operation to discover something previously unknown; proof; trial: *v.i.* to search out by trial. Also experimentalize.

Syn. proof, trial, test.

ex-per-i-ment-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or founded on, experiment; guided, or learned by experience.

ex-per-i-ment-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by experiment.

ex-pert (eks-pērt'), *adj.* skilful; adroit; dexterous: (eks'-pērt or eks-pērt'), *n.* one who is skilled.

ex-pi-ate ('pi-āt), *v.t.* to atone for.

ex-pi-a-to-ry (-ă-to-ri), *adj.* having the power or nature of atonement.

ex-pi-ra-tion (-pi-rā'shun), *n.* termination.

ex-pire (-pīr'), *v.t.* to breathe out from the lungs: *v.i.* to die.

ex-pi-ry ('pi-ri), *n.* the end.

ex-plain (-plān'), *v.t.* to make intelligible or clear; expound or interpret.

Syn. illustrate, elucidate.

ex-pla-na-tion (-pla-nā'shun), *n.* the act of explaining; elucidation; interpretation; a mutual clearing up of a misunderstanding.

ex-plan-a-to-ry (-plan'ă-to-ri), *adj.* serving to explain.

ex-ple-tive ('plē-tiv), *n.* a word not necessary for the sense inserted in a sentence for ornament or to fill up a verse: *adj.* filling up; added or inserted for emphasis, &c.

ex-pli-ca-ble ('pli-kă-bl), *adj.* that may be explained or interpreted.

ex-pli-ca-tive (-kā-tiv), *adj.* serving to explain. Also explicatory.

ex-plic-it (-plis'it), *adj.* plain; definite.

Syn. express, clear, evident.

Ant. (indefinite).

ex-plode (-plōd), *v.i.* to burst forth with sudden noise and violence; collapse: *v.t.* to cause to pass from a solid to a gaseous state: refute; demolish.

ex-ploit (-ploit'), *v.t.* to make use of for one's own profit; put to use; explore in search of; explain at length: *n.* a remarkable deed or heroic act.

ex-ploi-ta-tion (-ploi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of exploiting; the improvement of lands, working of mines, &c.; an examination to utilize natural resources previously neglected; selfish utilization.

ex-plo-ra-tion (-plo-rā'shun), *n.* the act of exploring; careful investigation or search, especially geographical research.

ex-plore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to search into or examine thoroughly; travel in or over (a country) to discover its characteristic features, &c.

ex-plo-sion (-plō'zhun), *n.* the act of exploding; a sudden bursting with a loud report; a sudden and violent outbreak.

ex-plo-sive ('siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, explosion: *n.* any substance that causes an explosion; a mute consonant.

ex-po-nent (-pō'nent), *n.* the index of an algebraical power; one who explains or interprets the principles of something.

ex-po-nen-tial (-nen'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to an exponent.

ex-port (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to send or carry out of a country, as merchandise: *v.i.* to send goods to a foreign country; (eks'pōrt), *n.* a commodity carried to a foreign country.

ex-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay open; put forward for sale; leave to the action of any force or circumstance; disclose; place in peril; lay open to censure or ridicule.

ex-po-sé (-pō-zā'), *n.* an exposure.

ex-po-si-tion (eks-po-zish'un), *n.* an explanation or interpretation; an exhibition.

ex-pos-i-tor (-poz'i-tẽr), *n.* one who expounds or interprets.

ex-pos-i-to-ry ('i-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveying, exposition. Also expositive.

ex post fac-to (pōst fak'to), (Latin, after the deed is done), a law enacted with retrospective effect.

ex-pos-tu-late (-pos'tū-lāt), *v.i.* to reason earnestly or remonstrate (followed by *with*, *on* or *upon*).

ex-pos-tu-la-to-ry ('tū-lā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, expostulation.

ex-po-sure (-pō'zhur), *n.* the act of exposing; situation; aspect.

ex-pound (-pound'), *v.t.* to set forth, explain, or interpret; make clear.

ex-press (-pres'), *v.t.* to exhibit by language; utter; show; represent; squeeze out; despatch by express: *adj.* plainly stated; exact; resembling precisely; not implied; specially prepared; pertaining to quick or direct conveyance: *n.* a person or vehicle that carries letters or small packages expeditiously; an express train; a message or despatch; a regular and systematic method of conveyance for passengers, mails, goods of small bulk, &c.

Syn. declare, signify, utter, tell.

ex-press-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being expressed, in any sense of the word.

ex-press-ion (-presh'un), *n.* the act or power of representing anything; a saying; mode of speech; transient change of the countenance; modulation of the voice.

ex-press-ive ('iv), *adj.* serving to express; full of significance; forcibly.

ex-press-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an expressive manner.

ex-press-ly (-pres'li), *adv.* plainly; specially.

ex-press-man ('măn), *n.* the person who takes charge of express matter and attends to its delivery; the driver of an express wagon.

ex-pro-pri-a-tion (-prō-pri-ā'-shun), *n.* the exclusion of a small owner from the ownership of land, &c.

ex-pul-sion (-pul'shun), *n.* forcible ejection.

ex-pul-sive ('siv), *adj.* serving to expel.

ex-punge (-punj'), *v.t.* to blot out; erase; destroy; obliterate.

ex-pur-gate ('pẽr-gāt), *v.t.* to remove whatever is offensive to good taste or morality from: said of books.

ex-pur-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of removing offensive matter; emergence of sun or moon from eclipse.

ex-pur-ga-tor (-gā-tẽr), *n.* one who expurgates.

ex-pur-ga-to-ry ('gā-to-ri), *adj.* serving to expurgate.

ex-qui-site ('kwi-zit), *adj.* refined; delicate; nice; accurate; choice; excellent; highly finished; very sensibly felt; extreme: *n.* a person over refined in dress; a dandy.

ex-scind (ek-sind), *v.t.* to cut off.

ex-tant ('tant), *adj.* still existing.

ex-tem-po-ra-ne-ous (-tem-po-rā'ne-us), *adj.* unpremeditated; without previous notes or study; offhand. Also extemporary.
Syn. impromptu, offhand.
Ant. (see prepared).

ex-tem-po-re ('po-re), *adj.* without study or premeditation.

ex-tem-po-rize ('po-rīz), *v.t.* to compose on the spur of the moment: *v.i.* to discourse, &c., without notes or previous study.

ex-tend (-tend'), *v.t.* to stretch out; enlarge; amplify; continue; diffuse; communicate; disseminate: *v.i.* to reach to any distance; be prolonged.
Syn. reach, stretch.
Ant. (see abridge).

ex-ten-si-ble (-ten'si-bl), *adj.* capable of extension. Also extensile.

ex-ten-sion ('shun), *n.* the act of extending; the state of being extended; a branch line of railway, &c.; space regarded as having dimensions.

ex-ten-sive ('siv), *adj.* having great extent; wide; comprehensive.

ex-ten-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* widely; largely.

ex-ten-sor (-ten'sēr), *n.* a muscle that extends, or straightens, a limb.

ex-tent (-tent'), *n.* the space or degree to which a thing is extended; size; compass; reach; a writ of execution.

ex-ten-u-ate (-ten'ū-āt), *v.t.* to offer excuses for; palliate; mitigate.

ex-ten-u-a-tor (-ā-tēr), *n.* one who extenuates.

ex-ten-u-a-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* palliative.

ex-te-ri-or (-tē'ri-ēr), *adj.* outward; external: *n.* that which is outside; outer surface.

ex-ter-mi-nate (-tēr'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to destroy utterly; annihilate; root out.
Syn. eradicate, uproot.
Ant. (see increase).

ex-ter-mi-na-tor (-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, exterminates.

ex-ter-mi-na-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to extermination; serving to exterminate.

ex-tern (-tērn), *n.* a non-resident scholar: *adj.* external; visible.

ex-ter-nal (-tēr'nāl), *adj.* outside; exterior; superficial; objective: foreign: *n.* an exterior or outward part; an outward form, rite, or ceremony.

ex-ter-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* outwardly.

ex-ter-ri-to-ri-al-i-ty (eks-ter-ri-to-ri-al'i-ti), *n.* the right possessed by ambassadors to live under the laws of their own country.

ex-tinct (-tingkt'), *adj.* extinguished; put out; quenched; worn out; inactive.

ex-tinct-eur ('ūr), *n.* a portable fire-extinguisher.

ex-tin-guish (-ting'gwish), *v.t.* to put out; pay off and satisfy in full; eclipse.

ex-tin-guish-er (-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, extinguishes; a hollow cone for extinguishing a light.

ex-tir-pate ('tēr-pāt), *v.t.* to eradicate; destroy; exterminate.

ex-tir-pa-tive (-tiv), *adj.* capable of, or tending to, extirpate. Also extirpatory.

ex-tir-pa-tor (-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, extirpates.

ex-tol (-tōl'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* extolled, *p.pr.* extolling], to praise highly; magnify; laud; celebrate.

ex-tor-sive (-tôr'siv), *adj.* tending to extort.

ex-tort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to obtain by threats, violence, or injustice: *v.i.* to practice extortion.

ex-tor-tion (-tôr'shun), *n.* the act or practice of extorting; oppressive or unjust exaction.

ex-tor-tion-ate ('shun-āt), *adj.* characterized by extortion; unjust.

ex-tor-tion-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* in an extortionate manner.

ex-tor-tion-er ('shun-ēr), *n.* one who practices extortion. Also extortionist.

ex-tra, a *prefix* meaning *over and above; beyond; besides,* found in numerous words, the sense of which is self-evident, as *extra*-official, *extra*-parochial, *extra*-judicial, *extra*-mural, &c.

ex-tra ('trâ), *adj.* additional: *n.* something not included in the usual fee or charge; an edition of a newspaper issued in addition to the regular edition, or for some particular object.

ex-tract (eks-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out of; pull out; select from a larger literary work; (eks'trakt), *n.* a substance extracted by distillation, solution, &c.; an abstract or excerpt from a book; quotation.

ex-tract-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being extracted. Also extractable.

ex-trac-tion (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of extracting; lineage, birth, or descent.

ex-tract-or ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, extracts.

ex-tra-dite ('tra-dīt), *v.t.* to surrender (a person) to another government under the terms of a treaty of extradition.

ex-tra-di-ta-ble (-dī'tă-bl), *adj.* liable or subject to, extradition.

ex-tra-di-tion (-dish'un), *n.* the surrender by the government of one nation to another of a person guilty of a crime, in accordance with the terms of a treaty existing between the two nations.

ex-tra-dos ('dos), *n.* the exterior curve of an arch.

ex-tra-ju-di-cial (-jū-di'shal), *adj.* taking place out of court.

ex-tra-ne-i-ty (eks-trā-nē'i-ti), *n.* externality.

ex-tra-ne-ous ('nē-us), *adj.* external; foreign.

ex-traor-di-na-ry (-trôr'di-ne-ri, or -trā-ôr'di-ne-ri), *adj.* beyond or out of the usual course; uncommon; unusual; remarkable; rare; eminent; special.

ex-trav-a-gance (-trav'ă-gans), *n.* excess in anything, especially expenditure; profusion.

ex-trav-a-gant ('ă-gânt), *adj.* exceeding reasonable limits; wasteful; prodigal; irregular; needlessly lavish in expenditure; visionary.

Syn. lavish, profuse, heedless.

Ant. (see parsimonious).

ex-trav-a-gan-za (-gan'zâ), *n.* a stage burlesque; an irregular piece of music; a wild flight of language or feeling.

ex-trav-a-sate ('ă-sāt), *v.t.* to force out of a duct or vessel, as blood: *v.i.* to escape out of the proper vessel.

ex-treme (-trēm'), *adj.* of the highest degree; last; utmost; furthest; final; most severe or strict; uncompromising: *n.* the utmost degree of anything; extremity; excess; end: *pl.* points at the greatest distance from each other.

ex-treme-ly ('li), *adv.* exceedingly.

ex-trem-ist ('ist), *n.* a supporter of extreme views or practice.

ex-trem-i-ty (-trem'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* extremities (-tiz)], the utmost point or degree; remotest part; utmost violence, vigor, or necessity; end: *pl.* the limbs.

ex-tri-cate ('tri-kāt), *v.t.* to free from difficulties, complications, or perplexity; disembarrass.

ex-tri-ca-ble ('tri-kă-bl), *adj.* capable of being extricated.

ex-trin-sic (-trin'sik), *adj.* external; not inherent or essential; foreign.

ex-trin-sic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* outwardly.

ex-tro-ver-sion (-tro-vēr'shun), *n.* the turning of an inner part outward.

ex-trude (-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out.

ex-u-ber-ance (-ū'bĕr-ăns), *n.* superabundance.
ex-u-ber-ant (-ănt), *adj.* copious.
ex-ude (-ūd'), *v.t.* to discharge gradually through pores: *v.i.* to flow out slowly.
ex-ult (egz-ult'), *v.i.* to rejoice in triumph; be glad above measure.
ex-ul-tant ('ănt), *adj.* rejoicing triumphantly.
ex-u-vi-æ (eks-ū'vi-ē), *n.pl.* the cast off skins, shells, &c., of animals; fossil remains of animals.
ey-as (ī'as), *n.* a young hawk.

eye (ī), *n.* the organ of sight; the eyeball; sight; observation; view; a small perforation; bud; that which resembles an eye: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* eyed, *p.pr.* eyeing], to watch closely; keep in view; scrutinize.
eye-ball ('bawl), *n.* the globe of the eye.
eye-bright ('brīt), *n.* the plant euphrasy, of the figwort family.
eye-brow ('brou), *n.* the hairy arch above the eyes.
eye-glass ('glas), *n.* lenses for the eyes without bows; a monocle; the telescope or microscope glass nearest the eye.
eye-lash ('lash), *n.* the ridge of hair that lines the eyelid.
eye-let ('let), *n.* a small hole to receive a lace or cord.
eye-lid ('lid), *n.* the movable skin which covers over and closes the eye.
eye-op-en-er ('ōp-en-ĕr), *n.* anything that opens the eyes; something incredible, as news; an early dram of spirits.
eye-piece ('pēs), *n.* the lens or lenses in an optical instrument through which the image of an object is magnified and viewed.
eye-ser-vant ('sĕr-vant), *n.* one who does his duty only when watched.
eye-sight ('sīt), *n.* the sight of the eye; range of vision; view.
eye-sore ('sōr), *n.* anything that offends the sight.
eye-spot ('spot), *n.* a rudimentary visual organ; an eye-like marking.
eye-tooth ('tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* eye-teeth ('tēth)], one of the upper canine teeth in the human jaw.
eye-witness ('wit-nes), *n.* one who has seen an act attested to.
ey-ot (ī'ot), *n.* a little island in a river or lake. Also ait.
eyre (ār), *n.* a circuit of itinerant judges.
ey-rie (ē' or ā'ri), *n.* the nest of a predatory bird. Also eyry, aery.

—F—

fa (fä), *n.* the fourth note in the sol-fa musical notation = F.
Fa-bi-an (fā'bi-an), *adj.* practicing the policy of delay, as in the case of Fabius and Hannibal.
fa-ble (fā'bl), *n.* a short fictitious narrative intended to convey some moral; an idle story or falsehood: *v.t.* to feign; fabricate: *v.i.* to speak falsely or untruthfully.
Syn. apologue, novel, romance.
fab-ric (fab'rik), *n.* an edifice or building; a woven, felted, or knitted material.
fab-ri-cate ('ri-kāt), *v.t.* to construct; form by manufacture or art; invent falsely.
fab-ri-ca-tor (-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who fabricates.
fab-u-list ('ū-list), *n.* a writer of fables; a liar.
fab-u-lize ('ū-līz), *v.i.* to compose, write, or relate fables.
fab-u-lous ('ū-lus), *adj.* fictitious; mythical.
fa-çade (fä-säd'), *n.* front elevation of a building.

face (fās), *n.* the countenance; dial of a clock, &c.; front; visage; surface; appearance; outward aspect; confidence; personal influence; an expressive grimace; value, excluding discount or interest: said of a note, &c. (face-value): *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* faced, *p.pr.* facing], to meet in front; oppose with boldness or confidence; stand opposite to; cover with an additional surface: *v.i.* to turn the face.

Syn. visage, countenance.

faced (fāst), *p.adj.* having a face; dressed, as stone; furnished with a covering of harder metal.

fa-cer (fā'sēr), *n.* a blow in the face; a quick retort; an unexpected check.

fac-et (fas'et), *n.* a small surface or face; one of the minute planes into which the surface of a diamond is cut: *v.t.* to cut or work a facet upon.

fa-ce-ti-æ (fā-sē'shi-ē), *n.pl.* witty sayings; books characterized by wit or humor.

fa-ce-tious ('shus), *adj.* humorous; jocular.

Syn. pleasant, jocose, laughable.

Ant. (see serious).

fa-cial ('shāl), *adj.* pertaining to the face.

fa-cial an-gle (ang'gl), *n.* the angle formed by the two lines drawn respectively from the nostrils to the ear, and from the nose to the forehead: used in craniometrical calculations.

fa-cial-ly (-li), *adv.* as regards the face.

fa-ci-es ('shi-ēz), *n.* the face; the general resemblance or aspect of any group of organisms or rocks.

fac-ile (fas'il), *adj.* yielding; pliant; affable.

fac-ile prin-ceps (prin'seps), easily in advance or first. [L.]

fa-cil-i-tate (fā-sil'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make easy or less difficult; lessen the labor of.

fa-cil-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* facilities (-tiz)], freedom from difficulty; dexterity; ease; pliancy; ready compliance: *pl.* the means by which the performance of any act may be more easily accomplished.

fac-ing (fās'ing), *n.* a covering in front for ornamental or other purposes; a method of coloring tea, &c.: *pl.* military movements in drill in turning to the right, left, &c.; the collars, cuffs, &c., of different color to the coat on a military uniform.

fac-sim-i-le (fak-sim'i-lē), *n.* an exact reproduction, counterpart, or likeness of an original.

fact (fakt), *n.* anything that is done; reality; event; truth.

fac-tion (fak'shun), *n.* a party in disloyal opposition; dissension.

fac-tious ('shus), *adj.* given to, or characterized by, faction; turbulent.

fac-ti-tious (-tish'us), *adj.* artificial; sham.

fac-ti-tive ('ti-tiv), *adj.* causative.

fac-tor ('tēr), *n.* an agent who transacts business for another; one of two or more quantities (multiplier and multiplicand) which, multiplied together, give a product; any circumstance, &c., which produces a result: *v.t.* to manage or act as a factor for; resolve into mathematical factors.

Syn. agent, steward.

fac-tor-age (-ej), *n.* a factor's commission.

fac-to-ry ('to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* factories (-riz)], a manufactory; a trading settlement.

fac-to-tum (-tō'tum), *n.* a man of all work.

fac-u-læ ('ū-lē), *n.pl.* luminous spots on the sun's surface.

fac-ul-ta-tive ('ul-tā-tiv), *adj.* enabling; permissive.

fac-ul-ty ('ul-ti), *n.* [*pl.* faculties (-tiz)], any mental or physical power; mental capacity; skill obtained by practice; ability; ease; readiness; the members collectively of any one of the learned professions, especially the medical; the masters and professors of a department in a university.

fac-und (fak'und), *adj.* ready in speech.

fa-cund-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* eloquence; readiness of speech.

fad (fad), *n.* a crotchet; a pet idea or hobby; a passing fashion.

fad-dist ('ist), *n.* one given to fads.

fade (fād), *v.i.* to lose color or distinctness; languish; wither; droop; die away.

fadge (faj), *v.i.* to come close; fit; agree; succeed.

fad-ing (fād'ing), *n.* decay; loss of color: *p.adj.* losing color.

fæ-cal (fē'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to excrement or sediment.

fæ-ces ('sēz), *n.pl.* excrement; sediment.

fæc-u-la, same as fecula.

fag (fag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fagged, *p.pr.* fagging], to work hard; grow weary; drudge for another: *v.t.* to tire out or exhaust; to compel to drudge for another: *n.* one who drudges for another, as a school-boy for one in a higher class; fatigue or weariness; drudgery.

fag-end ('end), *n.* the latter or meaner part of anything; the frayed end of a piece of cloth, rope, &c.

fag-ot ('ot), *n.* a bundle of sticks bound together; a bundle of fish laid up for drying; a bundle of scrap- or wrought-iron or steel to be worked over; a kind of meat-cake of pork: *v.t.* to form into fagots.

fag-ot-ing (-ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting textile fabrics.

Fah-ren-heit (fä'ren-hīt), *n.* the name of a thermometer-scale, having 32° as its freezing point, and 212° as the boiling point of water.

fa-ience (fä-yängs'), *n.* a variety of decorated majolica ware. [Fr.]

fail (fāl), *v.i.* to fall short; be deficient; waste away; decline; turn out badly; become bankrupt: *v.t.* to be wanting, or insufficient for; forsake: *n.* failure; omission.

Syn. to fall short, be deficient.

Ant. (see accomplish).

fail-ing ('ing), *n.* a fault; weakness; imperfection; the act of becoming bankrupt.

faille (fāl, or fä'ye), *n.* a soft untwilled silk used for dresses or bonnet trimmings, &c.

fail-ure (fāl'ūr), *n.* the act of failing; omission; neglect or non-performance; want of success; lapse; the act of becoming bankrupt.

fain (fān), *adv.* willingly; gladly.

faint (fānt), *v.i.* to become feeble; lose consciousness; swoon; lose courage and hope: *adj.* feeble; languid; depressed; spiritless; not bright or vivid in color; not loud or clear: *n.* a sudden loss of consciousness: *pl.* the impure spirit which distils over first and last in making whisky.

faint-ing ('ing), *n.* a sudden and temporary loss of consciousness; syncope.

faint-ness ('nes), *n.* languor; inactivity; loss of strength.

fair (fār), *adj.* beautiful; pleasing to the eye or mind; free from any dark hue; spotless; not cloudy; fine; favorable; prosperous; just; equitable; civil; legible; above mediocrity; of good reputation; reasonable; passably good; blowing direct: *n.* the female sex (with *the*); a market held at particular times: *adv.* distinctly; openly; honestly; on good terms; legibly.

Syn. honest, well fitted.

Ant. (see unfair).

fair-ly ('li), *adv.* honorably; openly.

fair-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being fair; beauty; equity; clearness; candor.

fair-way ('wā), *n.* the part of a road or river where the natural channel is.

fair-y (fār'i), *n.* [*pl.* fairies (-iz)], an imaginary being of graceful and diminutive human form, supposed to interfere in human affairs for good or evil; an elf; fay; sprite; brownie: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, fairies.

fair-y-land (-land), *n.* the supposed abode of fairies; an enchanting and pleasant abode.

fair-y ring (ring), *n.* a small circle of grass greener than the turf surrounding it, caused by

an underground fungus, popularly attributed to the fairies.

fait ac-com-pli (fāt å-kăng-plē'), *n.* something already done. [Fr.]

faith (fāth), *n.* belief; trust in the honesty and truth of another; the assent of the mind to Divine revelation; unshaken adherence; fidelity; honesty; a system of doctrines or tenets.
Syn. creed, religious doctrine.
Ant. (see unbelief, infidelity).

faith-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of faith; trustworthy; truthful; honest; loyal: *n.* Christians in full communion (with *the*).
Syn. true, loyal, constant.
Ant. (see faithless).

faith-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a faithful manner.

fake (fāk), *v.t.* to fold or coil; to cover up imperfections, or fabricate with the view of deception; steal: *n.* a coil or turn of a rope; a cheat or dodge; canard; hoax; a swindler or trickster.

faked (fākt), *adj.* imperfectly made; intended to cheat with.

fak-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who fakes; a swindler; a street vender.

fa-kir (fā'kēr), *n.* a Mohammedan ascetic or mendicant priest.

fal-cate (fal'kāt), *adj.* sickle-shaped. Also falciform.

fal-chion (fawl'shun), *n.* a short, slightly curved sword, with a broad blade.

fal-con ('kn or faw'kn), *n.* a predatory bird with a hooked beak, trained for hunting.

fal-con-er (faw'kn-ĕr), *n.* one who trains or sports with falcons.

fal-con-ry (faw'kn-ri), *n.* the art of training hawks to pursue other birds.

fald-stool (fawld'stōōl), *n.* a litany-stool, or -desk; the bishop's chair near the altar.

fall (fawl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* fell, *p.p.* fallen, *p.pr.* falling], to drop from a higher to a lower place; drop from an erect posture; descend; sink; flow into; perish; be degraded or disgraced; happen; apostatize or fall into sin; begin with ardor; become the property of: *adj.* pertaining to the autumn: *n.* the act of falling; distance through which anything falls; overthrow; ruin; death; cadence; waterfall; cataract; decrease in value; a veil; autumn.
Syn. drop, droop, sink, tumble.
Ant. (see rise).

fal-la-cious (fal-lā'shus), *adj.* deceptive.

fal-la-cy ('å-si), *n.* [*pl.* fallacies (-siz)], a deceptive or false appearance; mistake; an unsound method of reasoning; sophism.

fall-en (fawl'n), *p.adj.* sunk to a lower state or condition; degraded; ruined; outcast; overthrown; dead.

fal-li-bil-i-ty (fal-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being fallible; liability to err.

fal-li-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* liable to be deceived, mislead, err, or fail.

fall-ing (fawl'ing), *p.adj.* moving or hanging downwards; sinking; declining; decreasing in value or quantity: *n.* the act or process of falling; descent; downward displacement.

fal-lo-pi-an (fal-ō'pi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the ducts which convey the ova to the uterus.

fal-low ('ō), *v.t.* to keep untilled: *adj.* plowed but not sown for the season; untilled; neglected; of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow color: *n.* land plowed but left unseeded.

fal-low-deer (-dēr), *n.* a species of deer of yellowish-brown color, with branched and recurved horns.

false (fawls), *adj.* untrue; dishonest; disloyal; perfidious; counterfeit; not well founded; unreliable; made for temporary use; not in harmony: *adv.* falsely.

false-hood ('hood), *n.* an untruth; lie.

false-keel (-kēl), *n.* the timber below the main keel.

fal-set-to (fawl-set'ō), *n.* a tone higher in key than the natural compass of the voice.

fal-si-fy ('si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* falsified, *p.pr.* falsifying], to make, or prove to be, false; counterfeit; forge: *v.i.* to lie.

fal-si-ty ('si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* falsities (-tiz)], the quality of being false; an untruth; false statement.

Fal-staf-fi-an (fawl'staf-i-ăn), *adj.* resembling Falstaff: hence boasting; coarsely jovial, etc.

fal-ter ('tĕr), *v.t.* to utter in a weak trembling manner (with *out*): *v.i.* to exhibit moral or physical hesitancy; waver; tremble; fail in utterance.

fame (fām), *n.* public report; rumor; celebrity; renown.

famed ('d), *adj.* renowned; celebrated; of high repute.

fa-mil-iar (fă-mil'yĕr), *adj.* well acquainted, or intimate, with; domestic; affable; easy; unconstrained; unceremonious; habituated by custom: *n.* a spirit or demon supposed to attend at the call of a necromancer; a domestic of the papal household.

fa-mil-i-ar-i-ty (-i-ar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* familiarities (-tiz)], intimacy; ease of conversation; freedom from ceremony or conventionality; a liberty or freedom.

fa-mil-iar-ize ('yĕr-iz), *v.t.* to make familiar; habituate.

fam-i-ly (fam'i-li), *n.* [*pl.* families (-liz)], a household; children as distinguished from the parent; a body of persons descended from a common ancestor; tribe; race; genealogy; noble lineage; class; a group of animals larger than a genus, but less than an order; an order [Bot.].

fam-ine (fam'in), *n.* extreme dearth; great scarcity.

fam-ish ('ish), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to starve.

fa-mous (fā'mus), *adj.* renowned; conspicuous; noted.
Syn. celebrated, illustrious.
Ant. (see obscure).

fa-mous-ly (-li), *adv.* in a famous manner; admirably.

fam-u-lus ('ū-lus), *n.* the familiar spirit of a magician; an assistant.

fan (fan), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fanned, *p.pr.* fanning], to cool with a fan; agitate the air, as with a fan; ventilate; winnow: *n.* a flat implement used to cool the face by agitating the air; an instrument for exciting a current of air; anything resembling a fan in shape; a winnowing implement; [Colloq.] a fanatical enthusiast in games.

fa-nat-ic (fă-nat'ik), *n.* one who is intemperately zealous, or wildly extravagant, especially on religious subjects: *adj.* characterized by fanaticism; visionary. Also fanatical.

fa-nat-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a fanatical manner.

fa-nat-i-cism ('i-sizm), *n.* extravagant or frenzied zeal; wild enthusiasm.

fan-cied (fan'sid), *adj.* imaginary.

fan-ci-er ('si-ĕr), *n.* one who breeds or sells animals and birds; an amateur.

fan-ci-ful ('si-fool), *adj.* influenced by the fancy; unreal; whimsical; wild.
Syn. capricious, fantastical.

fan-ci-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a fanciful manner.

fan-cy ('si), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fancied, *p.pr.* fancying], to imagine; take a liking to; be pleased with: *v.i.* to imagine; suppose: *adj.* ornamental; elegant; imaginary; characterized by variety: *n.* creative imagination; idea; notion; liking; caprice; pet pursuit; sporting characters, as pugilists, &c. (with *the*).
Syn. imagination.

fan-dan-go (-dang'gō), *n.* a lively Spanish dance; a lively ball.

fane (fān), *n.* a temple; church.

fan-fare (fan'fār), *n.* a flourish of trumpets; noisy ostentatious parade.

fan-far-o-nade (-o-nād'), *n.* blustering talk or swagger: *v.i.* to make a noisy parade.

fang (fang), *n.* the lower part of a tooth set in the socket; the poison-tooth of a serpent; a tusk, claw, talon, or pointed tooth.

fan-ion (fan'yun), *n.* a small banner.

fan-tail ('tāl), *n.* a variety of pigeon.

fan-tan ('tan), *n.* a Chinese gambling game.

fan-ta-si-a (-tā or tä'zhi-ä), *n.* a musical composition not restricted by the usual laws of form or time.

fan-tas-tic (-tas'tik), *adj.* odd; whimsical; unreal; grotesque; imaginary. Also fantastical.

fan-tas-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a fantastic manner.

fan-ta-sy, see phantasy.

far (fär), *adj.* [*com.* farther, further, *superl.* farthest, furthest], remote; distant; extending widely or at length; contrary to design or purpose; alienated: *adv.* remotely; very much; to a certain point or degree; to a great distance; widely.

far-ad (far'ad), *n.* a unit of electric capacity.

farce (färs), *n.* a short comedy in which qualities and actions are much exaggerated; ridiculous or empty parade.

far-ci-cal (fär'si-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a farce; ludicrous.

far-ci-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a farcical manner.

far-cy ('si), *n.* a disease of horses, closely allied to glanders.

far-dage ('dej), *n.* loose wood, &c., stowed among the cargo to prevent it from moving, or to protect it from bilge water.

fare (fär), *v.i.* to be in any state, either good or ill; be entertained with food; live; succeed; result: *n.* the sum paid for a journey by rail, &c.; a person conveyed for hire in a vehicle; provisions of a table; entertainment; the quantity of fish taken by a smack.

fare-well ('wel), *interj.* may you fare well or prosper; good-bye: *adj.* noting, or accompanying, a parting: *n.* an adieu.

far-fetched ('fecht), *adj.* unnatural; forced.

fa-ri-na (fă-rē' or fă-rī'nă), *n.* starch; flour or meal obtained by grinding the seeds of cereals and leguminous plants.

far-i-na-ceous (far-i-nā'shus), *adj.* consisting of, or made from, farina; like meal.

far-i-nose (far'i-nōs), *adj.* producing, or covered with, farina; mealy.

farm (färm), *n.* a portion of cultivated land under one ownership, with the buildings, &c., appurtenant to it: *v.t.* to cultivate (land) at a fixed rental; lease or let: *v.i.* to carry on the operation of farming.

farm-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who cultivates a farm; an agriculturist; one who collects revenues, taxes, &c., for a certain commission or rate.

farm-ing ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, agriculture: *n.* the leasing out, or collection of taxes, revenues, &c., for a certain commission or rate per cent.

fa-ro (fă' or fă'ro), *n.* a game of chance, played with cards: so called from the picture of Pharaoh, which formerly was printed on one of the cards.

far-ness (fär'nes), *n.* distance; remoteness.

far-ra-go (far-rā'gō), *n.* a medley; hotch-potch.

far-ri-er ('i-ĕr), *n.* one who shoes horses; a veterinary surgeon.

far-ri-er-y (-i), *n.* the occupation of shoeing horses; veterinary surgery.

far-row ('ō), *v.t.* to give birth to: said of pigs: *n.* a litter of pigs: *adj.* noting a cow not calving in a given season.

far-see-ing (-sē'ing), *adj.* seeing far; having foresight.

far-ther (fär'*th*ĕr), *adj. comp.* of far; more distant or remote; additional: *adv.* more remotely: *conj.* moreover.

far-thing ('*th*ing), *n.* 1-4th of an English penny.

far-thin-gale (-gāl), *n.* a kind of hoop-skirt formed of circles of whalebone, worn by women of the 16th and 17th centuries. Also farthingdale.

fas-ces (fas'ēz), *n.pl.* a bundle of rods containing an axe, carried by the lictors before the magistrates of ancient Rome as a symbol of authority.

fas-ci-a (fash'i-ă), *n.* [*pl.* fasciæ (-ē)], a fillet or belt; a broad volute; a brick course jutting beyond windows; a ligature; a sheet or layer of connective tissue investing organs or for the insertion of muscles.

fas-ci-cle ('i-kl), *n.* a small collection, group, or bundle; a serial division of a book.

fas-ci-nate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to influence the mind or will of a person as if by enchantment; bewitch; captivate: *v.i.* to exercise a bewitching or captivating power.

fas-ci-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of fascinating; the state of being fascinated; any invisible influence that overpowers the mind or will; bewitchment; charm.

fas-cine (-sēn'), *n.* a cylindrical bundle of sticks or fagots bound together, used for fortifying ditches, building earthworks, &c.

Fa-scis-ti (fa-shēs'ti), *n.* a political society, established in Italy in 1919.

fash-ion (fash'un), *n.* the shape or form of anything; conventional custom or usage, especially in dress; compliance with the rules of good society; method; general practice: *v.t.* to mold, shape, or form; accommodate.

fash-ion-a-ble (-ă-bl), *adj.* according to the prevailing mode; made in accordance with the fashion of the day; observant of the rules of polite society and its usages; well-bred.

fast (fâst), *v.i.* to abstain from food, either from necessity, or as a religious obligation: *n.* abstinence from food; religious mortification by abstinence.

fast (fâst), *adj.* quick; speedy in motion; expeditious; in advance of the standard: said of a time-piece; firm; immovable; close; faithful; dissipated; gay: *adv.* rapidly; firmly.

Syn. rapid, fleet, expeditious.

Ant. (see slow).

fast-day ('dā), *n.* a day set apart by civil or ecclesiastical authority for religious fasting.

fast-en (fâs'n), *v.t.* to fix securely; make fast; bolt or bar: *v.i.* to seize or take hold: generally with *on.*

fast-en-ing (-ing), *n.* the act of making fast; a bolt or clasp.

fas-tid-i-ous (-tid'i-us), *adj.* squeamish; overnice.

fast-ing (fâst'ing), *n.* abstinence from food, especially as a religious observance.

fast-land ('land), *n.* upland.

fast-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fast; a fortress or natural stronghold.

fat (fat), *adj.* [*comp.* fatter, *superl.* fattest], corpulent; fleshy; adipose; greasy; unusually extended: said of type; broad; sluggish; stupid; dull; lucrative; fertile; affluent: *n.* a solid, oily, yellow or white substance forming part of the tissue of animals; the best or richest of anything: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fatted, *p.pr.* fatting], to fatten; cause to gain flesh: *v.i.* to become fat.

fa-tal (fā'tăl), *adj.* causing death or destruction; mortal; fateful.

fa-tal-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all things happen by irresistible necessity overruling all things.

fa-tal-ist (-ist), *n.* a believer in the doctrine of fatalism.

fa-tal-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to fatalism.

fa-tal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fatalities (-tiz)], predetermined order or series of events; destiny; a calamity; fatal occurrence.

fa-tal-ly ('tăl-i), *adv.* in a fatal manner.

fa-ta mor-ga-na (fā'tă môr-gä'nă), *n.* a name for the mirage sometimes seen near the straits of Messina. [It.]

fate (fāt), *n.* destiny; inevitable necessity; death or destruction; predestined lot: *pl.* the three classic goddesses, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who presided over the destinies of mankind.

fa-ted (fā'ted), *p.adj.* decreed by fate; destined.

fate-ful (fāt'fool), *adj.* possessing fatal power; determining destiny; fatal.

fa-ther (fä'*th*ĕr), *n.* a male parent or ancestor; one who

stands in the relation of a father; an originator or founder; the official title of a confessor of the Roman Catholic Church, of the superior of a convent, and of an ancient Roman senator; the senior member of any class, profession, or body; an ecclesiastical writer of the Early Christian Church: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter; to ascribe something to anyone as his offspring or production: with *on*.

Fa-ther, *n.* the Creator, God.

fa-ther-hood (-hood), *n.* paternity.

fa-ther-land (-land), *n.* one's native country.

fa-ther-ly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to a father; kind, affectionate, as a father: *adv.* like a father.

fath-om (fath'um), *n.* a measure of length = 6 ft.: *v.t.* to reach; ascertain the depth of.

fa-tigue (fă-tēg'), *n.* weariness; toil; bodily or mental exhaustion: *v.t.* to weary with bodily or mental exertion; tire; harass.

Syn. lassitude, weariness.

Ant. (see vigor).

fa-tigue-du-ty (dū'ti), *n.* the labor a soldier is employed in distinct from the practice of arms.

fat-ling (fat'ling), *n.* a young animal fattened for slaughter.

fat-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being fat; corpulency; fertility.

fat-ten ('n), *v.t.* to make fat, plump, or stout; feed for the table; make fertile or abundant.

fat-ty ('i), *adj.* consisting, or having the qualities of, fat; greasy; oily.

fa-tu-i-ty (fă-tū'i-ti), *n.* weakness of intellect; obstinate folly.

fat-u-ous ('ū-us), *adj.* weak in intellect; silly; obstinately foolish; illusory.

fau-bourg (fō'bōōrg), *n.* a suburb. [Fr.]

fau-ces (faw'sēz), *n.pl.* the upper part of the throat and entrance to the gullet.

fau-cet ('set), *n.* a short pipe with a valve, used for drawing out liquor.

faugh (faw), *interj.* an exclamation expressive of disgust or abhorrence.

fault (fawlt), *n.* a slight crime or offense; blemish; defect; omission; the loss of scent in hunting: said of a hound; fracture of strata; an accidental leak in an electric circuit; an improper service in lawn-tennis.

fault-find-er ('find-ēr), *n.* one given to finding fault; a mechanical device for discovering faults in an electric circuit.

fault-y ('i), *adj.* imperfect; erroneous.

faun (fawn), *n.* a classic woodland deity resembling the satyrs in appearance.

fau-na (faw'nă), *n.* [*pl.* faunæ ('nē), faunas ('ı ăz)], the animals characteristic of any particular region, or geological period.

fau-teuil (fō-tāl' or -tūl'), *n.* an upholstered arm chair; membership in the French Academy: the seat of a president, &c. [Fr.]

faux pas (fō pä'), *n.* an error or slip, especially in respect of good manners or morality. [Fr.]

Fa-vo-ni-an (fă-vō'ni-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Favonius, the west wind: hence auspicious.

fa-vor (fā'vēr), *n.* kindness; support; patronage; good will; facility; partiality; bias; a love token; a bunch of ribbons worn on some special occasion; a letter: *v.t.* to regard with favor; befriend; facilitate; resemble in features; spare.

fa-vor-a-ble (-ă-bl), *adj.* propitious; advantageous; friendly; partial.

fa-vored ('vērd), *adj.* having a special aspect, as hard-favored.

fa-vor-ite (-it), *n.* one who, or that which, is particularly esteemed; one regarded with undue preference; a person or animal considered to have the best chance of winning in a contest: *adj.* preferred; esteemed.

fa-vor-it-ism (-izm), *n.* the disposition or tendency to favor one person or class in preference to others possessing equal claims; partiality.

fawn (fawn), *n.* a young deer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to court servilely (with *on* or *upon*); to exhibit affection by leaping upon, cringing or licking the hand of a person: said of a dog.

fawn-ing ('ing), *n.* gross, or servile, flattery.

fay (fā), *n.* an elf; fairy: *v.t.* to fit (two pieces of wood) flush together: *v.i.* to fit closely: *adj.* fated; dead. [Scotch.]

faze (fāz), *v.t.* to worry; annoy; frighten; disturb; produce an effect on.

fe-al-ty (fē'ăl-ti), *n.* the duty of a vassal or tenant to his feudal superior; loyalty.

fear (fēr), *n.* apprehension of evil or danger; dread; anxiety; solicitude; reverence: *v.t.* to regard with apprehension; dread: *v.i.* to be in fear; feel anxiety.

Syn. timidity, timorousness.

Ant. (see bravery).

fear-ful ('fool), *adj.* affected with fear; timorous; apprehensive; inspiring fear.

fear-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in fear; so as to cause fear.

fear-less ('les), *adj.* intrepid.

fear-less-ness (-nes), *n.* intrepidity.

fear-some (fēr'sum), *adj.* fearful; terrible.

fea-si-bil-i-ty (-bil'i-ti), *n.* practicability.

fea-si-ble (fē'zi-bl), *adj.* practicable.

fea-si-bly ('zi-bli), *adv.* practicably.

feast (fēst), *n.* a sumptuous repast, especially in commemoration of some event, &c.; a festival, especially of the Church; anything affording pleasure to the palate or mind: *v.t.* to entertain sumptuously; delight; *v.i.* to feed sumptuously; enjoy one's self.

feat (fēt), *n.* a notable achievement, deed, or performance.

feath-er (feth'ĕr), *n.* part of the exterior covering of a bird; a plume; something resembling a feather; the water thrown up by the turn of an oar blade; kind or class: *v.t.* to ornament with feathers; cover with, or as with, feathers; turn the blade of (an oar) horizontally when leaving the water: *v.i.* to become covered with feathers.

feath-er-edged (-ejd), *adj.* thin at the edges.

feath-er-weight (-wāt), *n.* in a handicap, the least weight that can be put on a racehorse.

feath-er-y (-i), *adj.* covered with, or resembling, feathers; very light.

fea-ture (fē'tūr), *n.* the cast of the face; lineament; principal part; outline; characteristic; appearance.

fea-tured ('tūrd), *adj.* having a particular cast of face.

feaze (fēz), *v.t.* to disturb; disconcert; frighten.

feb-ri-fuge (feb'ri-fūj), *n.* a medicine that lessens or dispels fever.

feb-rile (feb' or fē'bril), *adj.* pertaining to, accompanied by, or indicating fever.

Feb-ru-a-ry (feb'rōō-ă-ri), *n.* the second month of the year.

fe-cal, same as fæcal.

fe-ces, same as fæces.

fec-u-la (fek'ū-lă), *n.* farina; starch; chlorophyll.

fec-u-lence ('lens), *n.* the quality of being feculent; dregs. Also feculency.

fec-u-lent ('lent), *adj.* containing, or full of, dregs or sediment; turbid; muddy.

fec-und (fek'und), *adj.* fruitful; prolific.

fec-un-date (fek'un-dāt), *v.t.* to make fruitful or prolific; fertilize; impregnate.

fec-un-di-ty ('di-ti), *n.* fruitfulness; prolificness; fertility of invention; germination.

fed, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of feed.

fed-er-al (fed'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, constituting, or founded upon, a league or treaty; consisting in a union or compact between states, especially those of the United States and Switzerland; confederated: *n.* a supporter of federalism.

Fed-er-al, *adj.* supporting the cause of the Union in the American civil war (1861-'65) : *n.* one who favored the Union cause in that war.

fed-er-al-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine of federal union, and the support of the central government of the United States.

fed-er-al-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to bring together in a political federacy: *v.i.* to unite under a federal form of government. Also federate.

fed-er-ate (-āt), *adj.* united: *v.t.* to combine into a league.

fed-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* a league; federal government.

fed-er-a-tive (-tiv), *adj.* forming a league or confederacy; federal.

fee (fē), *n.* a compensation or payment for service rendered, especially professional service; a gratuity; an heritable or inherited estate; land held from a superior; feud: *v.t.* to pay or give a fee to.

fee-ble (fē'bl), *adj.* weak; wanting in physical strength or mental vigor; infirm: *v.t.* to weaken.

feed (fēd), *v.t.* to give food to; nourish; graze or pasture; supply with necessaries; furnish with materials, as a machine: *v.i.* to eat; subsist (with *on* or *upon*) : *n.* a certain quantity of food given to animals at one time; fodder; pasture; a banquet.

feed-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, feeds; one who fattens cattle; that which nourishes or supplies the needs of or increases the importance or value of; a branch canal or railway; an electric wire supplying a current to a main conductor.

feed-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of eating; pasture.

feed-pipe (-pīp), *n.* a pipe which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.

feed-pump (-pump), *n.* a force-pump which supplies water to the boiler of a steam-engine.

feel (fēl), *v.t.* to perceive by the touch; be conscious of; understand; test; be influenced or moved by; experience, as pleasure or pain; examine by touching or handling: *v.i.* to seem to the touch; have the passions moved: *n.* the sense of feeling; touch; sensation.

feel-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, feels; that part of an invertebrate animal which serves as an organ of touch, as the antennæ of insects, &c.; something put forth as a means of gaining information not directly obtainable.

feel-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* easily affected; sympathetic; of great sensibility; perceptible by touch: *n.* sense of touch; physical or mental sensation; perception; tenderness.

Syn. sensibility, susceptibility.

Ant. (see insensibility).

fee-sim-ple (-sim'pl), *n.* an estate in land or tenements held by a person in his own right, without restrictions.

feet *pl.* of foot.

fee-tail (fē'tāl), *n.* an estate entailed to a person and his heirs.

feign (fān), *v.t.* to pretend; invent.

feigned (fānd), *adj.* pretended; counterfeited.

feint (fānt), *n.* a pretense; mock attack.

feld-spar (feld'spär), *n.* a name for various crystalline minerals occurring in igneous rocks, composed principally of silicate of aluminia. Also felspar.

fe-lic-i-tate (fe-lis'i-tāt), *v.t.* to congratulate.

fe-lic-i-tous ('i-tus), *adj.* characterized by, or causing, happiness; appropriate.

fe-lic-i-tous-ly (-li), *adv.* happily; suitably.

fe-lic-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* felicities (-tiz)], a condition of supreme happiness; blissfulness; prosperity; appropriateness; a neat or well-chosen expression.

Fe-li-dæ (fē'li-dē), *n.* the cat-like family of animals.

fe-line (fē'līn), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a cat; stealthy; treacherous.

fell (fel), *v.t.* to hew, cut, or knock down; cause to fall; turn down (a seam) : *adj.* cruel; savage; barbar-

ous; hideous; powerful: *n.* the skin of an animal; a hem laid level with the material; a rocky or barren hill; small pieces of ore.

fel-lah ('ä), *n.* [*pl.* fellahs ('äz), fellaheen (-hēn')], in Egypt and Syria, a peasant or laboring man.

fel-loe, same as felly.

fel-low ('ō), *n.* a companion or associate; one of the same kind; compeer; one of a pair; an individual; one held in slight esteem; a member of an incorporated society; a graduate member of a college who holds a fellowship; the trustee of a college: *adj.* associated or joined with (used in composition).

fel-low-ship (-ship), *n.* association; communion; intimacy; society; joint interest or feeling; a college endowment for the support of a fellow; one of the rules of arithmetic.

fel-ly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* fellies ('iz)], one of the curved pieces of wood which form the rim of a wheel; the rim. Also felloe.

fe-lo-de-se (fē'lō-de-sē), *n.* a suicide.

fel-on (fel'un), *n.* one guilty of felony; a whitlow: *adj.* malignant; traitorous.

fe-lo-ni-ous (fe-lō'ni-us), *adj.* done with the intention of committing crime; malignant.

fel-o-ny (fel'o-ni), *n.* [*pl.* felonies (-niz)], a crime punishable by death or imprisonment in a state prison.

fel-site ('sīt), *n.* a variety of feldspar.

fel-spar ('spär), *n.* same as feldspar.

felt, *p.t.* of feel.

felt (felt), *n.* an unwoven fabric composed of wool or wool and hair, compacted together by pressure or heat.

felt-ing ('ing), *n.* the material of which felt is made, or the process of manufacturing it.

fe-luc-ca (fe-luk'ä), *n.* a small sailing-vessel propelled by lateen sails and oars, used in the Mediterranean.

fe-male (fē'māl), *n.* one of that sex which conceives and produces young; the plant or flower which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower: *adj.* pertaining to that sex which produces young; feminine; womanly; having pistils but destitute of stamens; noting, in mechanics, something, as a hollow, into which another part fits.

feme cov-erte (fem or fam kuv'-ērt), *n.* a married woman. Also femme coverte. [Fr.]

feme sole (sōl), *n.* an unmarried woman. Also femme sole. [Fr.]

fem-i-nine (fem'i-nin), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, women; delicate; tender; sensitive; wanting in manly characteristics; effeminate: *n.* a woman.

Syn. female, womanly.

Ant. (see manly).

fem-i-nin-i-ty (-i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being feminine; womankind.

femme de cham-bre (fam' de shäng'-br), *n.* a lady's maid; chambermaid. [Fr.]

fem-o-ral (fem'o-rål), *adj.* pertaining to the thigh.

fe-mur (fē'mēr), *n.* the thighbone.

fen (fen), *n.* low, flat, marsh land, covered with sedges, &c.; a kind of mold or moss causing disease in hops.

fence (fens), *v.i.* to practice fencing; deposit stolen property with a confederate: *v.t.* guard or protect; defend; to inclose or surround with a fence; fortify: *n.* the art of fencing; defense; guard; a boundary consisting of posts, wire, &c.; inclosure; skill in debate; a receiver of stolen goods.

fen-ci-ble (fen'si-bl), *adj.* capable of defense, or being defended: *n.* a soldier enlisted for home service.

fenc-ing ('ing), *n.* the art of skilfully using a foil or sword for attack or defense; materials used for constructing a fence; a collection of fences; guard; skilful debate.

fend (fend), *v.t.* to ward off; protect with a fender.

fend-er ('ēr), *n.* a cushion of rope, or piece of wood hung over the side of a vessel to prevent injury by contact with a landing-stage, &c.; a metal guard in front of a fireplace to prevent the hot coal falling upon the floor; a device affixed to the front of a street car to prevent injury to pedestrians.

fen-es-tral (fen-es'tral), *adj.* pertaining to a window: *n.* a window.

Fen-i-an (fē'ni-an), *n.* a member of an Irish secret society, or of certain very ancient Irish tribes.

fenks (fenks), *n.* whale-blubber refuse: used as a manure.

fen-nec ('ek), *n.* small African fox.

fen-nel (fen'el), *n.* an aromatic biennial herb of the parsley family, with yellow flowers.

fen-ny ('ni), *adj.* full of fens; marshy.

fent (fent), *n.* a slit in a garment for convenience in putting it on; placket; remnant.

feræ na-tu-ræ (fē'rē nā-tū'rē), *n.* in law, wild animals as distinguished from those domesticated. [L.]

fe-ral (fē'rāl), *adj.* wild; undomesticated.

fe-ri-al ('ri-āl), *adj.* pertaining to week days, especially those which are not festivals or fasts; pertaining to holidays.

fer-ment (fēr'ment), *n.* a microscopic fungus which produces fermentation; internal commotion; tumult: *v.t.* (fēr-ment'), to produce fermentation in; excite: *v.i.* to be in a state of fermentation; effervesce; be excited.

fer-men-ta-tion (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the chemical decomposition which takes place in an organic substance exposed to the air, due to the action of microscopic organisms or to unorganized ferments; excitement.

fer-ment-a-tive (-ment'ā-tive), *adj.* causing, or characteristic of, fermentation.

fern (fērn), *n.* a cryptogamous or flowerless plant with broad and feathery fronds or leaves, on the under surface of which the reproductive spores are situated.

fern-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* ferneries (-iz)], a place where ferns are cultivated.

fern-y ('i), *adj.* fern-like, or abounding in ferns.

fe-ro-cious (fe-rō'shus), *adj.* savage; fierce; rapacious; of cruel nature.

Syn. wild, barbarous, cruel.

Ant. (see mild).

fe-roc-i-ty (-ros'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* ferocities (-tiz)], savageness or cruelty of disposition; inhuman cruelty.

fer-rate (fer'āt), *n.* a salt or ferric acid.

fer-re-ous (fer'e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or like, iron.

fer-ret (fer'et), *n.* a domesticated variety of polecat, employed to hunt rats and rabbits from their holes; a kind of blinding; an iron rod used for making the rings at the mouths of bottles, or trying melted glass: *v.t.* to search minutely or discover by cunning methods (with *out*).

fer-ret-er ('ēr), *n.* one who ferrets.

fer-ret-to (-ret'tō), *n.* a preparation of copper with sulphuric acid: used in coloring glass.

fer-ri-age ('i-ej), *n.* money paid for conveyance by ferry.

fer-ric ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or extracted from, iron.

fer-ric ac-id (as'id), *n.* an acid composed of 3 atoms of oxygen and 1 of iron.

fer-ric ox-ide (oks'id), *n.* red oxide of iron; hæmatite.

fer-ro (fer'rō), a *prefix* denoting the presence of iron in a substance.

fer-ro-cy-an-ic (-sī-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to an acid formed by the union of iron and cyanogen.

fer-ro-man-ga-nese (-mang'gā-nēz), *n.* an alloy of iron and manganese, used in the Bessemer process of manufacturing steel.

fer-ro-type (-tīp), *n.* a photograph taken upon a sensitized iron plate.

fer-rous (fer'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, iron.

fer-rous ox-ide (oks'īd), *n.* monoxide of iron.

fer-ru-gi-nous (-rū'ji-nus), *adj.* containing, or impregnated with, iron; rust colored.

fer-rule ('ril), *n.* a metal ring placed at the end of a stick, &c., to strengthen it.

fer-ry ('i), *n.* [*pl.* ferries ('iz)], a passage across a river, &c.; a ferry-boat; the place where a ferry-boat lands its passengers: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ferried, *p.pr.* ferrying], to convey across a river, &c., in a boat: *v.i.* go across water in a boat.

fer-tile (fēr'til), *adj.* producing abundantly; fruitful; reproductive; rich in resources or invention.

Syn. prolific, plenteous, productive.
Ant. (see sterile).

fer-til-i-za-tion (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of making fertile; impregnation.

fer-til-ize ('til-īz), *v.t.* to make fertile; render fruitful; impregnate.

fer-til-i-zer (-zēr), *n.* any material used as a manure for the land.

fer-til-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being fertile; abundance; fecundity; richness of resources or invention.

fer-ule ('ul), *n.* a rod or flat stick used for chastisement: *v.t.* to chastise with a ferule.

fer-ven-cy (fēr'ven-si), *n.* earnestness; ardor.

fer-vent ('vent), *adj.* zealous; earnest; vehement; very hot.

fer-vent-ly ('li), *adv.* with fervor.

fer-vid ('vid), *adj.* burning; ardent; fiery; intense; eager; vehement.

fer-vor ('vēr), *n.* intensity of feeling; zeal; warmth.

fes-tal ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; joyous; festive; hilarious.

fes-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* festively.

fes-ter ('tēr), *v.t.* to cause to ulcerate or rankle: *v.i.* to become ulcerated; suppurate; rankle; become putrid; rot: *n.* an ulcerous or purulent sore; act of ulcerating or rankling.

fes-ti-val ('ti-văl), *n.* a joyful celebration in commemoration of some event, religious or civil; an entertainment on behalf of some charity at which fruit, &c., is sold.

fes-tive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to a feast; gay; joyous; merry.

fes-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a festive manner.

fes-tiv-i-ty (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* festivities (-tiz)], social gaiety at an entertainment or feast; merrymaking; joyfulness; a festival.

fes-toon (-tōōn'), *n.* a wreath or garland suspended at the extremities and hanging in a curve; an architectural ornament of such form: *v.t.* to decorate with, or form into, festoons.

fe-tal, same as fœtal.

fetch (fech), *v.t.* to go after and bring; obtain as its price; call for and accompany; heave, as a sigh; fascinate: *v.i.* to move and turn; reach or get: *n.* an artifice or trick; the deep long breath, as of a person dying; a wraith; the appearance at night of a light resembling a candle, supposed to portend death (fetchlight).

fête (fāt), *n.* a festival or holiday; *v.t.* to entertain, or honor, with festivities. [Fr.]

fête cham-pê-tre (shăng-pā'tr), *n.* a rural or open-air festival. [Fr.]

fête day (dā), *n.* a birthday celebration, especially the day of the saint whose name one bears.

fet-i-cide, same as fœticide.

fet-id (fē'tid, or fet'id), *adj.* giving forth an offensive smell; stinking.

fe-tish (fē'tish, or fet'ish), *n.* any material object, as a stone, weapon, feather, &c., supposed by the negroes of Western Africa to be the abode of a spirit, and to give to its possessor power over such a deity: hence any object of unreasoning devotion; image or idol. Also fetich.

fe-tish-ism (-izm), *n.* the worship of, or belief in, fetishes; unreasoning or superstitious devotion. Also fetichism.

fet-lock ('lok), *n.* a tuft of hair behind a horse's pastern joint; the pastern joint.

fet-locked ('lokt), *adj.* having fetlocks; secured or fastened by the fetlocks.

fet-low ('lō), *n.* a whitlow; felon.

fet-ter ('ĕr), *n.* a chain or shackle for the feet (usually *pl.*); a restraint; hindrance: *v.t.* to place fetters upon; chain; bind; hinder; restrain.

Syn. bondage, custody, durance, irons, shackles.

fet-tle (fet'l), *v.i.* to repair; work with activity; clean up: *v.t.* to put in order; cover or line; fasten: *n.* good condition or repair; fuss.

fe-tus, same as fœtus.

feud (fūd), *n.* an inveterate quarrel between clans or families; blood-feud; quarrel; enmity; hatred.

feud (fūd), *n.* a fief, or land held from a lord on condition of rendering him feudal service. Also feod.

feu-dal ('dal), *adj.* pertaining to a feud or quarrel; pertaining to, or founded upon, a feud or fief.

feu-dal-ist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in feudal law. Also feudist; an upholder of feudalism.

feu-dal-i-ty (-dal'i-ti), *n.* the state of being feudal; feudal principles or constitution.

feu-dal-ize ('dal-īz), *v.t.* to conform to feudalism.

feu-dal-ly (-li), *adv.* in accordance with the principles of feudalism.

feu-dal sys-tem (sis'tem), *n.* the politico - social system prevalent in Europe during the Middle Ages of holding lands on condition of military service. Feudalism.

feu-da-to-ry ('dā-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* feudatories (-riz)], one holding land by feudal tenure; a vassal: *adj.* pertaining to, or held by, feudal tenure. Also feudary.

feu-de-joie (fōō de zhwä'), *n.* an expression of public rejoicing, as the firing of guns, or burning of bonfires. [Fr.]

feud-ist, same as feudalist.

feuil-le-ton (fōō-lye-täng'), *n.* that section of a French newspaper which is devoted to light literature, critical notices, fiction, &c.; a newspaper serial. [Fr.]

fe-ver (fē'vĕr), *n.* a disease characterized by marked increase of heat of the skin, quickened pulse, great debility, thirst, &c.; a condition of extreme nervous excitement: *v.t.* to put into a fever.

fe-ver-few (-fū), *n.* a plant of the aster family, formerly esteemed as a febrifuge.

fe-ver-ish (-ish), *adj.* affected with, indicating, or resembling, fever.

few (fū), *adj.* [*comp.* fewer, *superl.* fewest], not many; small in number; limited.

few-ness ('nes), *n.* smallness of number.

fez (fez), *n.* a brimless, close fitting, felt hat, usually red, with a black tassel: worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c.

fi-a-cre (fē-ä'kr), *n.* a hackney-coach. [Fr.]

fi-an-cé (fē-äng-sā'), *n.* one who is betrothed or affianced. *Fem.* fiancée. [Fr.]

fi-as-co (fē-äs'kō), *n.* a complete or ludicrous failure, as of some enterprise of which high hopes were entertained, as a musical performer, &c.; a flask or bottle.

fi-at (fī'at), *n.* a peremptory order or decree; an order of a court authorizing certain proceedings, as in bankruptcy.

fib (fib), *n.* a falsehood; white lie; a harmless or humorous untruth: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fibbed, *p.pr.* fibbing], to tell fibs.

fib-ber ('ĕr), *n.* one who tells fibs.

fi-ber (fī'bĕr), *n.* a slender thread-like substance, or filament; raw material which can be separated into threads for making up textile fabrics.

fi-bri-form ('bri-fôrm), *adj.* fiber-like.

fi-bril ('bril), *n.* a small fiber.

fi-bril-læ ('ē), *n.pl.* minute subdivisions of a root, as of the lichens.

fi-bril-lose (-lōs), *adj.* composed of, or covered with, fibrils.

fi-brin (fī'brin), *n.* a white albuminoid substance which forms the clot of blood; the fibrous part of flesh; gluten obtained from corn, &c. Also fibrine.

fi-brin-ous (-us), *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibrin.

fi-broid ('broid), *adj.* of the structure of, or containing, fiber.

fi-bro-in ('brō-in), *n.* the principal constituent of raw silk, cobwebs, and horny sponge-tissue.

fi-brous ('brus), *adj.* composed of, or of the nature of, fibers.

fib-ster (fib'stēr), *n.* a liar in a small way.

fib-u-la ('ū-lå), *n.* [*pl.* fibulæ (-lē)], the outer and smaller of the two bones which form the lower leg; an ancient ornamental brooch or safety-pin.

fi-chu (fē-shōō'), *n.* a light three-cornered article of ladies' dress worn on the neck, or over the neck and shoulders. [Fr.]

fick-le (fik'l), *adj.* capricious; inconstant.

fic-tile (fik'til), *adj.* pertaining to pottery; readily molded; plastic.

fic-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of feigning or inventing; that which is feigned or invented; a literary production of the imagination in prose form, as a novel, romance, &c.; a legal assumption for the purpose of convenience, the furtherance of justice, &c.
Syn. falsehood, fabrication.
Ant. (see fact).

fic-tion-al (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or created by, fiction.

fic-tion-ist (-ist), *n.* a writer of fiction.

fic-ti-tious (-tish'us), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, fiction; false; unreal.

fic-tive (fik'tiv), *adj.* imaginary; feigned; counterfeit.

Fi-cus (fī'kus), *n.* plants of the nettle family; the figs.

fid (fid), *n.* an iron or wooden bar to support a topmast; a large tapering wooden pin for opening the strands of a rope: *v.t.* to put into place and secure by a fid. Also fidd.

fi-dal-go (fī-dal'gō), *n.* a Portuguese nobleman; hidalgo.

fid-dle (fid'l), *n.* a violin; a frame used on board ship to prevent articles from rolling off the table in stormy weather: *v.i.* to play the fiddle or violin: *v.t.* to cheat by artifice.

fid-dle-de-dee (-de-dē), *interj.* nonsense!: *n.* a piece of nonsense.

fid-dle-fad-dle (-fad'l), *n.* nonsense; trifling conversation: *v.i.* to talk nonsense; fuss about trifles: *adj.* fussy about trifles.

fid-dler (fid-lēr), *n.* a violinist; a name of the common sandpiper; also of species of crab, beetle and ray.

fid-dle-stick (-stik), *n.* a bow for playing upon the fiddle or violin: *interj.* nonsense! (usually in *pl.*).

fid-dling (fid'ling), *n.* the act of playing the violin: *p.adj.* trifling.

fi-del-i-ty (fi-del'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fidelities (-tiz)], integrity; faithful adherence to obligation or duty; honesty; loyalty; reliability.

fid-fad (fid'fad), *n.* fiddle-faddle.

fidg-et (fij'et), *n.* one who is fidgety; nervous restlesness (often in *pl.*): *v.t.* to make uneasy; worry: *v.i.* to move about uneasily or restlessly.

fidg-et-i-ness (-i-nes), *n.* the state of being fidgety.

fidg-et-y ('et-i), *adj.* restless; impatient.

fi-du-cial (fi-dū'shål), *adj.* of the nature of a trust; practical confidence.

fi-du-ci-a-ry ('shi-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* fiduciaries (-riz)], a trustee; one who depends for salvation on faith without works: *adj.* pertain-

ing to, or of the nature of, a trust; confident; unwavering.

fie (fī), *interj.* for shame! Also fy, fye.

fief (fēf), *n.* a fee or feud; a landed estate or manor held under a feudal superior.

field (fēld), *n.* a piece of land enclosed for tillage or pasture; open country; a region yielding some natural product; site of a battle; sphere of action; a wide expanse; space within which telescopic or microscopic objects are viewed; out-door work; in heraldry, the surface of the shield; the ground upon which a game is played; the competitors in a race, hunt, &c.: *v.t.* to catch or stop and return to the wicket-keeper, as a ball at cricket, &c.: *v.i.* to act as a fielder; in a race, to bet on the field against the favorite.

field-al-low-ance (-â-lou'ans), *n.* extra pay given to officers on active service.

field-ar-til-ler-y (-är-til'ēr-i), *n.* artillery so mounted as to be readily handled in active service.

field-book ('book), *n.* a surveyor's note-book.

field-day ('dā), *n.* a military review; a day of unusual excitement or display; a day devoted to outdoor scientific research.

field-fare ('fār), *n.* an European thrush.

field-glass ('glâs), *n.* a small portable telescope.

field-of-fi-cer (-of'i-sēr), *n.* a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.

field-piece ('pēs), *n.* a small cannon used in artillery batteries on the battle-field.

field-sports ('spōrtz), *n.pl.* out-door diversions, especially shooting, hunting, &c.

field-work ('wērk), *n.* outdoor operations or observations.

fiend (fēnd), *n.* an infernal being; demon; one who is intensely malicious or wicked; a monomaniac.

fiend-ish ('ish), *adj.* like a fiend.

fierce (fērs), *adj.* savage; violent; merciless; ferocious; unrestrained.

fierce-ly ('li), *adv.* in a fierce manner.

fi-e-ri fa-ci-as (fī'e-ri fā'shi-as), (Latin, cause it to be done), a writ of execution authorizing a levy on the goods and chattels of the person against whom it is issued.

fier-i-ly (fīr'i-li), *adv.* in a fiery manner.

fier-i-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being fiery; heat of temper.

fie-ry ('ri), *adj.* [*comp.* fierier, *superl.* fieriest], pertaining to, or consisting of, fire; passionate; easily roused; fervent; ardent.

fife (fīf), *n.* a shrill-toned musical instrument of the flute class: *v.t.* to play (a tune) on a fife.

fif-er (fif'ēr), *n.* one who plays on the fife.

fif-teen (fif'tēn), *adj.* consisting of 5 and 10; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the number made up of 5 and 10; one point scored at lawn-tennis.

fif-teenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after 14th: *n.* a fifteenth part.

fifth (fifth), *adj.* next in order after 4th: *n.* one of 5 equal parts; in music an interval of three tones and a semi-tone; the dominant.

fifth-ly ('li), *adv.* in the fifth place.

fif-ti-eth (fif'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 49th: *n.* one of 50 equal parts.

fif-ty ('ti), *adj.* consisting of five times 10: *n.* [*pl.* fifties ('tiz)], the number which amounts to five times 10.

fig (fig), *n.* the pear-shaped fruit of the fig-tree; the fig-tree; a snap of the fingers in token of contempt, anything insignificant or worthless.

fight (fīt), *v.i.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* fought, *p.pr.* fighting], to contend in battle or in arms; make war; offer resistance: *v.t.* to war against; strive for the mastery of; manœuvre in battle, as ships: *n.* a combat; battle or engagement; contest.

fight-er ('ēr), *n.* one who fights; a combatant.

fight-ing ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to conflict; qualified, or trained, to fight; skilled in warfare: *n.* a combat.

fig-leaf (fig'lēf), *n.* the leaf of a fig-tree; a light covering in the form of a fig-leaf to conceal nakedness.

fig-mar-i-gold (-mar'i-gōld), *n.* a plant which produces a fig-shaped fruit.

fig-ment ('ment), *n.* an invention; fiction.

fig-u-line ('ū-lin), *n.* potter's clay.

fig-u-rant ('ū-rânt), *n.* an opera dancer who performs as one of the group. *Fem.* figurante.

fig-u-ra-tive ('ū-rā-tiv), *adj.* representing by figure; symbolical; unreal; metaphorical.

fig-u-ra-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a figurative manner.

fig-ure ('ūr), *n.* the outline or shape of a person or object; appearance; an image or statue; representation of a person by drawing or painting; idea; pattern; type; sign or character denoting a number; a movement in a dance; musical phrase, or repeated theme; a horoscope; value or cost; in logic, the character of a syllogism as determined by the place of the middle term; a space bounded on all sides by lines or planes: *v.t.* to form into any determinate shape; shown by resemblance; represent; symbolize; adorn or cover with figures; calculate or compute: *v.i.* to be conspicuous; cipher.

Syn. allegory, emblem, metaphor, symbol, picture, type.

fig-ured ('ūrd), *adj.* covered or adorned with figures; symbolized; pictured; indicated by figures. [Mus.]

fig-ure-head (-hed), *n.* a carved representation of a human or other figure placed at the prow of a ship; a person who is only nominally important.

fig-ur-ing (fig'ūr-ing), *n.* computation.

fig-wort (fig'wērt), *n.* a plant used as a specific for piles.

fi-la-cious (fi-lā'shus), *adj.* consisting of threads or filaments; filamentous.

fil-a-ment ('ă-ment), *n.* a fine thread, or thread-like process or appendage; the stalk of an anther.

fil-a-men-ta-ry (-men'ta-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or resembling, a filament.

fi-lar (fī'lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or furnished with, threads; having fine threads stretched across the field of view: said of a microscope, &c.

fil-a-ture (fil'a-tūr), *n.* the art of forming threads; reeling raw silk from cocoons; an apparatus for reeling silk.

fil-bert (fil'bĕrt), *n.* the edible nut of the cultivated hazel.

filch (filch), *v.t.* to pilfer; rob.

file (fil), *n.* a wire, &c., on which papers are strung for preservation or reference; a bundle of papers fastened together and endorsed with the date, contents, &c., of each; a line of soldiers ranged one behind the other; a tool of hard steel with small grooves on the surface, used for cutting and smoothing: *v.t.* to cut or smooth with a file; string (papers, &c.) on a file, or place them away, endorsed, for future reference; place among the records of a court or house of legislature: *v.i.* to march in a file or line.

fil-i-al (fil'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a son or daughter; due to a father.

fil-i-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a filial manner.

fil-i-a-tion (-ă'shun), *n.* relation of child to parent; causal connection; affiliation.

fil-i-bus-ter ('i-bus-tĕr), *n.* a freebooter; buccaneer; a lawless military adventurer who invades a foreign country: *v.i.* to act as a filibuster; to delay legislation by obstructive tactics.

fil-i-form (fil'i-fôrm), *adj.* thread-like.

fil-i-gree ('i-grē), *adj.* made of, or relating to, work in filigree: *n.* ornamental work, resembling lace, in gold or silver wire; something

delicate and ornamental, but not lasting.

fil-i-greed ('i-grēd), *adj.* ornamented with, or as with, filigree.

fi-ling (fī'ling), *n.* the act of using a file: *pl.* fine fragments rubbed off by the action of a file.

Fil-i-pi-no (fil-i-pē'nō), *n.* a native of the Philippine Islands.

fill (fil), *v.t.* to make full; satisfy; crowd; engage; occupy; employ: *v.i.* to become full or replete; be distended; pour a glass or vessel full: *n.* as much as produces complete satisfaction; satiety.

fill-er ('er), *n.* one who, or that which, fills; a funnel for filling bottles, &c.; composition for stopping up holes or pores in a material before painting it; the body of a cigar.

fil-let ('et), *n.* a narrow band of metal, linen, silk, &c., worn around the forehead, for securing the hair; the fleshy part of the thigh: said of veal; a boneless lump of meat or fish served flat or rolled together and tied round; a raised rim, narrow ornament, or molding; a plain line or band; the loins of a horse: *v.t.* to bind with a fillet; ornament with a fillet; make into fillets, as veal, &c.

fil-ling (fil'ing), *p.adj.* serving to fill; occupying the whole space; satiating: *n.* something that serves to fill up a vacant space; the woof in weaving.

fil-lip ('ip), *n.* a sudden sharp jerk or stroke with the finger; an incitement: *v.t.* to strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden movement; project.

fil-lis-ter ('is-tēr), *n.* a rabbet-plane; a groove or rabbet on the outer edge of a window-sash to receive glass.

fil-ly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* fillies ('iz)], a young mare; a bold, lively girl.

film (film), *n.* a thin skin or filament; a thin covering of some sensitized substance to receive a photographic impression: *v.i.* to become covered with a film.

film-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being filmy.

film-y (i'), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, films.

fi-lo-floss (fī'lō-flos), *n.* a fine soft thread, used in embroidery.

fi-lo-plume (-plūm), *n.* a long slender feather with a delicate shaft.

fi-lose ('lōs), *adj.* thread-like.

fi-lo-selle ('lō-zel), *n.* a kind of floss-silk.

fil-ter (fil-tēr), *n.* any material or apparatus by which water or any other liquid is purified; a contrivance for arresting particles of steel, dust, &c., in the air; a strainer: *v.t.* to purify, as a liquid.

filth (filth), *n.* foul matter; dirt; defilement, moral or physical.

filth-i-ly (-li), *adv.* in a filthy manner.

filth-i-ness (-nes), *n.* uncleanness; impurity.

filth-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* filthier, *superl.* filthiest], foul; dirty; unclean, morally or physically; obscene.

fil-trate (fil'trāt), *n.* a liquid which has been filtered: *v.t.* to filter.

fim-bri-ate (fim'bri-āt), *v.t.* to furnish with a fringe; to fringe; hem.

fin (fin), *n.* one of the organs of locomotion of a fish.

fin-a-ble (fīn'ă-bl), *adj.* liable to a fine; capable of being refined.

fi-nal (fī'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the end; ultimate; finishing; decisive; *n.* that which is last, or makes an end; the deciding heat of an athletic contest.

fi-nal cause (kawz), *n.* the end for which a thing is done.

fi-na-le (fē-nä'lā), *n.* the last passage in a musical composition; the final act, &c., of a scene or performance; termination; end.

fi-nal-i-ty (fī-nal'i-ti), *n.* completeness.

fi-nal-ly (fī-nal-li), *adv.* lastly; completely.

fi-nance (fi-nans'), *n.* the public revenue of a government or state; the science of the profitable

management of monetary affairs: *v.t.* to manage the financial arrangement of: *v.i.* to raise money for some special object.

fi-nan-cial (-nan'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to finance.
Syn. fiscal, monetary, pecuniary.

fi-nan-cial-ly (-li), *adv.* with respect to finance.

fin-an-cier (fin-an-sēr'), *n.* one who is skilled in the principles of banking, or conducts private or public financial affairs.

fin-back (fin'bak), *n.* a variety of whale, having the dorsal fin prominent. Also finner, razorback.

finch (finch), *n.* the common name for various small birds, as the chaffinch, canary, &c.

find (find), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* found, *p.pr.* finding], to discover; obtain by searching; ascertain by experiment; meet by accident; regain, as something lost; supply; declare by judicial verdict: *n.* the discovery of something valuable.
Syn. descry, discover, espy.
Ant. (see lose, overlook).

find-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, finds; a small telescope attached to a larger one to locate some particular star, &c., to be examined by the larger instrument.

fin de siè-cle (fang de siā'kl), at the end of the century. [Fr.]

find-ing (find'ing), *n.* discovery; the verdict of a jury, or court: *pl.* the tools, &c., which a workman himself supplies.

fine (fīn), *n.* money paid as a penalty; forfeiture: *v.t.* to impose a monetary penalty upon; purify; refine; clarify.
Syn. forfeit, forfeiture, mulct.

fine (fīn), *adj.* slender; thin; keen; pure; refined; subtle; delicate; elegant; of small diameter; very handsome; noble; showy; admirable; splendid; beautiful in thought or language; free from clouds or rain; dexterous; discriminating; artful.
Syn. nice, clear, dainty, smooth.
Ant. (see coarse).

fine-cut ('kut), *adj.* delicately cut or chiseled; cut fine, as tobacco.

fine-draw ('draw), *v.t.* to sew up neatly, as a rent, so that it is imperceptible; draw out to extreme tenuity, as wire.

fine-drawn ('drawn), *adj.* spun very fine; over-subtle; far-fetched.

fine-ly ('li), *adv.* in a fine manner.

fine-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fine; in an alloy, the quantity of pure metal contained.

fi-ner-y (fī'nēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fineries (iz)], personal adornment, as fine or showy clothes, &c.; outward show.

fi-nesse (fi-nes'), *n.* artifice or stratagem; skill; dexterity; finessing at whist: *v.i.* to use artifice or skill to accomplish some end; in playing whist, to endeavor to take a trick with a lower card than that held by an opponent, while holding a higher card.

fin-ger (fin'gĕr), *n.* one of the five divisions of the hand; one of the four digits of the hand, as distinguished from a thumb; a finger's breadth; any mechanical contrivance resembling a finger; an index; musical touch: *v.t.* to handle, or perform, with the fingers; meddle with; steal; pilfer: *v.i.* to use the fingers skilfully in performing upon a musical instrument.

fin-gered ('gĕrd), *p.adj.* having fingers; played with the fingers; marked to show how the fingers are to be used.

fin-ger-er ('gĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who fingers; a pilferer.

fin-ger-ing (-ing), *n.* the act of touching with the fingers; the act of manipulating the fingers on a fingered instrument; fine work executed by the fingers; a loose-twisted woolen yarn, used for knitting stockings, &c.

fin-ger-ling ('ling), *n.* a young trout.

fin-ger-stall (-stawl), *n.* a protective covering for an injured finger.

fin-i-al (fin'i-ăl), *n.* a pointed ornament at the top of a spire, gable, &c.

fin-i-cal ('i-kăl), *adj.* fastidious; over-particular.

fin-i-cal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the characteristic of being finical.

fin-i-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a finical manner.

fin-i-kin ('i-kin), *adj.* fussy or affectedly precise in trifles, as in dress, manner, &c.: *n.* a variety of pigeon. Also finicking.

fi-ning (fī'ning), *n.* the act or process of purifying or refining; clarification.

fi-nis (fī'nis), *n.* the end.

fin-ish (fin'ish), *v.t.* to bring to an end; complete; put an end to; conclude; make perfect; polish; kill or render powerless: *v.i.* to come to an end; expire: *n.* completion; careful elaboration; the final touches given to a work.

fin-ished ('isht), *p.adj.* complete; of superior excellence or quality; carefully elaborated.

fi-nite (fī'nīt), *adj.* having limits: *n.* that which is limited (with *the*).

fi-nite-ly (-li), *adv.* in a limited degree.

fi-nite-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being finite.

fin-let (fin'let), *n.* a small fin.

finned (find), *adj.* having fins.

fin-ny ('ni), *adj.* having fins; resembling, or abounding in, fish.

fiord (fyôrd), *n.* a long narrow inlet or arm of the sea between high rocks or banks.

fir (fẽr), *n.* the name of various cone-bearing trees of the genus Abies, and allied genera.

fire (fīr), *n.* heat and light evolved by ignition and combustion; the result of combustion of bodies; a burning; conflagration; flame; discharge of firearms; light; intensity of feeling; ardor; spirit; severe trial or affliction; *v.t.* to set on fire; inflame; kindle; bake, as porcelain; explode; excite violently; irritate; illuminate; cauterize: *v.i.* to become ignited; be inflamed; discharge firearms; ring a peal of bells all together.

Syn. glow, heat, warmth.

fire-arms ('ärmz), *n.pl.* rifles, cannon, &c.

fire-ball ('bawl), *n.* a grenade; meteor.

fire-bal-loon ('bal-lōōn), *n.* a balloon inflated by hot air; a balloon sent up with fireworks, which become ignited when at a certain height.

fire-box ('boks), *n.* in a locomotive engine, the receptacle for the fire.

fire-brand ('brand), *n.* a piece of burning wood; an incendiary; one who inflames the passions of others.

fire-bug ('bug), *n.* an incendiary.

fire-clay ('klā), *n.* a kind of clay capable of resisting intense heat.

fire-cracker ('krak-ẽr), *n.* a small explosive firework.

fire-damp ('damp), *n.* carburetted hydrogen.

fire-dog ('dog), *n.* an andiron.

fire-en-gine ('en-jin), *n.* a hand or steam engine for ejecting water through hose to extinguish a fire.

fire-es-cape ('es-kāp), *n.* a kind of ladder for rescuing persons from the upper parts of a building on fire.

fire-fly ('flī), *n.* a winged insect which emits light at night.

fire-irons ('ī-ẽrns), *n.pl.* the shovel, poker, and tongs.

fire-kiln ('kil), *n.* an oven.

fire-man ('mân), *n.* [*pl.* firemen ('men)], one trained to extinguish fires; a stoker.

fire-ship ('ship), *n.* a ship filled with combustibles, set fire to and floated among the vessels of an enemy.

fire-side ('sīd), *n.* the hearth: hence domestic life and comfort.

fire-wa-ter ('waw-tẽr), *n.* ardent spirits [American Indian].

fire-work ('wẽrk), *n.* a preparation of gunpowder, sulphur, charcoal, &c., inclosed in a cardboard or paper case, which, when ig-

nited, scintillates and explodes: *pl.* a pyrotechnic display.

fire-wor-ship ('wēr-ship), *n.* the worship or veneration of fire as a deity.

fir-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of discharging firearms; the application of intense heat, as in baking, &c.; fuel; cauterization.

fir-kin (fēr'kin), *n.* a small wooden vessel for holding butter, lard, &c.: a measure of capacity = 1-4th of a barrel; 9 gals.

firm (fērm), *adj.* hard; compact; solid; closely compressed; unyielding; not easily moved; rigorous; staunch; unfaltering; steadfast: *n.* the title or style under which a mercantile house transacts its business; a mercantile partnership.

Syn. constant, fixed, stable.

Ant. (see weak).

firm-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being firm; stability; steadfastness; resolution.

fir-ma-ment (fēr'mâ-ment), *n.* the sky.

fir-man ('mân, or 'măn), *n.* a special degree, edict, or license of an oriental potentate, as of the Turkish Sultan.

first (fērst), *adj.* the ordinal of one; foremost in place, rank, dignity, time, excellence, &c.; earliest; most important; chief: *adv.* before all others in order, place, rank, time, &c.; sooner: *n.* the beginning; the upper part of a vocal or instrumental duet, trio, &c. [Mus.].

Syn. foremost, chief, earliest.

Ant. (see last).

first-chop ('chop), *adj.* of the first quality.

first-class ('klâs), *adj.* of the highest excellence, rank, or quality.

First-day ('dā), *n.* the name given to Sunday by the Society of Friends.

first-fruits ('frūts), *n.pl.* the first gatherings of the produce of the season; the first profits of any office or undertaking.

first-hand ('hand), *adj.* obtained direct from the producer or grower.

first-ling ('ling), *n.* the first-born; first produced.

first-ly ('li), *adv.* in the first place.

first-mate ('māt), *n.* in the merchant service, the officer next in rank to the captain.

first-rate ('rāt), *adj.* of the highest excellence; having the highest quality or character: *n.* a warship of the first class: *adv.* excellently.

firth, same as frith.

fis-cal (fis'kâl), *adj.* pertaining to the exchequer or public revenues; financial: *n.* a treasurer; an attorney-general.

fish (fish), *n.* [*pl.* fish, fishes ('ez)], a vertebrate, cold-blooded aquatic animal furnished with permanent gills; the flesh of fish used as food; a machine for hoisting an anchor; a piece of wood fastened to another to strengthen it; one of the signs (Pisces) of the zodiac; one of the heraldic charges: *v.t.* to search in quest of fish; catch (fish); seek for and bring to light; draw up; strengthen by spars: *v.i.* to try to catch fish; seek to gain or obtain something by artifice or indirect methods.

fish-beam ('bēm), *n.* a beam of timber bulging downwards.

fish-block ('blok), *n.* a hoisting-block for raising the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale.

fish-dav-it ('dav-it), *n.* a strong spar, or crane, for fishing the anchor.

fish-er ('ėr), *n.* one who fishes; a mammal allied to the weasel.

fish-er-man (-mân), *n.* one whose occupation is to catch fish; a fishing-smack.

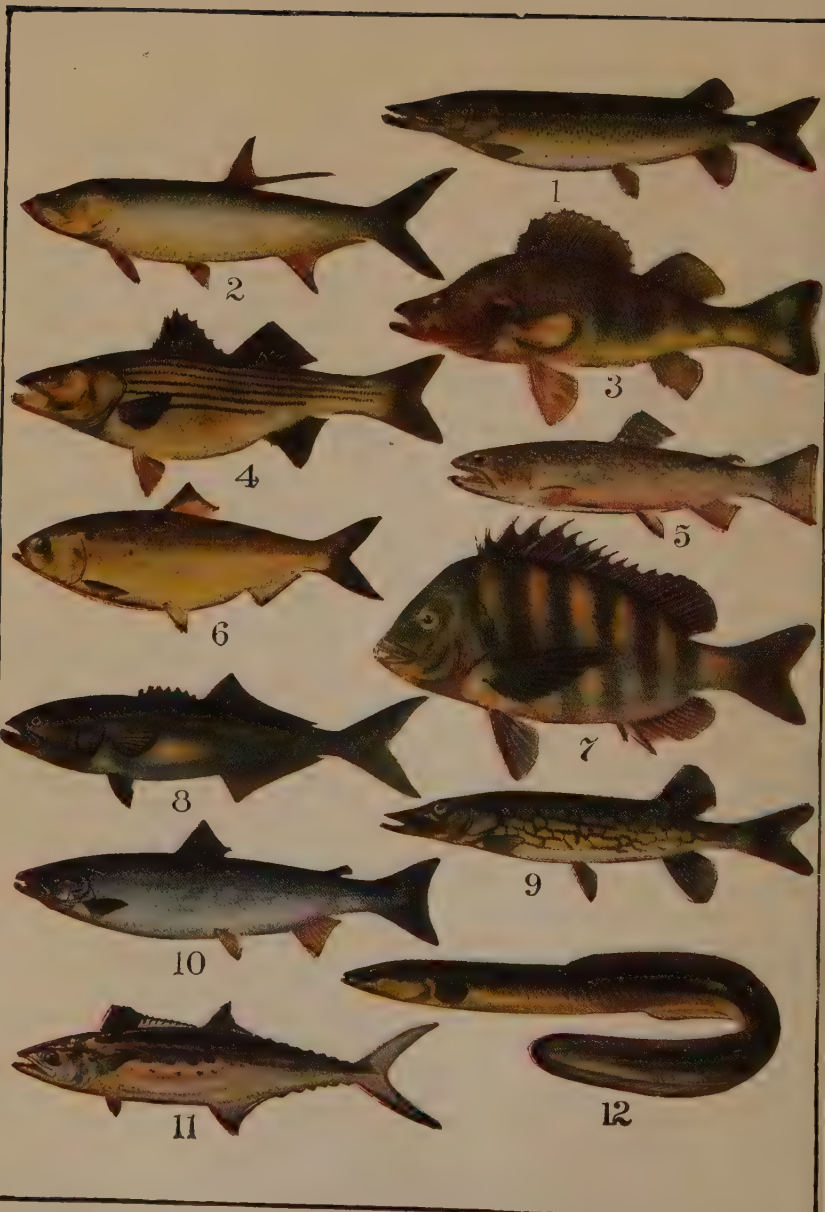
fish-er-y ('ėr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fisheries (-iz)], the business of catching fish; a fishing-ground; the right to fish at a particular time or ground.

fish-garth ('gärth), *n.* a fish-weir.

fish-gig ('gig), *n.* a pronged instrument for spearing fish. Also fizgig.

fish-glue ('glōō), *n.* isinglass.

fish-hawk ('hawk), *n.* the osprey.



AMERICAN FRESH AND SALT WATER FISH

1. Muskellunge. 2. Tarpon. 3. Yellow perch. 4. Striped bass. 5. Brook trout. 6. Shad. 7. Sheepshead. 8. Blue fish. 9. Pickerel. 10. Land-locked salmon. 11. Spanish mackerel. 12. Common eel.

fish-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fishy.

fish-ing ('ing), *n.* the art, sport, or business of taking fish; a fishing-ground; the operation of hoisting an anchor up to the gunwale of a vessel.

fish-joint ('joint), *n.* a pair of iron plates for fastening the ends of two rails together.

fish-maw ('maw), *n.* the sound of a fish.

fish-mon-ger ('mung-gĕr), *n.* one who sells fish.

fish-sound ('sound), *n.* the swimming or air-bladder of a fish.

fish-tor-pe-do (-tôr-pē'dō), *n.* a submarine torpedo somewhat resembling a fish in shape.

fish-weir ('wēr), *n.* a dam for stopping or preserving fish.

fish-wife ('wif), *n.* a woman who retails fish. Also fishwoman.

fish-y ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, abounding in, or like, fish; dull; vacant; questionable; incredible.

fis-sate (fis'āt), *adj.* deeply cleft.

fis-si-, *prefix,* meaning *cleft,* occurring in various scientific words, as *fissi*-parous, propagating or multiplying by fission.

fis-sile (fis'il), *adj.* capable of being split: said of rocks.

fis-sion (fish'un), *n.* the act of cleaving or splitting up into parts; the spontaneous division of a simple organism into two parts, each of which becomes a new individual.

fis-sip-a-rous, see fissi.

fis-si-ped (fis'i-ped), *adj.* having the toes separated: *n.* an animal with cloven feet, as the cats, dogs, &c.

fis-sure (fish'ūr), *n.* a cleft or crack; a narrow opening; furrow: *v.t.* to make an opening in: *v.i.* to crack.

fist (fist), *n.* the hand when closed or clenched: *v.t.* to grip or strike with the fist.

fis-tic (fis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.

fis-ti-cuffs ('ti-kufs), *n.* a combat with the fists; boxing.

fis-tu-la ('tū-lă), *n.* a deep pipe-like ulcer.

fis-tu-lose (-lōs), *adj.* of the nature of a fistula; hollow like a pipe. Also fistulous.

fit (fit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fitted, *p.pr.* fitting], to make fit or suitable; adapt; accommodate to anything; qualify; adjust; equip; benefit: *v.i.* to be proper or suitable: *n.* adaptation of one thing to another; suitability: *adj.* [*comp.* fitter, *supcrl.* fittest], convenient; suitable; prepared; qualified.

Syn. accommodate, adapt, adjust, suit.

fit (fit), *n.* a sudden attack of disease attended with convulsions, and often with loss of consciousness; a temporary mental paroxysm, or attack of pain or illness; caprice.

fitch (fitsh), *n.* the pole-cat; the fur of the pole-cat.

fit-ful (fit'fool), *adj.* capricious; spasmodic.

fit-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a fitful manner.

fit-ly (fit'li), *adv.* suitably; properly.

fit-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fit.

fit-ter ('ĕr), *n.* one who adjusts pipes, or puts the parts of a machine together; one who fits on and shapes an article of dress.

fit-ting ('ing), *p.adj.* suitable; appropriate: *n.pl.* the necessary fixtures, &c., of a house or shop.

fitz (fitz), *n.* a Norman French surname signifying the son of.

five (fīv), *adj.* consisting of 4 and 1; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 4 and 1: *pl.* a game resembling tennis.

five-fold ('fold), *adj.* five times as much or as great; multiplied by 5.

fix (fiks), *v.t.* to make fast, secure, or stable; direct steadily; set or place permanently; adjust; transfix; deprive of volatility; predispose: *v.i.* to become solid or firm; settle down: *n.* an awkward situation quandary.

Syn. determine, establish, settle.

fix-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of fixing; stability; absence of volatility; reduction from a fluid to a solid state.

fix-a-tive ('ă-tiv), *n.* something that serves to fix, as a mordant.

fixed (fikst), *p.adj.* firm; lasting; settled; permanent; stable; established; resolute; not volatile.

fixed bod-y (bod'i), *n.* a substance not readily volatilized, as a fixed oil.

fix-ed-ly (fiks'ed-li), *adv.* steadily; firmly.

fix-ed-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being fixed; absence of volatility.

fixed star (stär), *n.* a star which retains relatively the same position in the heavens.

fix-ing (fiks'ing), *n.* the act of making firm, or rendering permanent; the act of adjusting or amending; a cast to carry a shaft-bearing: *pl.* ornaments, outfit, apparatus, &c.

fix-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* stability; permanence.

fix-ture (fiks'tūr), *n.* that which is firmly fixed; an article of furniture fixed to a house and regarded as part of it.

fiz-gig (fiz'gig), *n.* a firework made of damp powder; a flirting, giddy girl.

fizz (fiz), *n.* a hissing noise; an effervescent beverage, as sparkling champagne: *v.i.* to make a fizzing noise. Also fizzle.

fiz-zle (fiz'l), *v.i.* to make a hissing noise; to fail ignominiously: *n.* a harassed condition; a humiliating failure.

fjeld (fyeld), *n.* a lofty barren tableland. [Norwegian]

fjord, same as fiord.

flab-ber-gast (flab'ĕr-gâst), *v.t.* to confound; astonish.

flab-bi-ly (flab'i-li), *adv.* in a flabby manner.

flab-bi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being flabby.

flab-by ('i), *adj.* easily shaking or yielding to the touch; lacking muscle; mentally or physically feeble.

fla-bel-late (-bel'āt), *adj.* fan-shaped.

fla-bel-lum (flă-bel'um), *n.* [*pl.* flabella ('ă)], a large fan carried by the Pope's attendants; in the Greek Church, a fan used to drive away flies from the chalice during the celebration of the eucharist.

flac-cid (flak'sid), *adj.* flabby; weak.

flac-cid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being flaccid.

flag (flag), *n.* a piece of cloth or bunting on which usually some device is wrought, used as a standard, ensign, signal, &c.; a plant of the genus Iris; a flagstone: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flagged, *p.pr.* flagging], to become weary; lose vigor; hang down: *v.t.* signal with a flag; pave with flagstones.

flag-el-lant (flaj'el-ânt), *adj.* using a whip or scourge: *n.* one who scourges himself for religious discipline.

flag-el-la-ta (-ā'tă), *n.pl.* a class of infusorians with whip-like appendages.

flag-el-late ('el-āt), *v.t.* to whip: *adj.* having whip-like processes.

flage-o-let (flaj'o-let), *n.* a musical instrument of the flute class.

flag-ging (flag'ing), *n.* a pavement of flagstones.

fla-gi-tious (fla-jish'us), *adj.* atrocious; wicked; highly criminal.

flag of-fi-cer (of'i-sĕr), *n.* an admiral.

flag-on (flag'un), *n.* a large drinking vessel with a narrow mouth.

fla-grant (flā'grânt), *adj.* openly wicked; heinous; glaring; notorious.

fla-gran-te de-lic-to (-gran'tē dē-lik'tō), in the very act [L.].

flag-stone ('stōn), *n.* a large flat paving stone.

flail (flāl), *n.* a wooden instrument for threshing wheat, &c., by hand.

flake (flāk), *n.* a small film of anything loosely held together, as snow; a thin scaly piece of anything; a carnation with a single color in stripes on a white ground: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form into flakes; scale or peel off.

flake-white ('whīt), *n.* pure white lead.

flak-y ('i), *adj.* consisting of flakes or layers.

flam (flam), *n.* a falsehood; freak; blarney; false pretense.

flam-beau ('bō), *n.* [*pl.* flambeaux ('bōz)], a lighted torch; a large ornamental candlestick.

flam-boy-ant (-boi'ânt), *adj.* denoting a florid or showy style, especially as deficient in good taste; denoting the French Pointed Gothic, characterized by flame-like tracery.

flame (flām), *n.* burning gas or vapor; ardor of temper or passion; glow of imagination; excitement; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to heat; excite: *v.i.* to burst into flame; blaze.
Syn. flare, flash, glare.

fla-men (flā'men), *n.* one of fifteen priests in ancient Rome devoted to the service of a special deity.

flam-ing (flām'ing), *adj.* giving forth flames; blazing; causing excitement; violent.

fla-min-go (flâ-min'gō), *n.* a long-legged, web-footed, red-colored bird.

fla-min-go-plant (-plant), *n.* a handsome hothouse plant belonging to the arum family.

flam-mule (flam'ūl), *n.* a little flame, especially the small flame symbolizing Chinese and Japanese deities.

flange (flanj), *n.* a raised or projecting rim for preventing a wheel slipping, or as an attachment: *v.t.* to attach a flange to.

flank (flangk), *n.* the fleshy part of of an animal between the ribs and hip; the side of an army, regiment, or building; that part of a fortification constructed to defend another: *v.t.* to attack or turn the flank or side of (an army); guard on the flank: *v.i.* to border or touch (with *on*): *adj.* pertaining to, or cut from, the flank.

flank-er ('ēr), *n.* one of a body of troops thrown out to protect a line of march; a projecting fortification to protect the flank of an assailing body.

flan-nel (flan'el), *n.* a soft-textured, loosely-worn cloth with a light nap.

flan-neled ('eld), *adj.* covered in flannel.

flan-nel-et (-et), *n.* a soft cotton material resembling flannel.

flap (flap), *n.* anything broad and flexible hanging loosely, and fastened on one side; the motion or noise of anything broad and flat; a slap; the tail of a coat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flapped], let fall; move backwards and forwards rapidly: *v.i.* to move, as wings, with noise.

flap-jack ('jak), *n.* a pancake or griddle cake.

flap-per ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, flaps; a flipper; a name for a girl in her teens.

flare (flār), *n.* a large, unsteady, glaring light: *v.i.* to burn with a broad, unsteady light; be offensively showy in dress.

flare-back (flār'bak), *n.* a reverse outburst of flame from a furnace; figuratively, an abrupt reversal of policy or method.

flash (flash), *n.* a sudden, quick, transitory blaze or light; sudden outburst, as of merriment, wit or passion; a short, transient state; a body of water driven by violence; a sluice above a shoal on navigable rivers for easing the water for the passage of boats: *v.t.* to cause to act, burst, or appear suddenly; cover with a thin coating of colored glass: *v.i.* to shine with a sudden, quick, transient blaze or light; act, or burst forth, suddenly; gleam; splash: *adj.* pertaining to thieves or their language; cheap and gaudy; sham; vulgarly ostentatious or showy.

flash light (-līt), *n.* a momentary, brilliant light for taking photographs.

flash-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a flashy manner.

flash-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* gaudiness.

flash-ing ('ing), *n.* a name for various operations in glass-making: *pl.* pieces of lead or other metal used as a cap-joint to keep roofs, &c., watertight: *adj.* emitting flashes.

flash-ing-point (-point), *n.* the temperature below the burning-point, at which the vapor of a volatile liquid will ignite and explode: used as a test for illuminants.

flash-y ('i), *adj.* brilliant, but empty; gaudy.

flask (flăsk), *n.* a small bottle; a vessel, usually metal or leather, for holding powder or shot.

flat (flat), *adj.* level; even; smooth; prostrate; horizontal; insipid; positive; downright; low: said of prices; dull: said of sales; without interest; wanting relief or prominence: said of figures in painting; sounded below the true pitch: *n.* a level or extended plain; a shallow; shoal; story or floor of a house; the broad or plane part of a thing; surface without relief or prominence; depression in thought or language; a musical sign (♭) which lowers the succeeding note half a tone; one of the halves of a scene which meet in the middle of the stage of a theater; a person easily duped: *adv.* in a level or prostrate position.

flat-fish ('fish), *n.* any fish with a compressed body, having its eyes situated on one side, and the under side colorless, as the sole.

flat-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being flat; evenness; insipidity.

flat-ten ('n), *v.t.* to lay flat; make level or even; beat down; depress; make dull, insipid, or tasteless; lower in tone: *v.i.* to become flat or level; become insipid.

flat-ter ('ĕr), *v.t.* to gain over or please by complimentary speech; soothe; persuade; raise false hopes or expectations: *v.i.* to employ flattery.

flat-ter-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* pleasing to pride or vanity; fallacious; partial.

flat-ter-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* flatteries (-iz)], insincere complimentary speech; adulation; false praise.

flat-ting ('ing), *n.* the act or process of making flat or smooth; the process of rolling metal into sheets by cylindrical pressure; the sounding of a note below the true pitch; a method of house painting by which the paint appears lusterless; a coat of size laid over gilding to protect it.

flat-u-lence ('ū-lens), *n.* distension of the stomach, caused by gases generated within it; emptiness; conceit. Also flatulency.

flat-u-lent ('ū-lent), *adj.* affected with, or tending to produce, flatulence; pretentious; conceited.

flat-wise ('wīz), *adv.* with the flat side downwards.

flaunt (flânt and flawnt), *v.i.* to make an ostentatious display in dress: *v.t.* behave or exhibit pertly or impudently: *n.* the act of flaunting; a boast; brag.

flav, *prefix,* occurring in various scientific compound words, meaning *yellow.* Also flavi, flavo.

fla-vor (flā'vĕr), *n.* a particular smell or taste: *v.t.* to impart a flavor to.

fla-vor-ing (-ing), *n.* an essence or extract for giving a flavor to anything.

flaw (flaw), *n.* a blemish; inherent defect; crack: *v.t.* to make a flaw in; crack.

flax (flaks), *n.* a plant of the genus Linum, the fiber of which is spun into linen cloth.

flax-en ('en), *adj.* resembling, or made of, flax; of golden color: said of the hair. Also flaxy.

flax-seed ('sēd), *n.* linseed.

flay (flā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flayed, *p.pr.* flaying], to strip off; skin; torture.

flea (flē), *n.* a small blood-sucking insect of the genus Pulex, remarkable for its agility and annoying from its irritating bite.

flea-bane ('bān), *n.* a plant of the aster family.

flea-bite ('bīt), *n.* the bite of a flea; the red spot it causes; a trifling wound or trouble; a very small quantity.

fleak-ing (flēk'ing), *n.* a light covering of reeds under the thatch of a house.

fleam (flēm), *n.* a lancet for bleeding cattle.

fleck (flek), *n.* a streak or spot: *v.t.* to streak or spot; variegate.

flec-tion. Same as flexion.

fledge (flej), *v.i.* to acquire the full plumage or feathers necessary for flight.

fledg-ling ('ling), *n.* a young bird just fledged.

flee (flē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* fled, *p.pr.* fleeing], to run away from; avoid: *v.i.* to hasten away from danger; scatter; disappear.

fleece (flēs), *n.* the whole wool shorn from a sheep at one time: *v.t.* to deprive of the wool or fleece; strip; plunder by injustice or fraud; cover with, or as with, a fleece.

fleece-wool ('wool), *n.* wool cut from a living animal.

fleec-y ('i), *adj.* resembling a fleece; woolly.

fleer (flēr), *n.* mockery or contempt expressed in words or gesture: *v.i.* to mock or sneer; grin contemptuously.

fleet (flēt), *adj.* swift; rapid; nimble: *n.* a company of warships or merchant vessels: *v.t.* to move or pass rapidly over; skim: *v.i.* to fly swiftly; hasten.

fleet-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* passing quickly.

flense (flens), *v.t.* to cut up and strip the blubber from: said of a whale or seal. Also flench, flinch.

flesh (flesh), *n.* that part of an animal body underlying the skin, and composed of soft muscular tissue; animal food; pulp of fruit, &c.; the body: as opposed to soul; human nature or race; carnal state or appetites; present life; kindred: *adj.* resembling flesh in color or appearance: *v.t.* to satiate or glut; inure or harden by practice; initiate; make familiar with.

flesh-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* corpulence.

flesh-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* carnality.

flesh-ly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to the body; corporeal; human; carnal; lascivious: *adv.* carnally.

flesh-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* fleshier, *superl.* fleshiest], full of flesh; plump; corpulent; succulent; gross.

Fletch-er-ism (fletch'er-ism), *n.* a system of diet in which the food is thoroughly masticated. Named after Howard Fletcher, its advocate.

fleur-de-lis (flōōr-de-lē'), *n.* [*pl.* fleurs-de-lis], the royal bearing or emblem of France; the name for various species of iris.

flew, *p.t.* of fly.

flex (fleks), *v.t.* to bend.

flex-i-bil-i-ty (fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being flexible. Also flexibleness.

flex-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* easily bent; pliant; yielding to persuasion. Also flexile.

Syn. pliable, ductile, supple.

Ant. (see inflexible).

flex-ion (flek'shun), *n.* the act or process of bending; a curve; grammatical variation of a word; inflection.

flex-or (fleks'ẽr), *n.* a muscle that acts in bending the joints: opposed to extensor.

flex-ure ('ūr), *n.* the act of bending; the part bent; a curve or fold; joint.

flick (flik), *n.* a light, quick stroke, as with a whip: *v.t.* to whip lightly.

flick-er ('ẽr), *v.i.* to move with an unsteady and quick motion; flutter with the wings: *n.* an unsteady light or movement; the golden-winged woodpecker of North America.

flick-er-ing (-ing), *n.* the state of burning unsteadily.

fli-er (flī'ẽr), *n.* one who flies, or flees; a fugitive; that part of a machine that regulates and equalizes motion; an essay or feeler: *pl.* a straight flight of steps.

flies, *pl.* of fly.

flight (flīt), *n.* the act, process, manner, or power of flying; hasty departure; birds flying together, or produced in the same season; a soaring forth; extravagant sally; the distance traveled by a projectile; a shower or volley; a series of steps.

flight-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* capriciously.

flight-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being flighty.

flight-y ('i), *adj.* changeful; capricious; extravagant in fancy; wild; giddy.

flim-si-ly (flim'zi-li), *adv.* in a flimsy manner.

flim-si-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being flimsy.

flim-sy ('zi), *n.* [*pl.* flimsies ('ziz)], a thin manifold paper, especially that used for making reporting copies; a bank-note: *adj.* unsubstantial; thin; weak; ineffective.

flinch (flinch), *v.i.* to shrink or draw back, as from pain, danger, &c.: *n.* the act of flinching.

flin-der (flin'dĕr), *n.* a splinter; fragment.

fling (fling), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flung, *p.pr.* flinging], to throw or hurl; drive by violence; scatter; cast to the ground: *v.i.* to flounce; throw out the legs violently: *n.* the act of throwing or casting; a sneer or gibe; kick or leap; unrestrained pleasure; dash; a Highland dance.

flint (flint), *n.* a variety of quartz; a flint implement; anything proverbially hard.

flint-lock ('lok), *n.* an old form of gun in which the powder was ignited by a spark from a stroke of flint on steel.

flint-y ('i), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, flint; hard; obdurate.

flip (flip), *n.* a liquor composed of beer, spirit, sugar, &c.; a short quick stroke; a flick: *v.t.* to jerk with the fingers; strike with a short quick blow.

flip-flap ('flap), *n.* the noise caused by something flapping: *adv.* with a flapping sound.

flip-pan-cy (flip'ăn-si), *n.* pertness; thoughtless talkativeness.

flip-pant ('ănt), *adj.* characterized by thoughtless levity of speech, or pertness.

flip-per ('ĕr), *n.* a broad fin, arm, or paddle used in swimming, as that of the whale, seal, or turtle.

flirt (flĕrt), *v.t.* to move to and fro with a short rapid action; throw with a quick elastic motion: *v.i.* make love from mere amusement; coquette: *n.* a coquette; a sudden jerk or toss.

flir-ta-tion (flĕr-tā'shun), *n.* the act of flirting.

flir-ta-tious ('shus), *adj.* inclined to flirt.

flir-ting ('ting), *n.* coquetry: *adj.* coquettish.

flit (flit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flitted, *p.pr.* flitting], to remove (a thing) from one house to another [Scotch]: *v.i.* to pass lightly and swiftly along; fly away; skim; migrate.

flitch (flich), *n.* the side of a hog salted and cured.

flit-ter-mouse (flit'ĕr-mous), *n.* a bat.

flit-ting (flit'ing), *n.* the act of flying or moving lightly and swiftly; a removal.

float (flōt), *v.t.* to cause to rest or be conveyed on the surface of a liquid; convey without effort or will; to start, sell, or dispose of; smooth or level plaster with a float: *v.i.* to be buoyed up on the surface of a liquid or gaseous fluid; move lightly or glide without apparent effort; drift about: *n.* anything that floats on the surface of a liquid or buoys up something; a raft; the cork or quill used in angling; a ball-cock; a plasterer's tool for spreading and smoothing; the water-gauge of a steam-boiler.

float-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, floats; a voter not belonging to any particular party.

float-ing, *p.adj.* swimming, or buoyed up, on the surface of a liquid; free to move about; circulating; not fixed or settled; ready for use: *n.* the act or state of anything that floats.

floc-cil-la-tion (flok-sil-ā'shun), *n.* the picking of bed-clothes by a delirious patient: regarded as a serious symptom.

floc-cose (flok'ōs), *adj.* covered with soft hair or wool; woolly.

floc-cu-lence ('ū-lens), *n.* the state of being floculent.

NORTH AMERICAN WILD FLOWERS

1. Violet. 2. Wake robin 3 Fringed gentian. 4. Day lily. 5. Smooth rose. 6. Lady's slipper. 7. Marsh marigold. 8. Jack in the pulpit. 9. Phlox.

floc-cu-lent ('ū-lent), *adj.* woolly.

floc-cu-lus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* flocculi (-lī)], a small flake; a small tuft of down or woollike hair.

floc-cus ('us), *n.* [*pl.* flocci ('sī)], the long tuft of hair which terminates the tail of certain quadrupeds, as the lion; the down on an unfledged bird.

flock (flok), *n.* a company or collection of sheep or birds; a congregation; crowd; a lock of wool; fibrous material used for stuffing upholstery, &c.: *v.i.* to come together in a flock; assemble.
Syn. brood, covey, bevy, swarm.

floe (flō), *n.* a large flat mass of floating ice.

flog (flog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flogged, *p.pr.* flogging], to whip; chastise; to lash (the water) with the line in angling.

flog-ging ('ing), *n.* a whipping.

flood (flud), *n.* a great flow of water; inundation; the deluge; high tide; the sea; an abundant supply or outpouring of anything: *v.t.* to deluge; inundate; overflow.

flood-gate ('gāt), *n.* a gate in a water-way, which when opened allows the water to escape when at a certain height.

flood-tide ('tīd), *n.* the rising tide.

floor (flōr), *n.* the bottom surface of a room or house, on which one treads; story; a level suite of rooms; any smooth or level area; pavement; the part of a legislative chamber occupied by the members: *v.t.* to cover with a floor; put to silence; strike down.

floor-age ('ej), *n.* the area of a floor.

floor-er ('ēr), *n.* a knock-down blow; an unanswerable question or argument.

floor-ing ('ing), *n.* materials for floors; floors collectively; pavement.

flop (flop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* flopper, *p.pr.* flopping], to strike frequently; unfold with a jerk: *v.i.* to plump down; fall loosely and flatly: *n.* the sound caused by a soft flat body coming suddenly in contact with the ground: *adv.* suddenly.

flo-ra (flō'rā), *n.* the wild plants of a particular region, district, or geological period; a description of such plants.

flo-ral ('rāl), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of, flowers.

flo-ral en-vel-ope (en'vel-ōp), *n.* the corolla and calyx of a flower.

flo-re-a-ted ('re-ā-ted), *adj.* ornamented with floral decorations. Also floriated.

flo-res-cence (flō-res'ens), *n.* the flowering of a plant.

flo-res-cent ('sent), *adj.* breaking into flower; blossoming.

flo-ret ('ret), *n.* a little flower.

flo-re-tum ('rē-tum), *n.* a botanical garden specially devoted to flowers.

flo-ri-cul-tu-ral (-ri-kul'tūr-āl), *adj.* pertaining to floriculture.

flo-ri-cul-ture ('ri-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of flowers.

flo-ri-cul-tur-ist ('tūr-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in floriculture.

flor-id (flor'id), *adj.* bright in color; brilliant with decorations; profusely embellished.

flor-id-ly (-li), *adv.* in a florid manner.

flor-in ('in), *n.* a European silver coin, ranging in value in different countries from 40 to 50 cents.

flo-rist (flō'rist), *n.* one who cultivates flowers for pleasure, or sells them for profit.

floss (flos), *n.* floss-silk; the soft, downy, silken substance in the husks of certain plants; the slag on the surface of molten iron in a puddling-furnace.

floss-silk ('silk), *n.* an inferior untwisted soft silk.

floss-y ('i), *adj.* like floss; downy.

float-age, flot-age (flōt'ej), *n.* things that float, as drift-wood; the capacity of anything to float.

flo-ta-tion (flō-tā'shun), *n.* the act or state of floating.

flo-til-la (-til'ā), *n.* a fleet of small vessels.

flot-sam (flot'sām), *n.* goods lost in shipwreck, and found floating upon the sea. Also flotson.

flounce (flouns), *n.* a narrow piece of cloth sewed to the skirt of a dress or petticoat, with the lower border loose and spreading; a sudden jerk or movement of the body, indicative of impatience: *v.t.* to furnish or trim with flounces: *v.i.* to throw about the limbs and body.

flounc-ing ('ing), *n.* material for flounces.

floun-der (floun'dēr), *v.i.* to struggle, roll, or proceed with difficulty, as an animal in the mire: *n.* a flat sea-fish; a bootmaker's tool.

flour (flour), *n.* the fine meal of ground wheat or other grain; a fine soft powder: *v.t.* to sprinkle flour upon.

flour-ish (flur'ish), *v.i.* to prosper or thrive; be vigorous; be copious or flowery in language; embellish; *v.t.* swing about or brandish; give flourishes to; *n.* a figure formed by lines or strokes fancifully drawn; the act of brandishing; a musical passage intended only for display; ostentatious parade.

Syn. prosper, thrive.
Ant. (see decay).

flour-ish-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* prosperous; thriving; vigorous; ostentatious.

flour-y (flour'i), *adj.* resembling, consisting of, or covered with, flour.

flout (flout), *v.t.* to insult; treat contemptuously; jeer: *v.i.* to scoff; sneer: *n.* an insult; scoff.

flow (flō), *v.i.* to run or spread, as water; circulate; glide; rise, as the tide; melt; issue forth: *v.t.* to overflow or inundate: *n.* a current or stream; copiousness; the rise of the tide.

flow-er (flou'ēr), *n.* that part of a plant which contains the reproductive organs; a blossom; the best, or choicest, part of anything; the prime; an ornamental expression: *pl.* a light powdery substance obtained by sublimation: *v.i.* to put forth flowers; blossom or bloom: *v.t.* ornament or cover with flowers.

flow-er-et (-et), *n.* a little flower.

flow-er-y ('ēr-i), *adj.* abounding, or adorned, with flowers; highly figurative or embellished.

flow-ing (flō'ing), *p.adj.* moving or pouring forth, as a stream; copious; fluent; hanging loosely or swaying.

flown, *p.p.* of fly.

fluc-tu-ate (fluk'tū-āt), *v.i.* to roll to and fro, as a wave; undulate; rise and fall; be irresolute or wavering.

flue (flū), *n.* a pipe or passage to convey away smoke, hot air, &c.; soft downy matter; fluff.

flu-en-cy (flū'en-si), *n.* the quality of being fluent.

flu-ent ('ent), *adj.* possessing readiness and ease of speech; voluble; eloquent.

Syn. flowing, glib, lively, unembarrassed, ready.
Ant. (see hesitating).

flue-y ('i), *adj.* like flue; fluffy.

fluff (fluf), *n.* light down or fur nap; a flash; puff: *v.t.* to spread out, as feathers.

fluff-i-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being fluffy.

fluff-y ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or covered with, fluff; feathery.

flu-id (flū'id), *adj.* liquid or gaseous: *n.* a substance the particles of which are readily separable.

Syn. gas, liquid.

flu-id-i-ty (-id'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being fluid.

fluke (flūk), *n.* the broad part of an anchor which is fixed into the ground; a flounder; a parasitic disease in sheep; a variety of potato; one of the two lobes of a whale's tail; a lucky chance stroke in billiards: *v.i.* to score by a lucky stroke; use the flukes in swimming: said of a whale.

fluk-y ('i), *adj.* like a fluke; obtained by chance.

flume (flūm), *n.* a channel for the conveyance of water.

flum-mer-y (flum'er-i), *n.* a jelly made of flour; blancmange; insipidity; humbug.

flung, *p.t. & p.p.* of fling.

flunk (flungk), *n.* a complete failure: *v.i.* to fail completely; retire through fear.

flunk-y ('i), *n.* [*pl.* flunkies ('iz)], a liveried servant: used contemptuously; a toady; snob. Also flunkey.

flunk-y-ism ('i-izm), *n.* the characteristics of a flunky. Also flunkeyism.

flu-o-resce (flōō-o-res'), *v.i.* to exhibit fluorescence.

flu-o-res-cence ('ens), *n.* the quality existing in certain transparent bodies of giving off under the action of light a color differing from their own; the property possessed by certain substances of becoming luminous when exposed to X-rays or other forms of radiant energy.

flu-o-res-cent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to fluorescence; possessing the capacity of fluorescing.

flu-or-ic (-or'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, fluorine.

flu-o-ride ('o-rīd), *n.* a compound of fluorine with a metallic base.

flu-o-rine ('o-rin), *n.* an elementary gaseous body allied to chlorine.

flu-or-o-scope (flōō'ĕr-o-skōp), *n.* a device for use in making X-ray examinations on a screen covered with fluorescent material.

flu-or-spar ('ĕr-spär), *n.* a transparent or semi-transparent mineral, composed of fluoride of calcium. Also fluorite.

flur-ry (flur'i), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* flurried, *p.pr.* flurrying], to agitate, confuse, or bewilder: *n.* sudden commotion or excitement; hurry; a sudden gust.

flush (flush), *v.t.* to cause to blush; excite; clean out with a rush of water; drive from cover: said of game birds: *v.i.* to blush; glow: *n.* a sudden rush of water; flow of blood to the face; sudden excitement or impulse; a flock of game birds put to sudden flight; abundance; bloom; growth; a hand of cards all of the same suit; a bog or morass: *adj.* level with the surface; quite full; abundant; plentifully supplied with money; vigorous: *adv.* so as to be level.

flush deck (dek), *n.* a deck level from stem to stern.

flush-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of cleansing out by a copious flow of water; a glow of red in the face.

flus-ter (flus'tĕr), *v.t.* to confuse or agitate; hurry: *n.* agitation or confusion; excitement.

flute (flūt), *n.* a tubular wind-instrument furnished with finger-holes and keys; a long channel or groove cut in the shaft of a column; crimping or furrowing: *v.t.* to sound a flute; form parallel grooves or channel in; crimp or furrow.

flu-ted ('ted), *adj.* having parallel grooves; having the tone or quality of a flute.

flu-ti-na (-tē'nă), *n.* a kind of accordion.

flu-ting (flū'ting), *n.* a channel or groove; fluted work; a flute-shaped crimp.

flut-ist ('tist), *n.* a performer on the flute.

flut-ter (flut'ĕr), *v.i.* to move or flap the wings rapidly; move rapidly and irregularly; be in agitation or uncertainty: *v.t.* to throw into confusion: *n.* a quick and irregular motion; vibration; state of excitement or anxiety.

flut-ter-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a water-wheel connected with a chute.

flu-ty (flū'ti), *adj.* flute-like in tone.

flu-vi-al (flū'vi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, growing or living in, or caused by, rivers. Also fluvatile.

flux (fluks), *n.* any flow or issue of matter; flow of the tide; a substance added to assist in the reduction of a metal by fusion: *v.t.* to melt or fuse.

flux-ion (fluk'shun), *n.* the act of flowing or melting; matter that flows: *pl.* in mathematics, the analysis of infinitely small variable quantities.

fly (flī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* flew, *p.p.* flown, *p.pr.* flying], to move through, or

rise in, the air with wings; pass swiftly; be driven through the air; move rapidly; run away; part with violence; burst; fade: *v.t.* to avoid or shun; cause to fly or float in the air; flutter: *n.* [*pl.* flies (flīz)], a two-winged insect of many species, including the housefly, *Musca domestica;* an artificial fly used in angling; a disease in turnips; a hackney carriage: *adj.* wide awake.

fly-blow ('blō), *n.* the egg or larva of a fly: *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.p.* flyblown, *p.pr.* flyblowing], to lay eggs in meat, &c., and taint it.

fly-catch-er ('kach-ēr), *n.* a bird that catches flies on the wing.

fly-ing ('ing), *n.* the action of the verb *to fly: p.adj.* adapted for flight; floating; waving; brief, or hurried.

fly-ing-bridge (-brij), *n.* a temporary bridge.

fly-ing-but-tress (-but'tres), *n.* an arched brace for strengthening and supporting a part of a building which rises above the rest.

fly-ing-fish (-fish), *n.* a fish with long pectoral fins, which has the power of sustaining itself in the air for a short time.

fly-ing-jib (-jib), *n.* a sail beyond the jib.

fly-leaf (flī'lēf), *n.* a blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book.

fly-wheel (flī'hwēl), *n.* a heavy wheel in a machine to regulate its motion.

foal (fōl), *n.* the young of a horse, ass, or camel: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of a mare, &c.

foam (fōm), *n.* the white substance formed on a liquid by violent agitation or fermentation; spume: *v.t.* to cause to foam: *v.i.* be enraged; froth.

fob (fob), *n.* a small pocket, especially for a watch; a short watch chain or ribbon: *v.t.* to cheat.

fo-cal (fō'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed at, a focus.

fo-cal dis-tance (dis'tăns), *n.* the distance between the optical center of a lens or mirror and the point where the rays converge.

fo-cus (fō'kus), *n.* [*pl.* focuses (-ez), foci ('si)], the point where a system of rays of light or heat meet after being reflected or refracted; any central point: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* focused, *p.pr.* focusing], to bring to a focus or center. Also focalize (-īz).

fod-der (fod'ĕr), *n.* food for horses, cattle, or sheep; a weight for lead = 21 cwt. (Also fother): *v.t.* to feed with fodder.

foe (fō), *n.* a personal enemy; ill-wisher; an adversary in war.

foehn (fōn), *n.* a warm, dry, Alpine wind, prevalent in Switzerland.

foe-man (fō'măn), *n.* [*pl.* foemen ('men)], an adversary in war.

fœ-tal (fē'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the fœtus.

fœt-i-cide ('i-sīd), *n.* the destruction of a fœtus in the womb; criminal abortion.

fœ-tus ('tus), *n.* the young of viviparous animals in the uterus.

fog (fog), *n.* condensed watery vapor near the surface of the sea or land; bewilderment; a cloud or haze obscuring a photographic plate; the aftermath of autumn; winter pasture: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fogged, *p.pr.* fogging], to become foggy.

fog-bank ('bangk), *n.* a dense mass of fog at sea, appearing like land in the distance.

fog-gi-ly (fog'i-li), *adv.* in a foggy manner; dimly.

fog-gi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being foggy.

fog-gy ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or filled with, fog; bewildered; obscure; obtuse.

fo-gy (fō'gi), *n.* [*pl.* fogies ('giz)], a person of old-fashioned or eccentric habits. Also fogey, fogie.

foh-at (fō'at), *n.* a term used in occultism to denote the connecting-link between mind and matter.

foi-ble (foi'bl), *n.* a failing or imperfection in character; the weakest part of the blade in a sword.

foil (foil), *v.t.* to baffle or frustrate; defeat: *n.* a long thin fencing weapon with a button on the end; the trail of hunted game; a thin plate, or sheet of metal; a contrast to set some-

thing off to advantage; a small arc in the tracery of a Gothic window, &c.

foist (foist), *v.t.* to place in wrongfully or surreptitiously; palm off slyly (with *in, into, upon*).

fold (fōld), *v.t.* to bend one part over another; inclose; wrap up; shut up in a pen or fold: *n.* a part bent or doubled over another; a plait; a pen for sheep; a bend of a stratum; flock of sheep; the Church.

fold-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, folds; a name for various instruments or contrivances for folding.

fol-de-rol (fol'de-rol), *n.* mere nonsense; an idle fancy or conceit; a silly trifle.

fold-ing ('ing), *n.* the act or process of doubling one part over another.

fold-ing-doors (-dōrz), *n.pl.* a pair of doors hung on opposite side-posts and meeting in the middle.

fo-li-a-ceous (fō'li-ā'shus), *adj.* resembling, shaped like, or having, leaves; consisting of thin plates or laminæ.

fo-li-age ('li-ej), *n.* leaves collectively; the artistic representation of leaves, flowers, &c., as in architectural decoration.

fo-li-ate ('li-āt), *adj.* leafy; in the shape of a leaf.

fo-li-a-ted ('li-ā-ted), *p.adj.* beaten, formed into, or covered with, thin plates; splitting into laminæ; decorated with leaf-like ornamentation.

fo-li-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of leafing; the act or process of beating a metal into thin plates; lamination; said of a mineral; the number of the leaves of a book.

fo-li-o (fō'li-ō), *n.* a book of the largest size formed by folding a sheet of paper once; a page of MS. or printed matter; the right and left hand pages of a ledger, &c.; in legal documents 72 words of MS., 100 words in congressional proceedings; a case for music, &c.: *adj.* having a sheet of paper folded once: *v.t.* to page.

fo-li-ole (fō'li-ōl), *n.* a leaflet.

fo-li-ose ('li-ōs), *adj.* resembling a leaf; covered with leaves.

folk (fōlk or fōk), *n.* people in general; nation or race; one's relatives.

folk-lore ('lōr), *n.* popular traditions, customs, beliefs, &c.

folk-song ('sông), *n.* a popular song or ballad, illustrative of the common life of the people.

folk-speech ('spēch), *n.* the language or dialect of uneducated people.

fol-li-cle (fol'i-kl), *n.* a seed-vessel; a very small tube or cavity; a simple gland.

fol-lic-u-lar (-ik'ū-lăr), *adj.* like a follicle.

fol-low (fol'ō), *v.t.* to go or come after; pursue; succeed in order; accompany; attend; espouse the opinions or cause of; imitate or conform to; watch or attend to closely; to practice: *v.i.* to go or come after another; result: *n.* a particular stroke in billiards or croquet.

Syn. succeed, ensue, imitate, copy, pursue.

fol-low-er (-ēr), *n.* one who follows another; a disciple, attendant, or dependent; one of the same sect or party; a maidservant's sweetheart.

Syn. partisan, disciple, adherent, retainer, pursuer, successor.

fol-low-ing ('ō-ing), *adj.* succeeding: *n.* vocation or calling; disciples or adherents collectively.

fol-ly (fol'i), *n.* [*pl.* follies ('iz)], want of understanding; foolishness; unbecoming conduct; criminal weakness; sin.

Syn. silliness, foolishness, imbecility.

Ant. (see wisdom).

fo-ment (fō-ment'), *v.t.* to bathe with warm or medicated liquids; excite; stir up or instigate.

fo-men-ta-tion (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of fomenting; warm or medicated liquids applied to a diseased part; incitement.

fo-men-ter (-men'tēr), *n.* one who instigates, or causes trouble.

fo-mes (fō'mez), *n.* [*pl.* fomites ('mi-tēz)], a porous substance, as wool, &c., capable of retain-

ing germs, and thus communicating contagion.

fond (fond), *adj.* affectionate; loving; ardently attached or devoted; partial to; injudiciously, foolishly indulgent (with *of*).
Syn. enamored, attached.
Ant. (see unfriendly).

fon-dle (fon'dl), *v.t.* to caress; treat with tenderness; handle tenderly: *v.i.* to exhibit fondness.

fon-dling ('dling), *n.* one who, or that which, is fondled.

font (font), *n.* a stone receptacle to hold the water used in baptizing; a complete assortment of a particular kind of type.

font-al ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a font.

fon-ta-nel (fon'tă-nel), *n.* one of the six open spaces in the skull of an infant; a seton.

food (fōōd), *n.* nutriment; material for eating; that which nourishes.

fool (fōōl), *n.* a person lacking in reason or intelligence; idiot; one who acts in a foolish manner; a victim or butt; a compound of crushed gooseberries with cream: *v.t.* to make a fool of; treat with contempt; disappoint.

fool-er-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fooleries (-iz)], habitual folly; absurd conduct or action.

fool-har-di-ness ('här-di-nes), *n.* a courage without sense.

fool-har-dy ('här-di), *adj.* foolishly bold; daringly rash; regardless of consequences.
Syn. venturesome, incautious, hasty, adventurous.
Ant. (see cautious).

fool-ing ('ing), *n.* foolish speech or conduct; buffoonery; banter; idle interference.

fool-ish ('ish), *adj.* acting without reason or judgment; weak-minded; silly; ridiculous; trifling; contemptible.
Syn. simple, brainless, absurd, ridiculous, nonsensical.
Ant. (see wise, discreet).

fool-ish-ly (-li), *adj.* in a foolish manner.

fool-ish-ness (-nes), *n.* folly.

fools-cap (fōōlz'kap), *n.* a size of paper about 17 in. × 14 in.: originally water-marked with the cap and bells formerly worn by professional jesters.

foot (foot), *n.* [*pl.* feet (fēt)], that part of the leg on which an animal walks or stands; the lower part, base, foundation, or end of anything; that part of a boot or stocking which receives the foot; a measure = 12 in.; infantry soldiers; a certain number of syllables constituting part of a verse: *v.t.* to add a foot to, as a stocking; add figures in a column, and place the total at the bottom: *v.i.* to dance; go on foot.

foot-ball ('bawl), *n.* a favorite college game, in which two parties try to pass a ball by carrying or kicking past opposite goals; a large ball of india rubber cased in leather used in this game.

foot-hold ('hōld), *n.* secure footing; a place where one may stand firmly.

foot-ing ('ing), *n.* ground or support for the feet; tread; a firm or assured position; dance; an entertainment given by a new employé, &c., to his fellow workmen; state or condition.

foot-lights ('līts), *n.* a row of lights near the front of a theater stage.

foot-man ('măn), *n.* [*pl.* footmen ('men)], a livery servant who attends a carriage, waits at table, &c.

foot-pad ('pad), *n.* a highwayman who robs on foot.

foot-pound ('pound), *n.* the unit of energy = work required to raise 1 lb. through a space of 1 ft.

foot-print ('print), *n.* the mark made by a foot.

foot-stalk ('stawk), *n.* the stem or petiole of a leaf.

foot-stool ('stōōl), *n.* a stool to rest the feet on.

foots (footz), *n.pl.* the sediment of oil or sugar.

fop (fop), *n.* a dandy; pretentious fool.
Syn. dude, beau, coxcomb, puppy, jackanapes.
Ant. (see gentleman).

fop-per-y (ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* fopperies (-iz)], dandyism.

fop-pish ('ish), *adj.* affected in dress and manners.

for (fôr), *prep.* in place of; on account of; for the sake of; notwithstanding; to the number or amount of: *conj.* because; since: *prefix,* meaning *thoroughly, before, greatly,* with a privative, or negative force.

for-age (for'ej), *n.* food for horses and cattle; a search for provisions: *v.i.* to wander about in search of provisions: *v.t.* to supply with forage.

for-ag-ing (-ing), *n.* the act of searching for forage.

fo-ra-men (fo-rā'men), *n.* [*pl.* foramina (-ram'i-nâ)], a short passage or opening, as in a bone, or ovule.

fo-ram-i-na-ted (-ram'i-nā-ted), *adj.* furnished with small holes or foramina. Also foraminate.

for-as-much (fôr-as-much'), *conj.* seeing or considering that.

for-ay (for'ā), *n.* a predatory expedition in border warfare: *v.t.* to plunder or ravage.

for-bade, *p.t.* of forbid.

for-bear (-bār'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forbore, *p.p.* forborne, *p.pr.* forbearing], to abstain from; excuse; spare: *v.i.* to restrain one's self; be patient: *n.* an ancestor. Also forebear. [Scotch.]

Syn. abstain, refrain, withhold.

for-bear-ance ('âns), *n.* patience; indulgence; self-command.

for-bid (-bid'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forbade, *p.p.* forbidden, forbid, *p.pr.* forbidding], to prohibit; command not to do; oppose.

for-bid-ding ('ing), *p.adj.* repellent; disagreeable; repulsive.

force (fôrs), *n.* active power; vigor; strength; energy; violence; power to persuade or convince; validity; legality; efficacy; meaning; troops; armament; a trained or organized body; unlawful violence to property or person; any cause that produces, or tends to produce, motion, or a change of motion, in a body; a waterfall: *v.t.* to compel; overpower by strength; impel; push; press; strain; cause to grow or ripen by artificial means: *v.i.* to endeavor.

Syn. vigor, dint, might, energy, power, army, host.

Ant. (see weakness).

forced (fôrst), *p.adj.* strained; affected.

force-ful ('ful), *adj.* having force; strong; potent.

force-meat (fôrs'mēt), *n.* meat chopped fine and seasoned.

for-ceps (fôr'seps), *n.* pincers or pliers for seizing and extracting anything.

for-ci-ble (fôr'si-bl), *adj.* characterized by mental or physical power; vigorous; violent.

for-ci-bly ('si-bli), *adv.* in a forcible manner; vigorously; violently.

ford (fôrd), *n.* a shallow part of a stream, &c., which can be crossed by men or animals: *v.t.* to wade through, or pass over without swimming.

fore, a *prefix* meaning *before, in front,* much used in composition: its meaning is usually self-evident.

fore and aft (âft), the entire length of a ship.

fore-arm (fôr'ärm), *n.* the arm between the wrist and elbow: *v.t.* to prepare for attack or resistance before the time of need.

fore-bear. See under forbear.

fore-bode (-bōd'), *v.i.* to presage, especially evil; feel a presentiment of: *v.i.* to foretell (evil).

fore-bow ('bō), *n.* the pommel of a saddle.

fore-cast ('kâst), *n.* a previous contrivance; foresight; prediction of the weather: *v.t.* (fôr-kast'), to plan or calculate beforehand; foresee; predict.

Syn. forethought, premeditation, prognostication.

fore-cas-tle (fôr'kâs-l or fōk'sl), *n.* the part of a vessel forward of the foremast, where the seamen take their meals and sleep.

fore-close (fōr-klōz'), *v.t.* to cut off from the right of redemption: said of a mortgage.

fore-fa-ther ('fä-*th*ēr), *n.* a male ancestor.

fore-gath-er (-g*a*th'ēr), *v.i.* to assemble; associate (with *with*).

fore-go (-gō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forewent, *p.p.* foregone, *p.pr.* foregoing], to renounce or refrain from; go without; deny one's self; give up: *v.i.* to precede.

Syn. quit, relinquish, waive.

fore-gone (fōr-gŏn'), *p.a.* previous; that has gone before; determined in advance; as, a *foregone* conclusion; an unavoidable result.

fore-head (for'ed), *n.* that part of the face between the eyes and the hair; brow.

for-eign (for'en), *adj.* belonging to another nation or country; alien; exotic; extraneous.

for-eign-er (-ēr), *n.* a citizen of a foreign country; an immigrant not admitted to citizenship.

for-el ('el), *n.* a kind of parchment used for covers of books.

fore-land (fōr'land), *n.* a point of land projecting into the sea; headland.

fore-lock ('lok), *n.* a lock of hair growing on the forehead; a linchpin.

fore-man ('mân), *n.* [*pl.* foremen ('men)], the spokesman of a jury; an overseer.

fore-mast ('mast), *n.* the mast of a vessel nearest the bow.

fore-most ('most), *adj.* chief; first.

fo-ren-sic (fō-ren'sik), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, courts of justice or public debate; argumentative; rhetorical.

fore-reach (fōr-rēch'), *v.t.* to gain upon: *v.i.* to forge ahead in stays: said of a vessel.

fore-run (-run'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* foreran, *p.p.* forerun, *p.pr.* forerunning], to run before; precede; announce.

fore-run-ner ('ēr), *n.* a messenger sent before; herald; something that precedes a person or event.

Syn. harbinger, precursor, omen.

fore-sail (fōr'sāl), *n.* a large square sail, the principal one on the foremast.

fore-shore ('shōr), *n.* that part of a beach or shore situated between the high and low water marks.

fore-short-en (-shôrt'n), *v.t.* to depict (figures as they appear to the eye when viewed obliquely) so as to convey the impression of full length.

fore-sight (fōr'sīt), *n.* the power of seeing in advance; heedful thought for the future.

fore-skin ('skin), *n.* the prepuce.

fore-speech ('spēch), *n.* a preface.

for-est (for'est), *n.* a large extent of ground covered with trees; woodland; an uncultivated tract of land, more or less covered with trees and undergrowth: *adj.* rustic; sylvan: *v.t.* to cover with trees or forest.

fore-stall (-stawl'), *v.t.* to be beforehand with; anticipate; buy up in advance.

fore-stay ('stā), *n.* a strong rope reaching from the foremast-head to the bow of a vessel.

for-est-er (for'est-ēr), *n.* one skilled in forestry, or an officer who has charge of a forest; an inhabitant of a forest.

for-est-ry ('est-ri), *n.* the art of cultivating forests or managing timber.

fore-taste (fōr-tāst'), *v.t.* to enjoy before possessing: *n.* a taste or brief experience beforehand.

fore-tell (-tel'), *v.t.* to predict.

fore-top ('top), *n.* the platform at the head of a foremast.

fore-top-mast (-mâst), *n.* the section of a mast above the foremast.

for-ev-er (for-ev'ēr), *adv.* at all times; through eternity.

Syn. endlessly, always, unceasingly.

fore-warn (fōr'wawrn), *v.t.* to advise beforehand.

fore-word (fōr'wĕrd), *n.* a preface; introduction to a book.

for-feit (fôr'fit), *n.* a fine or penalty: *v.t.* to lose (some position, right, or advantage) by breach of conditions, omission, or conduct: *adj.* alienated or lost.

for-fei-ture ('fi-tūr), *n.* the act of losing possession; that which is yielded; penalty.

for-fend (fend'), *v.t.* to ward off.

for-gave, *p.t.* of forgive.

forge (fôrj and fôrj), *v.t.* to fashion (a piece of metal) by heating and hammering; form into shape; invent; counterfeit, with intent to defraud; impel forward: *v.i.* to be guilty of the crime of forgery; go slowly or with difficulty: *n.* an open fire in which a blacksmith heats irons by forced draught, and fashions the metal while hot; a place where metal is forged; smithy; workshop.

Syn. coin, invent, frame, feign, fabricate, counterfeit.

forge-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being forged.

forg-er ('ēr), *n.* one who commits the crime of forgery; a fabricator.

for-ger-y (-i), *n.* the act of counterfeiting the handwriting of another with intent to defraud; the act of counterfeiting coin.

for-get (fôr-get'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forgot, *p.p.* forgotten, *p.pr.* forgetting], to lose the remembrance of; overlook or neglect; slight.

for-get-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* liable to be forgotten.

for-get-ful ('fool), *adj.* apt to forget; careless; negligent; heedless.

for-get-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a forgetful manner.

for-get-ful-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being forgetful; loss of remembrance; neglect.

for-get-me-not ('mē-not), *n.* a perennial plant with small bright sky-blue flowers.

forg-ing (fōrg'ing), *n.* metal shaped by hammering.

for-giv-a-ble (-giv'ā-bl), *adj.* that may be forgiven.

for-give (-giv'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forgave, *p.p.* forgiven, *p.pr.* forgiving], to pardon; remit, as a sin, offense, debt, &c.: *v.i.* to display clemency.

Syn. pardon, remit, absolve, acquit, excuse, except.

for-give-ness ('nes), *n.* pardon; remission.

for-got-ten, **for-got,** *p.p.* of forget.

fork (fôrk), *n.* an instrument with two or more prongs; anything resembling, or branching like, a fork; the branch of space caused by the junction of two roads or rivers: *v.t.* to raise, throw, or dig with a fork; steal: *v.i.* to branch off.

forked (fôrkt), *adj.* shaped like a fork; opening into two or more parts; zigzag, as lightning.

for-lorn (-lôrn'), *adj.* abandoned; deserted; destitute; miserable; bereft; hopeless.

Syn. forsaken, desolate, lone.

for-lorn-hope ('hōp), *n.* a body of men detached for some service of exceptional peril; a hopeless enterprise.

form (fôrm), *n.* the external appearance or shape of anything; image; likeness; orderly arrangement; beauty; symmetry; determinate shape or structure; established practice, or ritual; a mold or pattern; an official formula; a long bench without a back; a class; state of high condition or fitness; the bed or seat of a hare; types, plates, &c., imposed in a chase ready for printing (forme): *v.t.* to give shape to; create; mold to a particular pattern; conceive or imagine; constitute; devise; adjust: *v.i.* to take shape.

Syn. observance, rite, figure, shape, fashion, appearance, semblance.

form-al ('āl), *adj.* according to form or established rules; precise; ceremonious; conventional; essential; having the outward form without the inward reality.

Syn. ceremonious, precise, exact, stiff, methodical, affected.

Ant. (see information, natural).

form-al-de-hyde (fôrm-al'de-hīd), *n.* a gas

obtained by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol, used largely as a disinfectant and as an antiseptic.

form-al-in (fôrm'ăl-in), *n.* a 40 per cent. solution of formaldehyde, used for preserving specimens for biological work. Also formol.

form-al-ism (-izm), *n.* exact and scrupulous observance of outward forms and conventional usages, especially in religious duties.

form-al-ist (-ist), *n.* a scrupulous observer of outward forms.

for-mal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* formalities (-tiz)], strict adherence to external or customary forms; ceremony; method or mode.

form-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a formal manner.

for-mate (fôr'māt), *n.* a salt of formic acid.

for-ma-tion (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of forming; that which is formed; structure; figure; production; a group of strata of nearly the same age having certain common characteristics.

for-ma-tive ('mă-tiv), *adj.* giving or serving to form; plastic; germinal: *n.* a word formed by adding a prefix, or suffix.

for-mer ('mĕr), *adj.* preceding in time or place; first mentioned: *n.* one who forms; a maker.

Syn. antecedent, anterior, previous, prior, foregoing.

for-mer-ly (-li), *adv.* anciently; some time ago.

for-mic ('mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, ants: derived from formic acid.

for-mic ac-id (as'id), *n.* a colorless corrosive acid consisting of oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, obtained from oxalic acid and glycerine: originally obtained from the bodies of red ants.

for-mi-cant ('mi-kant), *adj.* weak: said of the pulse.

for-mi-ca-tion (-mi-kā'shun), *n.* irritation of the skin, resembling that made by the creeping of ants.

for-mid-a-ble ('mid-ă-bl), *adj.* exciting dread; fearful; powerful.

for-mid-a-bly (-li), *adv.* in a formidable manner.

for-mu-la ('ū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* formulas (-lăz), formulæ (-lē)], a prescribed form, rule, or model; a group of symbols, expressing the composition of a chemical compound; a formal statement of faith or doctrine; a prescription; the expression of a rule by algebraic symbols.

for-mu-la-ry (-ri), *n.* [*pl.* formularies (-riz)], a book of stated and prescribed forms, or of prayers, ritual, &c.; a formula.

for-mu-late ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to put into the form of, or reduce to, a formula; fix or state, in definite terms.

form-yl ('il), *n.* the hypothetical base of formic acid.

for-ni-cate (fôr'ni-kāt), *v.i.* to commit fornication: *adj.* arched; vaulted.

for-ni-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the illicit sexual intercourse of unmarried persons; adultery; idolatry; an arching or vaulting.

for-nix (fôr'niks), *n.* [*pl.* fornices ('ni-sēz)], in anatomy, an arch-shaped part; the upper shell of an oyster.

for-sake (-sāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* forsook, *p.p.* forsaken, *p.pr.* forsaking], to leave; desert; abandon; depart from.

for-sooth (-sōōth'), *adv.* verily; in truth.

for-swear (-swăr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* forswore, *p.p.* forsworn, *p.pr.* forswearing], to swear falsely; commit perjury: *v.t.* to deny on oath; abjure.

fort (fôrt), *n.* an inclosed fortified place; castle; fortress.

fort-a-lice ('ă-lis), *n.* a small fort or fortified outwork.

forte (fôrt), *n.* one's strong point, or special talent.

for-te (fôr'tā), *n.* a musical passage to be performed loudly.

forth (fôrth), *adv.* onward in time, place, or order; forward; abroad; away.

forth-com-ing (-kum'ing), *adj.* ready, or about to appear: *n.* a coming forth.

forth-right ('rīt), *adv.* straightforward; at once.

forth-with (-with'), *adv.* immediately.

for-ti-eth (fôr'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after 39th: *n.* one of 40 equal parts.

for-ti-fi-ca-tion (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the art or science of fortifying; a military defensive work; a strengthening.
Syn. fort, citadel, stronghold.

for-ti-fi-er ('ti-fī-ēr), *n.* one who fortifies.

for-ti-fy (-ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fortified, *p.pr.* fortifying], to strengthen against attack by military works; make strong; encourage or confirm: *v.i.* to erect works of defense.

for-tis-si-mo (fôr-tis'i-mō); *adv.* a musical direction signifying very loud.

for-ti-tude ('ti-tūd), *n.* mental strength to endure suffering or adversity with courage.
Syn. endurance, resolution, fearlessness, dauntlessness.
Ant. (see weakness).

fort-night (fôrt'nīt), *n.* a period of two weeks.

fort-night-ly (-li), *adv.* once every 14 days.

for-tress ('tres), *n.* a large permanent fortified place for defense or security; castle.

for-tu-i-tous (-tū'i-tus), *adj.* happening by chance; accidental.

for-tu-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fortuities (-tiz)], an accidental occurrence; chance.

for-tu-nate ('tū-net), *adj.* happening by good fortune; lucky; auspicious; successful.
Syn. happy, prosperous.
Ant. (see unfortunate).

for-tu-nate-ly (-li), *adv.* luckily; auspiciously.

for-tune ('tūn), *n.* the good or ill that happens to mankind; chance; fate; estate; wealth; possessions; future destiny.
Syn. luck, doom, property, possession, riches.
Ant. (see loss, misfortune).

for-tune-hunt-er (-hun'tēr), *n.* one who seeks to marry an heiress, or wealthy woman.

for-ty ('ti), *adj.* one more than 39: *n.* the sum of 10 and 30.

for-um (fōr'um), *n.* [*pl.* fora ('à), forums ('umz)], the public place of meeting in ancient Rome where the law courts, public offices, &c., were situated: hence a place of public resort, or court of law.

for-ward (fôr'wērd), *adv.* onward; in advance; toward the forepart: *adj.* situated near the front; early in season or preparation; ready; prompt; presumptuous; unreserved; not over-modest; eager; earnest; impertinent; *interj.* on! *v.t.* to help forward; quicken or hasten; improve; transmit.

for-ward-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being forward; impertinence; pertness.

for-ward-er (-ēr), *n.* one who forwards or promotes; a merchant who transmits goods; the workman who forwards the rough work in bookbinding to the finisher.

for-wards. Another form of forward, *adv.*

fos-sil (fos'il), *n.* any organic body which by burial in the earth's strata has become petrified; a person antiquated in his ideas: *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or converted into, a fossil; dug from the earth.

fos-sil-if-er-ous (-if'ēr-us), *adj.* containing fossils.

fos-sil-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to petrify: *v.i.* to become antiquated.

fos-ter ('tēr), *v.t.* to nourish; nurse; rear up; sustain or support; cherish.
Syn. tend, harbor, nurture.
Ant. (see neglect).

fos-ter-child (-chīld), *n.* a child nursed or reared by one who is not its parent.

foth-er (*foth'*ĕr), *n.* a pig of lead; a large load: *v.t.* to stop a hole in a ship's side by aid of a sail. Also see fodder.

fought, *p.t. & p.p.* of fight.

foul (foul), *adj.* offensive, morally or physically; dirty; impure; scurrilous; filthy; hateful; loathsome; disgraceful; unfair; cloudy and stormy; contrary, as a wind; thick with weeds, &c.; entangled, as an anchor: *n.* a wilful collision: *v.t.* to make foul or dirty; sully or defile; come into collision with: *v.i.* to become foul or dirty.
Syn. impure, nasty, unclean.
Ant. (see pure, clean).

fou-lard (fōō-lärd'), *n.* a light silk, or silk-cotton washable dress fabric; a silk handkerchief for wear round the neck or head.

foul-ness (foul'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being foul.

found, *p.t. & p.p.* of find.

found (found), *v.t.* to lay the basis of; build; fix firmly; establish; originate; form by melting a metal and pouring it into a mold; cast.

foun-da-tion (foun-dā'shun), *n.* the basis or lowest part of a structure; groundwork; the principles or origin of anything; an endowment or endowed institution; the first stitches in knitting or crocheting.

foun-der (foun'dĕr), *n.* one who founds or originates; builder; one who casts metal: *v.t.* to sink by filling with water; disable or make lame: said of a horse: *v.i.* to fill and sink; go lame.

found-ing (found'ing), *n.* the method of making articles of cast iron, brass, &c., by melting and pouring into a mould.

found-ling (found'ling), *n.* a child found whose parent is unknown.

foun-dry ('drĭ), *n.* [*pl.* foundries ('drĭz)], the place where metal casting is carried on.

fount (fount), *n.* a fountain or spring; original source.

foun-tain (foun'tăn), *n.* a natural or artificial spring of water; the head or source of a river; a jet or spout of water; the first cause or origin.

foun-tain-head (-hed), *n.* the spring from which a stream flows; the first source.

foun-tain-pen, *n.* a pen having a reservoir of ink in the holder.

four (fōr), *adj.* consisting of 1 more than 3; a cardinal numeral: *n.* the sum of 3 and 1; a four-oared boat, or its crew.

four-chette (fōōr-shet'), *n.* a forked surgical instrument; the wish-bone of a bird; the frog of a horse's foot.

four-fold (fōr'fōld), *n.* a quantity four times as much: *adj.* four times told.

four-gon (fōōr-gông'), *n.* a military ammunition wagon, or baggage carriage.

Fou-ri-er-ism (fōō'ri-ĕr-izm), *n.* the socialistic and coöperative system advocated by Fourier, a French socialist.

four-in-hand (fōr'in-hand), *n.* a coach drawn by four horses and driven by one person; a necktie, worn tied in a knot so as to leave the ends hanging vertically: *adv.* with a team of four horses.

four-neau (fōōr-nō'), *n.* the chamber of a mine in which the powder is placed.

four-o'-clock ('o-klok), *n.* a flower, the Marvel of Peru.

four-score ('skōr), *adj.* four times twenty.

four-teen ('tēn), *adj.* consisting of 4 more than 10: *n.* the sum of 4 and 10.

four-teenth ('tēnth), *adj.* fourth in order after 10th: *n.* one of 14 equal parts.

fourth (fōrth), *adj.* next in order after third: *n.* one of 4 equal parts; a musical interval of two tones and one semitone.

Fourth, *n.* the fourth day of July; Independence Day.

fourth-ly ('lĭ), *adv.* in the fourth place.

fo-vil-la (fō-vil'ă), *n.* the gummy fertilizing protoplasmic liquid of pollen grain.

fowl (foul), *n.* a gallinaceous bird, especially the domestic cock or

hen; poultry; birds collectively: *v.i.* to catch or kill wild birds for sport or food.

fowl-er ('ēr), *n.* one who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food.

fowl-ing ('ing), *n.* the act or practice of catching or shooting wild birds.

fowl-ing-piece (-pēs), *n.* a light gun used for ordinary sporting.

fox (foks), *n.* a canine mammal with a long bushy tail, belonging to the genus Vulpes, notorious for its cunning: hence a sly, cunning person; a small strand of rope, formed by twisting several rope-yarns together: *v.t.* to make sour, or turn reddish; repair: said of boots; watch slyly: *v.i.* to turn sour or become reddish; act as a spy.

fox-bats ('batz), *n.* a genus of bats with a fox-like head.

fox-brush ('brush), *n.* the tail of a fox.

foxed (fokst), *p.adj.* stained, as timber, or spotted, as prints, books, &c., with a reddish discoloration; repaired with leather: said of a boot.

fox-glove ('gluv), *n.* a plant of the genus Digitalis, especially the purple foxglove, the leaves of which are used medicinally.

fox-grape ('grāp), *n.* a variety of grape.

fox-hound ('hound), *n.* one of a breed of dogs used for fox-hunting.

fox-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* sly cunning, or shrewdness; the state of being decayed, or sour.

fox-ing ('ing), *n.* a piece of leather used in mending the upper leather of a shoe.

fox-squir-rel ('skwēr-el), *n.* the North American tree squirrel.

fox-tail ('tāl), *n.* the name of various species of grass; the tail of a fox.

fox-y ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a fox; cunning; crafty; reddish-brown; soured; discolored.

foy-er (fwä-yā'), *n.* the lobby of a theater. [Fr.]

fra-cas (frā'kȧs), *n.* a noisy quarrel.

frac-tion (frak'shun), *n.* a part broken off; act of breaking; the state of being broken; a part of a unit, as ¼.

frac-tion-al (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a fraction; very small.

frac-tious ('shus), *adj.* unruly; cross; captious; petulant.

Syn. touchy, testy, peevish, fretful, splenetic.

Ant. (see tractable).

frac-ture ('tūr), *n.* a part broken; a break caused by violence; separation; the direction in which a mineral breaks so as to show its texture: *v.t.* to break or crack, as a bone, &c.

frag-ile (fraj'il), *adj.* easily broken; weak; delicate.

Syn. brittle, frail, feeble.

Ant. (see strong).

frag-ile-ly (-li), *adv.* in a fragile manner.

frag-ile-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being fragile.

fra-gil-i-ty (frā-jil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being fragile.

frag-ment (frag'ment), *n.* a part broken off from a whole; an imperfect part.

frag-ment-al (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, fragments, disconnected; made of parts of preëxistent rock; conglomerate. Also fragmentary.

frag-men-ta-tion (-tā-shun), *n.* fission.

fra-grance (frā'grȧns), *n.* the state or quality of being fragrant. Also fragrancy.

fra-grant ('grȧnt), *adj.* sweet-smelling.

frail (frāl), *adj.* fragile; brittle; weak, physically or morally; infirm: *n.* a basket made of rushes.

fraise (frāz), *n.* palisading formed of inclined or horizontal stakes.

fram-a-ble (frām'ȧ-bl), *adj.* capable of being framed.

frame (frām), *n.* something constructed or composed of parts fitted and joined together; that

on which anything is held or stretched; any contrivance for inclosing, admitting, or supporting something; a compositor's stand; an inclined table of planks for washing ore; shape; temper; state: *v.t.* to fit (one thing) into another; shape or form; adjust or regulate; invent; adapt: *v.i.* to wash ore on a frame.

Syn. construct, coin, fabricate, forge, mold, feign, make.

frame-bridge ('brij), *n.* a timber bridge.

fra-mer ('mēr), *n.* one who frames; a contriver.

frame-work ('wērk), *n.* that which incloses or supports something else.

franc (frangk), *n.* a French coin, the unit of monetary value = 19.3 cents.

fran-chise (fran'chīz), *n.* the constitutional right of suffrage; a particular privilege or right granted by a sovereign or by a legislative body to an individual, or to a corporation; the district or jurisdiction to which a particular privilege extends.

Syn. right, exemption, immunity, privilege, freedom, suffrage.

Fran-co, a form used in composition to denote France, or French, as the *Franco*-German war.

fran-co-lin (frang'ko-lin), *n.* a bird allied to the partridge.

frang-i-bil-i-ty (franj-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being frangible.

frang-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* easily broken.

fran-gi-pa-ni (-pā'ni), *n.* a perfume derived from the red jasmine of the West Indies.

frank (frangk), *adj.* open or ingenuous; candid; outspoken; unreserved: *n.* a signature that exempts mail-matter from payment of postage; a letter privileged to go postfree: *v.t.* to send or have conveyed (as a letter) free of charge.

Syn. artless, sincere, free, easy, familiar, open, ingenuous.

Ant. (see tricky, insincere).

frank-in-cense ('in-sens), *n.* a fragrant inflammable resin burnt as incense.

frank-ly ('li), *adv.* candidly, openly.

frank-ness ('nes), *n.* candor; openness.

fran-tic (fran'tik), *adj.* violently mad or distracted; outrageous; transported by passion.

Syn. furious, raving, frenzied.

Ant. (quiet, subdued).

fran-tic-al-ly (-ål-li), *adv.* in a frantic manner.

frap (frap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frapped, *p.pr.* frapping], to strengthen or draw together by ropes crossing each other; undergird.

frap-pé (-pā'), *adj.* chilled with ice. [Fr.]

fra-ter-nal (frå-tēr'nål), *adj.* pertaining to, becoming, or like, brothers.

fra-ter-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a fraternal manner.

frat-er-nize (frat'ēr-nīz), *v.i.* to associate or hold fellowship as brothers.

fra-ter-ni-ty (frå-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* fraternities (-tiz)], brotherly relationship; a body of men associated together by a common bond of interest, especially of a religious character; men of the same profession or class.

frat-ri-cide (frat'ri-sīd), *n.* the crime of killing a brother; one who kills a brother.

fraud (frawd), *n.* deceit; artifice; trick; cheat; a humbug.

Syn. deception, duplicity, guile, imposition.

Ant. (see honesty).

fraud-u-lence ('ū-lens), *n.* deceitfulness; trickery; unfairness.

fraud-u-lent ('ū-lent), *adj.* characterized by, founded on, or obtained by, fraud.

fraught (frawt), *adj.* laden; charged.

frax-in (fraks'in), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from the bark of the ash tree. Also fraxinin.

fray (frā), *n.* a riot; quarrel; a chafe or rub: *v.t.* to chafe or wear away.

fray-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of wearing away by friction; the

peeling off of the velvet of a deer's horn.

fraz-zle (fraz'l), *v.t.* to fray or tatter cloth: *n.* frayed ends; state of being frayed.

freak (frēk), *n.* sudden or capricious change of mind, or whim; a prank; an abnormal animal or plant: *v.t.* to variegate; spot or streak.

Syn. fancy, humor, vagary, whim, caprice, crotchet.

Ant. (see purpose, resolution).

freck-le (frek'l), *n.* a brownish spot in the skin: *v.t.* to mark with freckles: *v.i.* to become freckled.

freck-ly ('li), *adj.* marked with freckles.

free (frē), *adj.* [*comp.* freer, *supcrl.* freest], without restraint; at liberty; permitted; liberal; generous; open; guiltless; independent; familiar; licentious; not arbitrary or despotic; spirited; not attached or fixed; uncombined; invested with the franchise, &c. (with *of*): *v.t.* to set at liberty; emancipate; rid or exempt; clear: *adv.* gratuitously.

Syn. generous, bounteous, frank, artless, candid, familiar, unconfined, unreserved, exempt, easy, careless.

Ant. (see slavish, confined).

free-board ('bōrd), *n.* that part of the side of a ship between the upper side of the deck and the water-line.

free-boot-er ('bōōt-ēr), *n.* one who roves about for plunder or pillage; buccaneer.

free cit-y (sit'i), *n.* a city having an independent franchise and government.

freed-man (frēd'mân), *n.* [*pl.* freedmen ('men)], a slave who has been legally emancipated.

free-dom (frē'dum), *n.* the state of being free; liberty; independence; ease in performance; particular privilege; absence of conventionality; undue familiarity.

Syn. unrestraint, license, franchise, exemption, privilege.

Ant. (see slavery).

free-hand ('hand), *adj.* drawn by the hand without the aid of instruments.

free-hand-ed (-ed), *adj.* generous; liberal.

free-hold ('hōld), *n.* an estate or tenement held by fee-simple, fee-tail, or for life.

free-lance ('lâns), *n.* one of a class of mediæval soldiers who sold their services to fight for the highest bidder; one who acts, speaks, or writes irrespective of any party.

free-man ('mân), *n.* [*pl.* freemen ('men)], one in the enjoyment of liberty; one possessed of certain franchises or municipal privileges.

Free-ma-son ('mā-sn), *n.* a member of a secret society, consisting formerly of skilled craftsmen, now a social association professing principles of brotherly love, charity, and mutual aid.

Free-ma-son-ry (-ri), *n.* the system, rites, &c., of the Freemasons.

free port (pōrt), *n.* a port where no duties are levied on merchandise.

Free-soil ('soil), *adj.* opposed to the extension of slavery: said of the party formed at Boston, United States, 1848, to restrict slavery.

free-stone ('stōn), *n.* a sandstone suitable for working.

free-think-er ('thingk-ēr), *n.* one who forms his opinions independently of others; one who rejects revelation in religion, and dogmatic belief; a latitudinarian.

free trade (trād), *n.* trade with other countries unrestricted by tariffs or customs duties.

free-will ('wil), *adj.* voluntary; holding the theological doctrine that man is free to exercise his will for good or evil.

freez-a-ble (frēz'â-bl), *adj.* that may be frozen.

freeze (frēz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* froze, *p.p.* frozen, *p.pr.* freezing], to congeal or harden into ice; kill by cold: *v.i.* to be congealed with cold; be chilled with cold; be at or below the temperature of 32°.

freez-ing-point ('ing-point), *n.* 32° above 0° in the Fahrenheit scale (0° Centigrade), at which water freezes.

freight (frāt), *n.* the goods with which a vessel is loaded; cargo; goods carried by rail; the sum paid or charged for the conveyance of goods: *adj.* used for conveying goods: *v.t.* to load with goods for conveyance; hire or charter.

freight-age ('ej), *n.* charge for freight; cargo.

freight-car ('kär), *n.* a railway car for transporting freight.

freight-er ('ēr), *n.* one who freights a ship or car; shipper; a vessel for conveying freight.

French (french), *adj.* pertaining to France, its inhabitants, or language.

French-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frenchified, *p.pr.* frenchifying], to infect with French manners, characteristics, or customs.

French leave (lēv), *n.* departure without ceremony or notice.

fre-net-ic (fre-net'ik), *adj.* frenzied; relating to mental disorder.

fren-zied ('fren'zid), *p.adj.* affected with frenzy; delirious.

fren-zy ('zi), *n.* [*pl.* frenzies ('ziz)], violent agitation; temporary madness; fury: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* frenzied, *p.pr.* frenzying], to throw into a frenzy; render mad.

fre-quen-cy (frē'kwen-si), *n.* the repeated occurrence of a thing at short intervals.

fre-quent (frē'kwent), *adj.* recurring often: *v.t.* (frē-kwent'), to resort to, or visit often.
Syn. often, usual, general.
Ant. (see rare).

fre-quen-ta-tive ('ta-tiv), *adj.* in grammar, noting repetition, as certain verbs.

fre-quent-ly (-li), *adv.* often; repeatedly.

fres-co (fres'kō), *n.* [*pl.* frescos, frescoes ('kōz)], a method of wall-painting in water-colors on fresh plaster: *v.t.* to decorate or paint in fresco.

fresh (fresh), *adj.* new; recent; unfaded; uninjured by time; in good condition; not forgotten; healthy; strong and active; not wearied; lively; brisk; pure and cool; not salt; inexperienced; intoxicated: *n.* a spring; freshet; the union of fresh and salt water in a river.

fresh-en ('en), *v.t.* to make fresh; render less salt; revive; slacken (a rope) to relieve the part exposed to friction: *v.i.* to become vigorous; grow fresh; lose saltness.

fresh-et ('et), *n.* a flood caused by melting snow or heavy rain.

fresh-man ('mân), *n.* [*pl.* freshmen ('men)], a college student in his first year.

fresh-water ('waw-tēr), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, found in, or formed in, fresh water; accustomed to river navigation or the coasting trade.

fret (fret), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fretted, *p.pr.* fretting], to wear away by friction; injure by rubbing; corrode; agitate; vex; irritate; make rough on the surface; ornament with raised or interlaced work; variegate: *v.i.* to be worn away by friction or corrosion; be agitated or irritated; utter peevish complaints: *n.* the act or process of fretting; an ornament formed by small bands or fillets interlacing each other at right angles; perforated or interlaced ornamental work; an agitation on the surface of a liquid; chafing, or irritation; a small piece of ivory or wood on the keyboard of certain stringed instruments.
Syn. gall, chafe, vex.

fret-ful ('fool), *adj.* peevish; irritable.

fret-saw ('saw), *n.* a long, thin, narrow saw with fine teeth, used for cutting frets.

fret-work ('wērk), *n.* carved, raised, or open ornamental work.

fri-a-bil-i-ty (frī-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being friable. Also friableness.

fri-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* readily crumbled, or reduced to powder.

fri-ar ('ēr), *n.* one of a mendicant order of monks in the Roman Catholic Church.

fri-ar-y (-i), *n.* a monastery; the institution of friars.

frib-ble (frib'l), *adj.* of little importance; frivolous: *n.* a trifling act.

fric-as-see (frik-ȧ-sē'), *n.* a dish of chicken, rabbit, or other meat cut into small pieces, stewed and fried with gravy or sauce: *v.t.* to make into, or dress like, a fricassee.

fric-a-tive ('ȧ-tiv), *n.* a name for certain letters, as *th*, *sh*, *zh*, produced by the friction of the breath issuing through the narrow aperture of the organs of articulation.

fric-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of rubbing; attrition; resistance to the motion of a body, caused by contact with the surface upon which it moves; the act of rubbing to stimulate the circulation of the blood vessels; irritation or disagreement caused by divergence of opinion.

fric-tion-al (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, friction.

Fri-day (frī'dā), *n.* the sixth day of the week: named from the Scandinavian deity Frigga, the goddess of love.

fried *p.t.* & *p.p.* of fry.

friend (frend), *n.* one attached to another by affection, regard, or esteem; an intimate acquaintance; a supporter or favorer of a cause, &c.; an ally; a term of salutation.

Friend *n.* a member of the Society of Friends, or Quakers.

friend-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being friendly.

friend-ly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to a friend; having the characteristics of a friend; amicable; affable; genial; convenient; favorable: *adv.* amicably.

Syn. amicable, social, sociable.

Ant. (see distant, cool).

friend-ship ('ship), *n.* intimacy; united with affection or esteem; mutual attachment; goodwill.

frieze (frēz), *n.* the middle part of the entablature of a column between the architrave and cornice: usually ornamented with sculpture, &c.; a coarse woolen cloth with a rough shaggy nap on one side.

frig-ate (frig'et or ăt), *n.* formerly a warship with an upper flush deck, carrying from 24 to 50 guns.

frig-ate-bird (-bērd), *n.* a swift raptorial bird allied to the pelican.

frig-er-a-to-ry (frij'ēr-ȧ-to-ri), *n.* a cooling or refrigerating chamber.

fright (frīt), *n.* a sudden and violent fear; alarm; a person whose dress or appearance is ridiculous.

fright-en ('n), *v.t.* to terrify.

fright-ful ('fool), *adj.* terrible; dreadful; alarming; shocking; grotesque.

Syn. fearful, dire, direful, terrific, awful, horrible, horrid.

fright-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* terribly; grotesquely.

frig-id (frij'id), *adj.* without warmth; wintry; cold in temperament; stiff; formal; dull.

fri-gid-i-ty (fri-jid'i-ti), *n.* the state of being frigid; coldness.

fri-jole (frē-hōl'), *n.* a bean much cultivated in Mexico as an article of food.

frill (fril), *n.* a pleated or crimped edging of fine linen to a garment, as a shirt front, &c.; ruffle: *pl.* affectation of manner; ornamentation of dress, &c.; *v.i.* to ruffle or shiver the feathers with cold: said of a hawk: *v.t.* to make into a frill.

frill-ing ('ing), *n.* gathered trimming or edging for garments.

fringe (frinj), *n.* an ornamental border of hanging cords, &c.; any border or edging resembling a fringe: *v.t.* to border with, or as with, a fringe.

frin-gy ('ji), *adj.* fringe-like.

frip-per-y (frip'ēr-i), *n.* old clothes or furniture; the place where old clothes are sold; trade in second-hand clothes: *adj.* trumpery; contemptible.

frisk (frisk), *v.i.* to gambol or dance in frolic: *n.* a gambol, dance, or frolic.

fris-ket (fris'ket), *n.* a light frame for holding down the sheet in a platen-press while the impression is being printed.

fris-ki-ness ('ki-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frisky.

fris-ky ('ki), *adj.* lively in action; sprightly; gay; frolicsome.

frit (frit), *n.* the mixture of sand and fluxes from which glass is made after being calcined and baked in a furnace prior to fusion: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fritted, *p.pr.* fritting], to decompose and melt partially.

frit-fly ('flī), *n.* a small fly injurious to wheat.

frith (frith), *n.* an inlet of the sea at the mouth of a river; estuary; a kind of weir for capturing fish. Also firth. [Scotch]

frit-ter (frit'ẽr), *v.t.* to waste by degrees; cut up as meat into small pieces for frying: *n.* a small piece of meat cut for frying; a small cake with meat or fruit in it.

fri-vol-i-ty (fri-vol'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* frivolities (-tiz)], levity; a trifling act, thought, or action.

friv-o-lous (friv'o-lus), *adj.* trifling; trivial; petty; silly; inclined to levity.

fri-zette (fri-zet'), *n.* a small piece of hair worn as a bang. Also frisette. [Fr.]

frizz (friz), *v.t.* to curl or crisp; form into little hard burrs: said of the nap of cloth: *n.* that which is frizzed, as hair.

friz-zle (friz'l), *v.t.* to curl on hot coals; curl or frizz: *n.* a crisped lock of hair.

fro (frō), *adv.* away from; backward.

frock (frok), *n.* a loose upper garment worn by children and women; dress; a monk's habit; a coarse over-garment worn by laborers, &c.; an undress regimental coat.

frock-coat ('kōt), *n.* a close-fitting strait-bodied coat with wide skirts of the same length before and behind.

frog (frog), *n.* a small tailless amphibious animal of the genus Rana; a tender horny substance growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot; a spindle-shaped button or toggle used for fastening military cloaks, ladies' mantles, &c.; a section of a railway line where the rails diverge.

frogged (frogd), *adj.* ornamented or fastened with frogs.

frog-ging ('ing), *n.* ornamentation with frogs; fishing with frogs as live bait.

frol-ic (frol'ik), *n.* a scene of merry-making or gaiety; a sportive outburst; wild prank: *adj.* sportive; merry or gay: *v.i.* to indulge in tricks of mirth and levity; play wild pranks.

frol-ic-some (-sum), *adj.* full of frolic.

from (from), *prep.* out of, away; since; noting source or beginning, distance, logical or physical sequences.

frond (frond), *n.* the union of a leaf and a branch; the leaf of a fern, palm, or seaweed.

fron-des-cence (fron-des'ens), *n.* the act or period of leafing.

fron-dose (fron'dōs), *adj.* like a leaf or frond; foliaceous.

front (frunt), *n.* the forehead; the forepart or foremost of anything; van; the most conspicuous part; impudence or boldness; a false shirt-bosom or dickey: *adj.* situated at the front: *v.t.* to stand, or be situated, opposite to, or over against: *v.i.* to have the front turned in a particular direction.

front-age ('ej), *n.* the front part of a building or its area.

fron-tal (fron'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the front or forehead: *n.* something worn on the forehead; an ecclesiastical hanging in front of an altar; a small pediment over a window or door.

fron-tier (fron-tēr' or fron'tēr), *n.* the boundary or limits of a country: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the boundary of a country; contiguous.

fron-tis-piece (fron'tis-pēs), *n.* an illustration facing the front page of a book.

front-let (frunt'let), *n.* a fillet or band worn on the forehead; a Jewish phylactery; the margin of the head of a bird behind the bill.

frost (frôst), *n.* minute frozen particles of moisture; the temperature of the atmosphere which causes the congelation of water; hoarfrost; an enterprise ending in failure: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, hoarfrost; injure by frost; sharpen (horses' shoes) in frosty weather.

frost-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* covered with, resembling, or injured by, frost.

frost-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* with frost, or excessive cold.

frost-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frosty.

frost-ing ('ing), *n.* a preparation of fine sugar and white of egg for covering cakes; rough powdered glass used in decorative work.

frost-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* frostier, *superl.* frostiest], producing, or accompanied with, frost; frozen; hoary; cold or distant in manner.

froth (frôth), *n.* the mass of bubbles formed on the surface of a liquid by agitation, or fermentation; foam; superficial knowledge; vapid eloquence: *v.t.* to cause to foam; give vent to.

froth-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a frothy manner.

froth-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being frothy.

froth-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* frothier, *superl.* frothiest], full of, or composed of, froth; empty; frivolous; unsubstantial.

frou-sy. Same as frowsy.

frow (frou), *n.* a German or Dutch woman; slattern; (frō), potato-flour; a tool used for cleaving shingles, staves, &c.

fro-ward (frō'wērd), *adj.* perverse; wayward.

frown (froun), *n.* a contraction of the brows indicative of displeasure, &c.: *v.i.* to contract the brows as a result of displeasure, &c.; scowl; lower.

frow-zy (frou'zi), *adj.* musty; untidy.

froze, *p.t.* of freeze.

froz-en (frōz'en), *p.adj.* congealed, benumbed, or killed with cold; icy; wanting in warmth of feeling or sympathy.

fruc-ti-fy (fruk'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fructified, *p.pr.* fructifying], to make productive; fertilize: *v.i.* to bear fruit.

fruc-tose ('tōs), *n.* sugar in ripe fruit or honey.

fru-gal (frōō'gal), *adj.* thrifty; economical.

Syn. provident, saving.

Ant. (see wasteful, extravagant).

fru-gal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* thrift; economy.

fru-gal-ly (-li), *adv.* with economy.

fru-giv-o-rous (frōō-jiv'ō-rus), *adj.* fruit-eating.

fruit (frōōt), *n.* the product of a tree or plant containing the seed; product; result or profit; offspring: *v.i.* to produce fruit.

fruit-age ('ej), *n.* fruit collectively; product.

fruit-a-ri-an (frōōt-â'ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to fruits and nuts, especially as a diet: *n.* one who believes fruit and nuts the only proper food for man.

fruit-er-er ('ēr-ēr), *n.* one who deals in fruit.

fruit-ful ('fool), *adj.* yielding fruit; prolific; fertile; abundant.

fruit-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* abundantly.

fruit-ful-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being fruitful.

fruit-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* bearing fruit.

fru-i-tion (frōō-ish'un), *n.* the bearing of fruit; realization.

fruit-y (frōōt'i), *adj.* full-flavored; rich.

fru-men-ty (frōō'men-ti), *n.* food made of wheat and boiled milk.

frump (frump), *n.* a dowdyish, quarrelsome woman; a hag

frus-trate (frus'trāt), *v.t.* to defeat or disappoint; thwart; nullify: *adj.* vain; useless; void.
Syn. prevent, hinder, balk.

frus-trum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* frustra ('trā)], that part of a solid next the base, as a cone, pyramid, &c., which is left after cutting off the top.

fry (frī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* fried, *p.pr.* frying], to cook or roast with fat in a pan over a fire: *v.i.* to be cooked with fat in a pan; be subjected to intense heat: *n.* a dish of things fried; a swarm of young fish.

fuch-si-a (fū'shi-ă), *n.* a garden plant with handsome pendulous elongated flowers.

Fu-cus (fū'kus), *n.* a genus of sea weeds, of olive-brown color.

fud-dle (fud'l), *v.t.* to stupefy with drink; intoxicate: *v.i.* to become intoxicated.

fudge (fuj), *n.* a made-up story: *interj.* nonsense!: *v.t.* to make or do in a bungling, careless manner: *v.i.* to contrive by imperfect or improvised means.

fu-el (fū'el), *n.* combustible material for supplying a fire; anything that serves to inflame or sustain passion or excitement.

fu-ga-cious (fū-gā'shus), *adj.* fleeting; volatile; falling off very early.

fu-gal ('găl), *adj.* pertaining to a fugue.

fugh (fōō), *interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

fu-gi-tive (fū'ji-tiv), *adj.* unstable; volatile; fleeting; not permanent; fleeing from danger, pursuit, or duty: *n.* one who thus flees; a runaway or deserter.

fu-gi-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a fugitive manner.

fu-gle-man (fū'gl-măn), *n.* [*pl.* fuglemen (-men)], a trained soldier who stands in front of a line of men and leads them by his movements in their drill; a file-leader; one who sets an example.

fugue (fūg), *n.* a musical composition in which the parts follow each other with repetitions at certain intervals.

fugu-ist ('ist), *n.* a composer or performer of fugues.

ful-crum (ful'krum), *n.* [*pl.* fulcra ('krā), fulcrums ('krumz)], the support on which a lever rests.

ful-fil, ful-fill (fool-fil'), *v.t.* to complete or accomplish; execute; perform or carry out, as that which is promised, foretold, or anticipated.
Syn. accomplish, effect, complete.

ful-fill-ment ('ment), *n.* accomplishment; completion; execution.

ful-gen-cy (ful'jen-si), *n.* brightness; splendor.

ful-gur-ite (ful'gōōr-īt), *n.* a vitrified sand-tube caused by lightning.

ful-gur-ous (-us), *adj.* like lightning.

full (fool), *adj.* filled; having no empty space; well supplied; stored; saturated; satiated; copious; rounded out; plump; expressing much; clear; distinct; sonorous; having the whole disk illuminated: said of the moon: *n.* the highest state, extent, or measure: *v.i.* to pucker: *v.t.* to scour and thicken, as cloth, in a mill: *adv.* fully; completely; quite. [*Full* is without diminution or qualification as used in composition to express *full extent* or *degree*, its meaning being generally self-evident, as *full*-armed, *full*-fledged, &c.]

full age ('āj), *n.* age of twenty-one years.

full-back ('bak), *n.* in football, the player furthest from the goal of the opposing side.

full-butt ('but), *adv.* meeting directly and violently.

full-dress ('dres), *n.* dress required for formal or ceremonial occasions.

full-er ('ēr), *n.* one who fulls cloth.

full-er's-earth ('ērz-ērth), *n.* a soft clay used for fulling cloth and the removal of grease.

full-y (fool'i), *adv.* completely; abundantly.
Syn. perfectly, thoroughly.

ful-mi-nate (ful'mi-nāt), *v.t.* to cause to explode;

send out or utter (a threat or denunciation, as a papal bull): *v.i.* to thunder; make a loud sudden noise; detonate: *n.* a detonating compound formed of a salt of fulminic acid.

ful-mi-na-ting pow-der (-ing pou'-dẽr), *n.* an explosive substance which on being struck detonates with a loud report.

ful-min-ic ac-id (-min'ik as'id), *n.* an acid of cyanogen and oxygen which forms explosive salts.

ful-some (ful'sum), *adj.* offensive; gross.
Syn. coarse, sickening, rank.
Ant. (see moderate).

ful-vous (ful'vus), *adj.* tawny; saffron-colored.

ful-wa (ful'wä), *n.* the butter-tree of India; the butter obtained from it.

fu-ma-role (fū'mȧ-rōl), *n.* a small hole from which volcanic smoke issues.

fum-ble ('bl), *v.i.* to grope or feed about; handle or attempt something in an awkward manner: *v.t.* to manage awkwardly.

fume (fūm), *n.* vapor or exhalation, especially of a narcotic or suffocating nature; mental irritation or agitation: *v.i.* to emit smoke; pass off in gas or vapor; to be in a passion: *v.t.* fill with gas or vapor; exhale.

fu-mi-gate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* smoke; perfume; disinfect by the action of smoke or vapor.

fu-mi-to-ry ('mi-to-ri), *n.* a plant, the leaves of which were formerly used as a specific for skin diseases.

fun (fun), *n.* mirth; drollery; sport: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* funned, *p.pr.* funning], to indulge in fun.

fu-nam-bu-list (fū-nam'bū-list), *n.* a rope-walker or -dancer.

func-tion (fungk'shun), *n.* the discharge or performance of any duty, office, or business; faculty; power; the office of any organ, animal or vegetable; public or official ceremony; any mathematical quantity considered as formed from another quantity, the change in the one affecting the other correspondingly: *v.i.* to perform a function; act.

func-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or performing, a function; official.

func-tion-a-ry (-a-ri), *n.* [*pl.* functionaries (-riz)], one who holds an office, or discharges some trust; an official.

fund (fund), *n.* established stock or capital; money set apart for carrying out some permanent or temporary object; a permanent debt due by a government on which interest is paid at a certain rate per cent.; a stock in reserve: *pl.* money: *v.t.* to place in, or convert into, a fund.

fun-da-ment (fun'dă-ment), *n.* the base of the body; anus; foundation.

fun-da-men-tal ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a foundation or basis; essential; primary: *n.* a primary or essential principle; basis; the note on which a chord is formed [Music].

fun-da-men-tal bass (bās), *n.* that part in musical harmony which contains the fundamental notes of chords.

fun-da-men-tal-ly (-li), *adj.* in a fundamental manner.

fund-ed (fund'ed), *p.adj.* converted into a permanent loan; invested in the public funds.

fund-ed debt (det), *n.* that part of a public debt for the payment of the interest of which certain funds are appropriated.

fund-ing ('ing), *n.* the act or process of converting money lent to the government into a permanent fund bearing a fixed rate of interest; investment in government stocks or funds.

fun-dus (fun'dus), *n.* the base or depth of anything.

fu-ner-al (fū'nēr-ăl), *n.* the ceremony of burying a dead human body and the procession of mourners accompanying it: *adj.* pertaining to or befitting a funeral.

fu-ne-re-al (-nē're-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, a funeral; mournful; sad.

fu-ne-re-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a funereal manner.

fun-gi-cide (fun'ji-sīd), *n.* that which destroys fungi; a germicide.

fun-gous (fung'gus), *adj.* pertaining to the nature of fungi; excrescent; growing up suddenly.

fun-gus ('gus), *n.* [*pl.* fungi (fun'-ji), funguses (-ez)], a cryptogamous plant not containing chlorophyll, as a mushroom, toadstool, &c.; a spongy excrescence.

fu-ni-cle (fū'ni-kl), *n.* a small cord, ligature, or fiber.

fu-nic-u-lar (-nik'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or resembling, a funicle or funiculous; rope-shaped.

fu-nic-u-lus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* funiculi (-li)], a small cord, ligature, or fiber; a litte stalk or cord-like appendage uniting a seed with the placenta.

funk (fungk), *n.* an overpowering or offensive odor; cowardice; a kick; ill-temper [Scotch]; fright: *v.i.* to be in a state of cowardly fear; to kick backwards. [Scotch]

fun-nel (fun'el), *n.* a wide-mouthed conical vessel terminating in a spout for pouring liquids into close vessels; the chimney of a steamship or steam-engine.

fun-neled ('eld), *adj.* having, or resembling, a funnel.

fun-ni-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a funny manner.

fun-ning ('ing), *n.* merry jesting.

fun-ny ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* funnier, *superl.* funniest], comical; droll; provoking laughter; ludicrous; queer; curious; strange: *n.* a long narrow clinker-built pleasure boat rowed with sculls.

fun-ny-bone (-bōn), *n.* the lower part of the elbow over which the nerve of the ulna passes.

fur (fĕr), *n.* the soft hair of certain animals, growing thickly upon the skin; morbid matter collected on the tongue; the calcareous coating on the interior of a boiler, &c.: *pl.* the dressed skins of fur-bearing animals, used for apparel or ornament: *adj.* consisting, lined, or trimmed, with fur: *v.t.* [*p.t.* furred, *p.pr.* furring], to cover, line, or trim with fur; cover with a calcareous deposit or morbid matter.

fur-be-low ('be-lō), *n.* an ornament of feminine attire.

fur-bish ('bish), *v.t.* to make bright by rubbing, polishing, or burnishing; renovate.

fur-cate ('kāt), *adj.* forked.

fur-fur ('fur), *n.* scurf; dandruff.

fu-ri-ous (fū'ri-us), *adj.* full of fury; frenzied; mad; tempestuous.

Syn. violent, boisterous, vehement, stormy, raging, fierce.

Ant. (see calm).

furl (fĕrl), *v.t.* to roll up and secure to something, as a sail, flag, &c.

fur-long (fĕr'lông), *n.* 1-8th of a mile.

fur-lough ('lō), *n.* leave of absence: *v.t.* to grant leave of absence to.

fur-nace ('nas), *n.* a chamber or apparatus for producing a violent heat to reduce ores, metals, &c.; severe trial.

fur-nish ('nish), *v.t.* to supply with what is requisite; fit out; equip: *v.i.* to improve in flesh and condition: said of a racehorse.

fur-nish-ing (-ing), *n.* the act of providing with furniture.

fur-ni-ture ('ni-tūr), *n.* the necessary equipments of a house, ship, or a trade; outfit; equipage; trappings of a horse.

fu-rore (fū'rōr, or fū-rō're), *n.* a great outburst of excitement or enthusiasm.

furred (furd), *adj.* covered with fur.

fur-ri-er (fur'i-ĕr), *n.* one who prepares or sells furs; fur-dresser.

fur-row (fur'ō), *n.* a trench made in the ground by a plow; a groove; wrinkle: *v.t.* to plow; make grooves or wrinkles in.

fur-ry (fur'i), *adj.* covered with, or consisting of, fur.

fur-ther (fur'*th*ĕr), *adj.* more distant; additional: *adv.* to a greater distance or degree; moreover; also: *v.t.* to promote; help forward.

fur-ther-ance (-ans), *n.* advancement.

fur-ther-more (-mōr), *adv.* moreover; besides.

fur-ther-most (-mōst), *adj.* most remote.

fur-thest (*'th*est), *adj.* most distant in time or degree: *adv.* at, or to, the greatest distance.

fur-tive (fĕr'tiv), *adj.* sly; secret; stealthy.

fu-ry (fū'ri), *n.* [*pl.* furies ('riz)], violent or uncontrollable rage; madness; one of the three avenging deities of Greek mythology; a termagant woman.

furze (fĕrz), *n.* a hardy spiny shrub, belonging to the bean family.

furz-y ('i), *adj.* covered with furze.

fuse (fūz), *v.t.* to liquefy by heat; melt: *v.i.* to become melted by heat; blend, as if melted: *n.* a small tube filled with an inflammable material, or a cord impregnated with such material, used for exploding gunpowder, &c.

fu-see (fū-zē'), *n.* a kind of match, used for igniting tobacco; a grooved cone in a watch, &c., around which the chain is wound.

fu-sel-oil ('zel-oil), *n.* an oily poisonous product produced in rectifying grape-, potato-, or corn-spirit.

fu-si-ble (fūz'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being fused.

fu-sil (fū'zil), *n.* the flint-lock musket formerly used.

fu-si-leer (-zi-lēr'), *n.* the name of several British line regiments. Also fusilier.

fu-sil-lade (-zi-lād'), *n.* a simultaneous discharge of firearms: *v.t.* to shoot down or kill by a fusillade.

fu-sin-ist ('zin-ist), *n.* an artist who draws with charcoal crayons.

fu-sion ('zhun), *n.* the act or process of melting by heat; the state of being fused or melted; union by, or as by, melting.

fuss (fus), *n.* unnecessary or irritating activity, especially in small matters; disorderly bustling about; confusion; stir: *v.i.* to worry.

fuss-y ('i), *adj.* making a fuss.

fus-ta-nelle (-tâ-nel'), *n.* the short white skirt worn by modern Greeks.

fus-tian ('chăn), *n.* a kind of coarse twilled cotton cloth, as corduroy, velveteen, &c.; an inflated or pretentious style in writing or speaking; bombast: *adj.* made of fustian; bombastic.

fus-tic ('tik), *n.* a West India tree yielding a yellow dye.

fus-ti-ness ('ti-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being fussy.

fust-y ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* fustier, *superl.* fustiest], ill-smelling; moldy; meddlesome; officious.

fu-tile (fū'til), *adj.* vain; useless.

Syn. trifling, trivial, frivolous.
Ant. (see effective).

fu-tile-ly ('li), *adv.* in a futile manner.

fu-til-i-ty (-til'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being futile.

futt-ocks (fut'oks), *n.pl.* the upright curved ribs of a ship springing from the keel.

fut-tock-shrouds ('ok-shrouds), *n.pl.* the short shrouds which go to the shrouds above.

fu-ture (fū'tūr), *adj.* that will be hereafter: *n.* time yet to come; a tense in grammar; a commodity, &c., sold or bought for future delivery.

fu-tur-ist (fū'tūr-ist), *n.* one who holds aspirations to be realized in the future; the name applied to a modern school of painting which strives to get away from the material and achieve abstract expression.

fu-tu-ri-ty (fū-tū'ri-ti), *n.* [*pl.* futurities (-tiz)], time to come; future events.

fuzz (fuz), *n.* fine minute particles of down, wool, &c.: *v.i.* to fly off in fuzz.

fuzz-y ('i), *adj.* covered with, or like, fuzz.

fyke (fik), *n.* a kind of fish-trap.

—G—

gab (gab), *n.* idle chatter; loquacity; a hook on the eccentric rod of a steam-engine; the mouth [Scotch]: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gabbed, *p.pr.* gabbing], to chatter.

gab-ar-dine (-ēr-dēn), *n.* a coarse smock frock.

gab-ble (gab'l), *v.t.* to utter rapidly without sense: *v.i.* to chatter incoherently: *n.* rapid incoherent talk.

gab-er-lun-zie (lun-zi), *n.* a beggar's pouch; a beggar.

ga-bi-on (gā'bi-un), *n.* a large cylindrical bottomless basket filled with earth: used for purposes of military defense, &c.

ga-bi-on-nade (gā-bi-o-nād'), *n.* a defensive work formed of gabions.

ga-ble (gā'bl), *n.* the triangular end of a building.

ga-blet (gā'blet), *n.* a small ornamental gable: used for the summit of niches, &c.

gad (gad), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gadded, *p.pr.* gadding], to roam about in a purposeless manner: *n.* the act of roaming about without an object; an iron or steel pointed mining tool; a gadfly.

gad-fly ('flī), *n.* [*pl.* gadflies ('flīz)], a fly that stings cattle.

Gael (gāl), *n.* a Scottish Highlander.

Gael-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or belonging to, the Celtic inhabitants of the Scottish Highlands, or to their language: *n.* the language of the Gaels. Also Gadhelic, Galic.

gaff (gaf), *n.* a large hook for landing salmon, &c.; a boom or yard to extend the upper edge of a fore-and-aft sail: *v.t.* to seize or land a fish with a gaff.

gaf-fer ('ēr), *n.* an aged rustic; a respectable and good old man.

gaff-top-sail ('top-sl), *n.* a light sail set above a gaff.

gag (gag), *n.* something placed in the mouth to hinder speech; words interpolated by an actor in a play: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gagged, *p.pr.* gagging], to stop the mouth of, with, or as with, a gag; silence by force; introduce one's own words into: said of an actor, &c.; to retch; heave with nausea.

gage, gauge (gāj), *n.* a standard of measure; the number of feet a vessel sinks in the water; position of one ship to another and the wind; a measuring rod; the distance between the rails of a railway line; a pledge or security; a kind of plum; a challenge to combat; a glove or gauntlet flung down in defiance: *v.t.* to ascertain the capacity or contents of; estimate; to pledge; to wager; to measure.

gage-a-ble (gāj'ā-bl), *adj.* that may be gaged.

gag-ger (gag'ēr), *n.* one who gags; a T-shaped piece of iron used by founders.

gai-e-ty (gā'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gaieties (-tiz)], the state or quality of being gay; merriment; pleasure; finery.

gai-ly (gā'li), *adv.* merrily; finely.

gain (gān), *n.* advantage; profit; a mortise: *v.t.* to obtain, as profit or advantage; earn; win; arrive at: *v.i.* to improve or make progress, increase; advance.

Syn. benefit, winnings, earnings.
Ant. (see loss).

gain-say ('sā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gainsaid, *p.pr.* gainsaying], to contradict; speak against; oppose.

gair-ish, same as garish.

gait (gāt), *n.* manner of walking; way or course.

gait-er ('ēr), *n.* a covering of cloth for the ankle, fitting over the top of the boot; a shoe with a cloth top.

ga-la (gā'lā), *n.* a festive show; pomp.

ga-lac-tic (gă-lak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the secretion or flow of milk; pertaining to the Milky Way.

ga-lan-ga (-lang'gâ), *n.* a dried root from China, of aromatic smell and pungent flavor.

gal-an-tine (gal'ăn-tin), *n.* a dish composed of chicken, veal, or other white meat, boned, seasoned, tied up, boiled, and served cold in its own jelly.

gal-a-te-a (-â-tē'â), *n.* a cotton fabric with blue and white stripes.

Gal-ax-y ('aks-i), *n.* the Milky Way.

gal-ax-y, *n.* an assemblage of splendid persons or things.

gal-ba-num ('bâ-num), *n.* an odorous and bitter gum resin used in medicine.

gale (gāl), *n.* a strong wind, less violent than a tempest; a quarrel; noisy merriment; bog myrtle.

ga-le-ate (gā'lē-āt), *adj.* wearing, or shaped like, a helmet.

ga-le-na (ga-lē-nâ), *n.* a natural crystalline structure of lead sulphide, used as a crystal detector in radio receiving.

gal-i-ot (gal'i-ot), *n.* a galley; also a two-masted vessel.

gal-i-pot ('i-pot), *n.* a white resinous juice which exudes from pine trees.

gall (gawl), *n.* the bile; anything very bitter; malignant feeling; rancor; the gall-bladder; the morbid excrescence of plants caused by insects; gall-nut; a wound caused by friction; low-lying marshland with rank vegetation: *v.t.* to break the skin off by friction; wear away; vex; fret; harass; impregnate with an infusion of gall-nuts: *v.i.* to fret; be vexed, &c.

gal-lant (gal'ânt), *adj.* brave; high-spirited; chivalrous (gal'ânt or gal-ânt'), *n.* a person of sprightly and gay manners; a beau.

Syn. bold, courageous, gay, fine, showy, intrepid, heroic.

gal-lant (gal-lant'), *adj.* showing courtesy and respectful deference to women: *n.* a man who is attentive to women (used either in a good or bad sense): *v.t.* to pay court to; accompany or escort.

gal-lant-ly (gal'ânt-li), *adv.* bravely, (gal-ant'li), politely.

gal-lant-ry (ânt-ri), *n.* [*pl.* gallantries (-riz)], bravery; heroic courage; polite and deferential attention to women; court paid to women for immoral purposes; intrigue.

gal-le-ass ('e-as), *n.* a large low-built three-masted vessel propelled by sails and oars, and carrying twenty or more guns.

gal-le-on ('e-on), *n.* a large Spanish three-decked vessel, formerly used as a warship, or as a merchantman for trading to South America.

gal-ler-ied ('ēr-id), *adj.* furnished with galleries.

gal-ler-y ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* galleries (-iz)], a long apartment serving as a means of communication to others; corridor; the upper seats of a theater, church, assembly-room, &c.; a building, or room, used for the exhibition of works of art, &c.; a covered passage in a work for defense or for communication; a balcony at the stern of a large ship.

gal-ley ('li), *n.* [*pl.* galleys ('liz)], a low, flat, one-decked vessel propelled by oars, and sometimes with sails, formerly rowed by slaves or convicts; an open boat used by British men-of-war, river police, and customs officers; the cook-house of a ship; a flat, oblong frame for holding composed type.

gal-liard (gal'yârd), *n.* a gay or dashing person; an old-time dance: *adj.* full of gaiety; spirited.

Gal-lic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Gaul, or modern France.

gal-lic ac-id (as'id), *n.* an organic crystalline compound found in gall-nuts, tea, &c.

Gal-li-can ('i-kan), *adj.* pertaining to Gaul, or France, or the Roman Catholic Church in France.

Gal-li-cism ('i-sizm), *n.* a French idiom.

Gal-li-cize ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to conform to the French idiom.

gall-ing (gawl'ing), *p.adj.* chafing; irritating.
Syn. vexing, annoying.
Ant. (see soothing).

gal-li-nip-per (gal'i-nip-ēr), *n.* a large mosquito.

gal-li-pot ('i-pot), *n.* a small glazed earthenware jar.

gal-li-um ('i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

gal-li-vant ('i-vant), *v.i.* to flirt; idle or gad about with women.

gall-nut (gawl'nut), *n.* a round excrescence produced on the oak by the puncturing of the leaf-buds by an insect, the gall-beetle. The gall contains tannin, and is used in making ink, dyeing, &c.

gal-lon (gal'un), *n.* a liquid measure = 4 quarts; a dry measure = 1-8th of a bushel.

gal-loon (-ōōn'), *n.* a cotton, silk, or worsted fabric used for dress trimmings; a thin tape made of metal woven in silk, worsted, &c., used for uniforms.

gal-lop ('up), *n.* the rapid forward springing movement of a horse; the act of riding at a gallop: *v.i.* to run with leaps, like a horse; ride a horse at a gallop; hasten.

gal-lo-pade (-lo-pād'), *n.* a lively dance; music appropriate to it; a curvetting or sidelong gallop.

gal-lop-er (-ēr), *n.* one who gallops.

gal-lop-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* going at a gallop; progressing very quickly.

gal-lows ('oz), *n.* a wooden structure consisting of two uprights with a cross bar on the top: used for hanging criminals; execution by hanging.

gall-stone (gawl'stōn), *n.* a concretion formed in the gall bladder or biliary duct.

gal-op (gal'up, or gâ-lō'), *n.* a lively dance; the music for it. [Fr.]

ga-lore (gâ-lōr'), *adv.* in great plenty.

ga-losh (gâ-losh'), *n.* an overshoe of india-rubber. [Eng.]

gal-van-ic (gal-van'ik), *adj.* pertaining to galvanism; voltaic; spasmodic.

gal-van-ism (-izm), *n.* that branch of electric science which treats of currents arising from the chemical action of certain bodies placed in contact, or an acid on a metal.

gal-van-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to affect with galvanism; to imbue with fictitious animation; to electroplate.

gal-va-nom-e-ter (-vâ-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the presence, extent, and direction of an electric current.

gal-va-nom-e-try (-nom'e-tri), *n.* the art, science, or process of measuring currents of electricity.

gal-van-o-scope ('o-skōp), *n.* an instrument for measuring delicate currents of electricity.

gam-bier (gam'bēr), *n.* a vegetable extract used medicinally as an astringent, and for tanning and dyeing.

gam-bit ('bit), *n.* an opening in chess in which a pawn, or piece, is sacrificed to obtain a favorable position for the action of the more important pieces.

gam-ble ('bl), *v.i.* to practice gaming; play for money; risk money on an event or contingency: *v.t.* to squander in gaming (with *away*).

gam-bler ('blēr), *n.* one who gambles, especially one who does so as a business.

gam-boge (-bōōj'), *n.* a yellow gum-resin obtained from Cambodia, used as a pigment, and as a drastic purgative.

gam-boised ('boizd), *adj.* quilted or padded.

gam-bol ('bol), *n.* a dancing or skipping about for joy or sport; frolic: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gamboled, *p.pr.* gamboling], to skip about sportively; frolic.

gam-brel ('brel), *n.* the hock of a horse; a bent stick, resembling a horse's leg, used by butchers.

gam-brel-roof (-rōōf), *n.* a curved roof.

gam-broon (-brōōn'), *n.* a twilled linen fabric used for linings.

game (gām), *n.* a sport or diversion; fun; frolic; a single match at play; the advantage required in order to win; wild animals pursued and killed by shooting or hunting; any object of pursuit: *pl.* athletic contests: *adj.* pertaining to game; ready; plucky: *v.i.* to play at any sport or diversion; play for a stake or prize.

Syn. play, pastime, amusement.

game-cock ('kok), *n.* a cock bred and trained for fighting.

game-fowl ('foul), *n.* one of a breed of fancy poultry, of a pugnacious disposition, kept for fighting.

game-ful ('fool), *adj.* sportive.

game-some (gām'sum), *adj.* merry; sportive.

gam-in ('in), *n.* a precocious street child; street Arab.

gam-ing (gām'ing), *n.* the act of playing games for stakes; gambling.

gam-mer (gam'mēr), *n.* old woman; grandmother. [Colloq.]

gam-mon ('un), *v.t.* to impose upon a person by inducing him to believe improbable stories; hoax; to defeat at the game of backgammon; cure by salting and smoking; attach or fix a bowsprit to a ship: *n.* a hoax; imposition; the buttock of a hog salted and smoked: *interj.* nonsense!

gam-o-gen-e-sis (gam-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* reproduction by sexual union.

gam-ut (gam'ut), *n.* the lines and spaces upon which musical notes are written or printed: hence entire range or extent.

gam-y (gām'i), *adj.* having the flavor of game.

gan-der (gan'dēr), *n.* a male goose.

gang (gang), *n.* a number of persons associated together for a particular purpose; a selected number of a ship's company for special duty; a lode or course; (Colloquial) an association of political leaders for personal advantage, often by fraudulent methods. Also gangue.

Syn. band, horde, company, troop, crew.

gang-board ('bōrd), *n.* a plank with pieces of wood fastened on it for going on board a vessel.

gang-er ('ēr), *n.* the foreman of a gang of workmen, especially of navvies or platelayers.

gan-gli-on ('gli-on), *n.* [*pl.* ganglia (-â), ganglions (-onz)], an enlargement in the course of a nerve; an encysted tumor on a tendon.

gan-gli-on-ic (-gli-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a ganglion.

gan-grene ('grēn), *n.* the first state of mortification: *v.t.* to mortify: *v.i.* to become mortified.

gangue (gang), *n.* the rock material in a bed of ore. Also gang.

gang-way (gang'wā), *n.* a narrow platform of horizontal planks used as a temporary passageway, or to enter a ship; a passage into or out of any place; a passageway between two rows of seats; that part of a ship's side, within or without, by which persons enter or depart; the waist of a vessel or clear way by the side of the bulwarks; the main level in a mine.

gan-net ('et), *n.* the solan goose, a kind of seabird.

gant-let, same as gauntlet.

gaol, same as jail.

gap (gap), *n.* an opening; cleft; passage; hiatus; breach: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gapped, *p.pr.* gapping], to make a gap in.

Syn. chasm, hollow, cavity, crevice, rift, chink.

gape (gāp), *v.i.* to open the mouth wide, as from drowsiness, wonder, &c.; yawn; open as a fissure or chasm: *n.* the act of gaping; yawn; the opening between the mandibles of birds or jaws of fishes: *pl.* a disease in poultry.

gar (gär), *n.* a garfish.

gar-age (gär'ej or gär-äzh'), *n.* a place in which automobiles are kept.

garb (gärb), *n.* a dress; external form: *v.t.* to clothe.

gar-bage ('bej), *n.* offal; refuse.

gar-ble (gär'bl), *v.t.* to cleanse by sifting; select such parts of as are wanted; to mutilate.

gar-çon ('sông'), *n.* a boy; waiter. [Fr.]

gar-den ('dn), *n.* a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers, fruit, vegetables, &c.; a place specially delightful or fertile: *v.t.* to cultivate, as a garden.

gar-den-er ('dn-ēr), *n.* a person who tends gardens, or is skilled in the cultivation of flowers, fruit, vegetables, &c.

gar-den-ing ('dn-ing), *n.* horticulture.

gare (gār), *n.* coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

gar-fish (gär'fish), *n.* a marine fish with a long body and spear-like snout.

gar-get ('get), *n.* a disease in cattle.

gar-gle ('gl), *n.* a medicinal liquid for washing the throat and mouth: *v.i.* to wash the throat and mouth with a gargle.

gar-goyle ('goil), *n.* in Gothic architecture, a projecting stone waterspout, often in the form of a grotesquely-shaped man or animal.

gar-i-bal-di (gar-i-bäl'di), *n.* a loose blouse-shaped shirt, usually red.

gar-ish (gār'ish), *adj.* gaudy; dazzling.

gar-land (gär'länd), *n.* a chaplet or wreath made of flowers, &c.; a collection of choice extracts of prose or poetry; a netted provision-bag used by sailors; in heraldry, a wreath of laurel, or oak-leaves and acorns: *v.t.* to deck or adorn with a garland.

gar-lic ('lik), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the lily family, with a strong pungent taste and unpleasant smell.

gar-ment ('ment), *n.* any article of clothing: *pl.* clothing collectively.

gar-ner ('nēr), *n.* a granary: *v.t.* to store for preservation in, or as in, a granary; gather up.

gar-net ('net), *n.* a precious stone.

gar-nish ('nish), *v.t.* to adorn; embellish with something laid round a dish: *n.* an ornament or decoration; something laid round a dish as an embellishment.

Syn. adorn, beautify, decorate.

gar-nish-ee (-ē'), *n.* the person in whose hands the property of another is attached pending the satisfaction of the claims of a third party.

gar-nish-ment (-ment), *n.* an embellishment; a warning or summons: especially a notice to a party not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear in court.

gar-ni-ture ('ni-tūr), *n.* embellishment.

gar-pike ('pīk), *n.* the garfish.

gar-ret (gar'et), *n.* the uppermost room of a house.

gar-ri-son ('i-sn), *n.* a body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified place; a fortified place with troops, guns, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish (a fortified place) with troops.

gar-rot ('ot), *n.* a kind of torniquet; a sea-duck.

gar-rote (-rōt'), *n.* an instrument for strangling a criminal: used in Spain; strangulation: *v.t.* to execute with a garrote or by strangling; seize by the throat so as to render a person helpless and then to rob him.

gar-rot-er ('ēr), *n.* one who is guilty of the crime of garroting.

gar-ru-li-ty (-rōō'li-ti), *n.* incessant and inconsequent loquacity.

gar-ru-lous (-lus), *adj.* characterized by garrulity; verbose.

gar-ter (gär'tēr), *n.* an elastic band, &c., by which a stocking is held up on the leg; the distinctive badge of the Order of the Garter, the highest order of British knighthood (instituted about 1348 by Edward III.): *v.t.* to bind or fasten

with a garter; invest with the Order of the Garter.

gar-ter-fish (-fish), *n.* a long thin-bodied fish.

gar-ter-snake (-snāk), *n.* a small, harmless, yellow striped snake, common in America.

garth (gärth), *n.* a fish-weir; a yard; a garden.

gas (gas), *n.* [*pl.* gases ('ez)], matter in its most rarefied state; opposed to liquid and to solid; carburetted hydrogen used for lighting and cooking; empty talk: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gassed, *p.pr.* gassing], to impose upon by empty talk: *v.i.* to boast or indulge in empty talk.

gas-con-ade (-kun-ād'), *n.* boastful or blustering talk: *v.t.* to bluster; boast.

gas-e-lier ('e-lēr), *n.* a gas-burning chandelier.

gas-e-ous ('e-us), *adj.* having the nature or form of gas.

gash (gash), *n.* a deep or gaping wound: *v.t.* to cut deep.

gas-i-fy (gas'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gasified, *p.pr.* gasifying], to convert into gas.

gas-ket ('ket), *n.* a flat plaited cord by which the sails are furled or tied to the yard; hemp, &c., used for packing the piston of a steam-engine, &c.; a thin round piece of rubber, metal, &c., placed between two flat surfaces to make a water-tight joint.

gas-kins ('kins), *n.* wide, open hose.

gas-o-gene ('o-jēn), *n.* an apparatus for making aërated beverages.

gas-o-lier, another form of gaselier.

gas-o-line ('o-lēn), *n.* a volatile inflammable colorless product of petroleum: used for heating purposes, as fuel for power, &c.

gas-om-e-ter (-om'e-tēr), *n.* a circular hollow reservoir for storing gas, open at the bottom and closed at the top; an apparatus for measuring gases.

gas-om-e-try ('e-tri), *n.* the science or process of measuring gas.

gas-o-scope ('o-skōp), *n.* an instrument for detecting the presence of inflammable gas.

gasp (gâsp), *n.* a convulsed painful effort to catch the breath: *v.i.* to catch the breath with difficulty; crave earnestly: *v.t.* to breathe out in gasps (with *away*).

gasp-ing ('ing), *n.* convulsive or difficult breathing.

gas-sing (gas'ing), *n.* pretentious talk.

gas-sy ('i), *adj.* impregnated with gas; given to pretentious talk; inflated.

gastero, a *prefix* meaning *the stomach:* found in various compound scientific words, as *gastero*pod, one of the gasteropoda. Also gastro.

gas-ter-op-o-da (gas-tēr-op'o-dă), *n.pl.* a division of univalve mollusks, which move by means of a broad muscular foot under the belly, including the snails and slugs. Also gastropoda.

gas-ter-op-o-dous ('dus), *adj.* pertaining to the gasteropoda.

gas-tral-gi-a (-tral'ji-ă), *n.* neuralgia of the stomach; stomach-ache.

gas-tric ('trik), *adj.* pertaining to the stomach.

gas-tric juice (jūs), *n.* a thin acid fluid secreted in the mucous membrane of the stomach: the chief agent in digestion.

gas-tri-tis (-trī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the stomach.

gas-tro-nom-ic (-tro-nom'ik), *adj.* pertaining to gastronomy. Also gastronomical.

gas-tro-nom-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a gastronomic manner.

gas-tron-o-mist (-tron'o-mist), *n.* an epicure.

gas-tron-o-my (-tron'o-mi), *n.* the art of good eating, or the preparation of food.

gas-trop-o-da, same as gasteropoda.

gate (gāt), *n.* a frame of wood, iron, &c., closing an entrance or passage, usually moving on hinges; a large entrance to a city, castle, &c.; an avenue; entrance; power.

gate-way ('wā), *n.* an entrance fitted with a gate.

gath-er (gath'ĕr), *v.t.* to assemble; collect; bring into one place; pick up; glean; pluck; accumulate; pucker or plait; infer: *v.i.* to congregate; generate pus; increase; ripen: *n.* a plait or pucker in cloth, made by drawing thread through the folds.

Syn. pick, cull, assemble, muster, infer, collect.

Ant. (see scatter).

gath-er-ing (-ing), *n.* the act of assembling together; an assemblage; a charitable contribution; an abscess or suppurating tumor.

gat-ling gun (gat'ling gun), *n.* a cannon with numerous small barrels, which are discharged in rapid succession by turning a handle.

gaud (gawd), *n.* finery; ornament. Also gaudery.

gaud-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a gaudy manner.

gaud-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being gaudy.

gaud-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* gaudier, *superl.* gaudiest], showy; vulgarly gay or fine.

Syn. flashy, tawdry, glittering, bespangled.

Ant. (see sombre).

gauge (gāj), same as gage.

gaug-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who gauges; an officer of excise who ascertains the contents of casks.

gaug-ing ('ing), *n.* the art or science of measuring the contents of vessels of capacity.

Gaul (gawl), *n.* an inhabitant of ancient Gaul or France.

gaunt (gânt), *adj.* pinched and lean.

Syn. emaciated, scraggy, skinny, meagre, lank, attenuated, spare.

Ant. (see well fed).

gaunt-let (gânt'let), *n.* a military or naval punishment, formerly practiced, by which the culprit was compelled to run between two lines of soldiers or sailors, who chastised him with rods, ropes, &c.: also practiced by the Indians; a mailed glove, or one with a long wrist-extension. Also gantlet, gantlope.

gaunt-let-ed (-ed), *adj.* wearing a gauntlet.

gaur (gawr), *n.* a large fierce, dark-colored ox found in Indian jungles; Bengal bison.

gauss (gaws), *n.* a practical magnetic unit.

gauze (gawz), *n.* a very thin light transparent silk or cotton fabric; light open-work material, as wire gauze.

gauz-y ('i), *adj.* thin and semi-transparent, like gauze.

gave, *p.t.* of give.

gav-el (gav'el), *n.* a small mallet used by a presiding officer; a small unbound sheaf; toll or custom: *v.t.* to bind into sheaves.

gav-el-kind (-kind), *n.* a custom of dividing equally between sons the property of an intestate.

ga-vi-al (gā'vi-âl), *n.* the crocodile of the Ganges, with a long, narrow snout.

ga-votte (gă-vot'), *n.* a lively, but dignified, dance of the minuet class; a dance-tune in common time. [Fr.]

gawk (gawk), *n.* a simpleton; cuckoo.

gawk-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gawky.

gawk-y ('i), *adj.* awkward; ungainly: *n.* a tall, awkward, stupid person.

gay (gā), *adj.* lively; merry; full of spirits; cheerful; sportive; given to pleasure; licentious.

Syn. lively, jolly, sprightly, blithe.

Ant. (see solemn).

gay-e-ty. See gaiety.

gay-al ('âl), *n.* a short-horned, semi-domesticated East Indian ox.

gaze (gāz), *v.i.* to look earnestly and fixedly: *n.* a fixed look.

ga-zelle (gă-zel'), *n.* a small, elegant, swift-footed antelope, with large, soft, black eyes.

ga-zette (-zet'), *n.* English government bi-weekly newspaper containing official announcements; newspaper: *v.t.* to publish in a gazette.

gaz-et-teer (gaz-e-tēr'), *n.* a dictionary of geographical names.

gear (gēr), *n.* accoutrements; apparatus; tackle; harness; dress; the moving parts of machinery: *v.t.* to put gear on; harness; dress.

gear-ing ('ing), *n.* a train of toothed wheels for transmitting motion; ropes and tackle.

gear-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a cog-wheel.

geck-o (gek'ō), *n.* the wall-lizard.

gee (jē), *v.i.* to turn to the off side; to move; stir; to agree [Dialect].

geese, *pl.* of goose.

gel-a-ti-nate (jel'ā-ti-nāt), *v.t.* to convert into gelatine or a jelly-like substance: *v.i.* to be converted into gelatine. Also gelatinize.

gel-a-tine ('ā-tin), *n.* a transparent nitrogenous animal substance found in bones, hoofs, &c., from which it is extracted by boiling, &c.; animal jelly. Also gelatin.

gel-a-tine pro-cess (-prō'ses), *n.* a method of photo-engraving by taking a negative on a gelatine film impregnated with a bichromate.

geld (geld), *v.t.* to castrate; said of horses; deprive of any essential part.

geld-ing ('ing), *n.* castration; a young horse which has been castrated.

gel-id (jel'id), *adj.* intensely cold; icy.

gel-id-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* intense cold; iciness.

gel-ose (jel'ōs), *n.* a vegetable gummy isinglass prepared from seaweed and Chinese moss.

gem (jem), *n.* a precious stone; leafbud; any perfect or rare object; jewel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gemmed, *p.pr.* gemming], to adorn with, or as with, gems.

gem-el (jem'el), *n.* a double or triple ring.

gem-i-nate ('i-nāt), *adj.* growing or occurring in pairs.

gem-i-na-tion (-i-nā'shun), *n.* duplication.

Gem-i-ni ('i-nī), *n.pl.* one of the signs in the zodiac (Castor and Pollux); the Twins.

gem-ma-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the period of bud opening.

gem-mule ('ūl), *n.* a small bud; an ovule: a kind of cell produced by certain molds.

gem-my ('mi), *adj.* full of, set with, or resembling gems.

ge-mote (ge-mōt'), *n.* an assembly; the court of the hundred or local court. [Old English.]

gems-bok (gemz'bok), *n.* the South African antelope.

gen-appe (jen-ap'), *n.* a smooth worsted yarn, used for fringes, &c.

gen-darme (zhäng-därm'), *n.* [*pl.* gendarmes], in France and Belgium, an armed policeman. [Fr.]

gen-darm-er-ie ('er-ē), *n.* gendarmes collectively. [Fr.]

gen-der (jen'dĕr), *n.* the grammatical distinction of sex, expressed by suffixes, prefixes, or by a different word: *v.t.* to produce.
Syn. sex.

ge-ne-a-log-ic-al (jē-nē or jen-ē-ā - loj'ik - āl), *adj.* pertaining to genealogy; exhibiting descent.

ge-ne-al-o-gist (-al'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in tracing pedigrees or genealogy.

ge-ne-al-o-gize ('o-jīz), *v.i.* to trace family lineage.

ge-ne-al-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* genealogies (-jiz)], family pedigree; lineage; the science that treats of tracing pedigrees.

gen-e-ra, *pl.* of genus.

gen-er-al (jen'ĕr-āl), *adj.* relating to a whole genus, kind, class, order, or race; not special or particular; pertaining to the majority; not restricted; usual; ordinary; common; extensive but not universal; indefinite; taken as a whole; senior or highest, as Postmaster-General: *n.* the whole; the chief part; a general principle or statement; the populace; the commander of an army division or brigade; the chief of a religious order;

the roll of a drum to summon troops (usually *generale*).
Syn. usual, universal, customary.
Ant. (see rare).

gen-er-al-is-si-mo (-is'i-mō), *n.* a commander-in-chief.

gen-er-al-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* generalities (-tiz)], the state of being general; opposed to specific; bulk; majority.

gen-er-al-i-za-tion ('i-zā'shun), *n.* the act or result of generalizing; an induction.

gen-er-al-ize ('ĕr-al-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, a genus or genera; infer inductively, as a general principle from particular instances.

gen-er-al-ly (-ăl-i), *adv.* commonly; in the main; without exact limitation.

gen-er-al-ship (-ship), *n.* the office, rank, or military skill of a general; skilful tactics or leadership.

gen-er-ate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to produce; procreate; originate; trace out or form by motion.
Syn. form, make, beget, produce.

gen-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or process of generating; a single succession in natural descent; people of the same period; progeny.
Syn. formation, race, breed, stock, kind, age, era.

gen-er-a-tive ('ĕr-ă-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to generation; having the power to generate.

gen-er-a-tor ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, generates; a machine in which steam or gas is produced, or for converting mechanical energy into electrical energy.

ge-ner-ic (je-ner'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a genus, kind, or class: opposed to specific; comprehensive. Also generical.

ge-ner-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* with respect to a genus or generic characteristics.

gen-er-os-i-ty (jen-ĕr-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* generosities (-tiz)], the quality of being generous; liberality; magnanimity; munificence.

gen-er-ous (-ĕr-us), *adj.* characterized by liberality; munificent; bountiful; high-minded; honorable; strong; stimulating.
Syn. beneficent, noble, liberal.
Ant. (see niggardly).

gen-e-sis ('e-sis), *n.* the act or process of producing or originating; beginning.

gen-et (-et'), *n.* an animal allied to the civet, valued for its fur; the fur of a cat made in imitation of genet. Also genette.

gen-et ('et), *n.* a small Spanish horse. Also jennet.

gen-et-ic (-et'ik), *adj.* pertaining to generation or origin.

ge-ni-al (jē-ni-ăl), *adj.* kindly and sympathetic in disposition; cordial; contributing to cheerfulness and life; agreeably warm and cheerful.
Syn. hearty, festive, joyous.
Ant. (see distant, cold).

ge-ni-al-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being genial; cheerfulness.

ge-ni-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a genial manner.

ge-nic-u-late (je-nik'ū-lāt), *adj.* having knee-like joints.

ge-nie, same as jinn.

ge-ni-i, *pl.* of genius or genie.

gen-i-tal (jen'i-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to generation.

gen-i-tive ('i-tiv), *n.* a grammatical case, indicating origin, possession, or relation.

gen-ius (jēn'yus), *n.* innate bent of mind or disposition; remarkable aptitude or natural endowment for some special pursuit, &c.; character or essential principle; embodiment; a person possessed of high mental powers or faculties (*pl.* geniuses); a good or evil spirit supposed to preside over the destinies of men (*pl.* genii).
Syn. intellect, invention, talent, taste, nature, character, adept.

gen-re (zhäng'r), *n.* a style of painting or sculpture representing some scene of common life. [Fr.]

gens (jenz), *n.* [*pl.* gentes (jen'tēz)], among the ancient Ro-

mans, a clan, house, or subdivision of a curia.

gen-teel (jen-tēl'), *adj.* graceful or elegant in manners or dress; polite; well-bred.
Syn. refined, polished.
Ant. (see boorish).

gen-tian ('shiăn), *n.* a bitter herb with tonic roots.

Gen-tile ('tīl), *adj.* belonging to a non-Jewish people: *n.* one who is not a Jew.

gen-til-i-ty (-til'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gentilities (-tiz)], high or gentle birth; good breeding; social status and refinement.

gen-tle ('tl), *adj.* mild and refined in manner and disposition; kindly; moderate in action; peaceful; docile; easy; well born or descended: *n.* the larva of the flesh-fly; a trained falcon.
Syn. placid, mild, bland, tame.
Ant. (see rough, uncouth).

gen-tle-folk (-fōk), *n.* persons of good family or breeding.

gen-tle-man (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* gentlemen (-men)], one who is entitled to bear a coat of arms; a well-bred and honorable man; a person of independent income; a term of politeness, used in addressing an assembly.

gen-tle-man-ly (-li), *adj.* polite in manner; well trained socially.

gen-tle-ness (-nes), *n.* softness of manners; mildness.

gen-tle-wom-an (-wōōm'ăn), *n.* [*pl.* gentlewomen (-wim'en)], a woman of good birth and breeding; lady.

gen-tly (jen'tli), *adv.* in a gentle manner.

gen-try ('tri), *n.* the upper class of society.

gen-u-flec-tion (-ū-flek'shun), *n.* bending of the knee, especially in worship. Also genuflexion.

gen-u-ine ('ū-in), *adj.* real; unadulterated; belonging to, or derived from, the original or true stock; not hypocritical; open.
Syn. true, unaffected, sincere.
Ant. (see false).

ge-nus (jē'nus), *n.* [*pl.* genera (jen'ĕr-ă)], that which has under it several species or sub-genera, having certain common characteristics; in logic, a class made up of two or more species or subordinate classes.

geo, a *prefix*, meaning *earth*, forming the first element of many scientific words, as *geo*botanical, pertaining to geographical botany.

ge-o-cen-tric (jē-o-sen'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the center of the earth; having the earth as the center; viewed from the earth as a center.

ge-ode (jē'ōd), *n.* a rounded nodule of stone, usually hollow and lined with crystals.

ge-od-e-sy (-od'e-si), *n.* the science of measuring large portions of the earth's surface; the determination of the earth's figure and size.

ge-o-det-ic (jē-o-det'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, determined by, or carried out by, geodesy. Also geodetical.

ge-o-det-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* by geodesy.

ge-o-det-ic line (līn), *n.* the shortest line between any two points on the earth's surface.

ge-og-ra-pher (-og'ră-fĕr), *n.* one who is versed in, or a writer on, geography.

ge-o-graph-ic-al (-o-gráf'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to geography.

ge-o-graph-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* with reference to geography.

ge-og-ra-phy (-og'ră-fi), *n.* [*pl.* geographies (-fiz)], the science that describes the surface of the earth, and its division into continents, kingdoms, &c.

ge-o-log-ic-al (-o-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to geology.

ge-o-log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* according to geology.

ge-ol-o-gist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one versed in geology.

ge-ol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the science that investigates the structure of the earth, the successive physical changes it has undergone, and

the causes which have operated in producing such alterations in the crust of the globe.

ge-om-e-ter (-om'e-tẽr), *n.* a geometrician.

ge-o-met-ric (-o-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, geometry. Also geometrical.

ge-om-e-tri-cian (-om-e-trish'ân), *n.* one who is skilled in geometry.

ge-om-e-try (-om'e-tri), *n.* [*pl.* geometries (-triz)], that branch of mathematics that treats of the measurement of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids, with their various relations; a text-book on these subjects.

ge-oph-a-gy (-of'â-gi), *n.* the practice of eating clay or earth.

geor-gic (jôr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to husbandry or rural: *n.* a poem on agriculture.

ge-ot-ro-pism (jẽ-ot'ro-pizm), *n.* a tendency in the roots of certain plants to grow straight downward.

ge-ra-ni-um (-rā'ni-um), *n.* a plant of various species, cultivated for its handsome scarlet or white flowers.

ger-fal-con (jẽr'faw-kn), *n.* a large northern falcon.

germ (jẽrm), *n.* the rudimentary form of an organism; origin; first principle.

Ger-man (jẽr'mân), *adj.* pertaining to Germany, its inhabitants, or language; of the same stock or parentage; germane.

ger-man-der (-man'dẽr), *n.* a wild plant of the mint family with a blue flower, used sometimes as a substitute for hops.

ger-mane (jẽr-mān'), *adj.* related; akin; relevant; appropriate.

Ger-man-ic (-man'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Germany; Teutonic.

Ger-man-ism ('izm), *n.* a German idiom, custom, or characteristic; love of German institutions.

ger-ma-ni-um (-mā'ni-um), *n.* one of the metallic elements.

Ger-man-sil-ver (-sil-vẽr), *n.* a white alloy of zinc, nickel, and copper.

Ger-man-text (-tekst), *n.* a black letter type similar to Old English and modern German.

ger-mi-cide (jẽr'mi-sīd), *n.* a substance used to destroy disease germs.

ger-mi-cul-ture (-kul-tūr), *n.* the artificial cultivation of bacteria for scientific study.

ger-mi-nal ('mi-nal), *adj.* pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

ger-mi-nant ('mi-nânt), *adj.* sprouting; gradually developing.

ger-mi-nate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to sprout or bud; begin to develop into a higher form.

ger-mi-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the first act of growth in a seed, bud, or germ.

ger-mule (jẽr'mūl), *n.* a small or incipient germ.

ger-ry-man-der (ger'i-man-dẽr), *v.t.* to divide, as a state, voting district, &c., so as to give an unfair advantage to a particular political party; misrepresent; garble.

ger-und (jer'und), *n.* a kind of verbal noun.

ges-ta-tion (jes-tā'shun), *n.* pregnancy.

ges-ta-to-ry ('ta-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to gestation.

ges-tic-u-late (-tik'ū-lāt), *v.i.* to make gestures or motions, as in speaking or attracting attention.

ges-tic-u-la-tion (-lā-shun), *n.* the act of making gestures.

ges-ture ('tūr), *n.* a movement of the face, body, or limbs, to express ideas, emotions, &c.
Syn. attitude, action, posture.

get (get), *v.t.* [*p.t.* got, *p.p.* got, gotten, *p.pr.* getting], to obtain; procure; win; gain; acquire; deserve; meet with; realize; learn; procreate; prevail upon: *v.i.* to arrive at; become; find time, opportunity, &c.; depart quickly.
Syn. obtain, earn, attain.

get-ter ('ĕr), *n.* one who gets or acquires.

get-ting ('ing), *n.* acquisition; profit.

get-up ('up), *n.* style, as of dress, &c.

gew-gaw (gū'gaw), *n.* a showy trifle.

gey-ser (gī'sĕr), *n.* an intermittent hot or boiling spring from which water or mud is ejected. Also geysir.

ghast-li-ness (gâst'li-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being ghastly.

ghast-ly ('li), *adj.* death-like; pale; haggard; cadaverous; horrible.

Syn. pallid, wan, hideous, grim, shocking.

ghaut (gawt), *n.* in India, a mountain pass; chain of mountains; a flight of steps to a river, or to a temple; approach; a wharf. Ghat.

ghee (gē), *n.* an oil made from clarified butter; a solid white oil yielded by a tree of India.

gher-kin (gĕr'kin), *n.* a small cucumber used for pickling.

Ghet-to (get'ō), *n.* [*pl.* ghettos ('ōz), ghetti ('i)], the Jews' quarter.

ghost (gōst), *n.* the spirit of a deceased person; apparition; the soul; breath of life; shadow; remotest likelihood; a false image due to some defect in a lens.

Syn. spectre, sprite, phantom.

ghost-ly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to the soul; spiritual; supernatural.

ghoul (gōōl), *n.* a supposed demon who robs graves and feeds on the flesh of the dead.

gi-ant (jī'ânt), *n.* a man of extraordinary bulk or stature; one possessed of great physical or intellectual power; one of a race of monstrous size who, according to classic mythology, assailed the gods: *adj.* like a giant; huge.

giaour (jour), *n.* the term applied by Mohammedans to unbelievers, especially Christians.

gib (jib), *n.* the arm of a crane; a piece in a machine to hold other parts together.

gib-ber (gib'ĕr), *v.t.* to speak incoherently.

gib-ber-ish (-ish), *n.* rapid incoherent talk: *adj.* incoherent.

gib-bet (jib'et), *n.* a gallows: *v.t.* to hang on a gibbet; expose to public scorn or ridicule.

gib-bon (gib'un), *n.* a long armed anthropoid ape of Southern Asia.

gib-bos-i-ty (-os'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gibbosities (-tiz)], a round or swelling prominence.

gib-bous ('us), *adj.* protuberant; irregularly rounded; between full and half-full: said of the moon; humpbacked. Also gibbose.

gibe (jīb), *n.* a scoff; taunt; sneering or sarcastic expression: *v.t.* to sneer at; taunt: *v.i.* to use gibes; cast reproaches; sneer; scoff.

Syn. flout, jeer, mock, deride.

gib-let (jib'let), *n.* one of the edible internal parts of a fowl, goose, &c.

gid (gid), *n.* a disease in sheep.

gid-di-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being giddy.

gid-dy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* giddier, *superl.* giddiest], having a confused whirling sensation in the head; frivolous; fickle.

Syn. unsteady, flighty, thoughtless.

Ant. (see steady).

gift (gift), *n.* something given or bestowed; present; donation; offering; benefaction; natural talent.

Syn. grant, alms, gratuity, boon, faculty, talent.

Ant. (see purchase).

gift-ed ('ed), *adj.* talented.

gig (gig), *n.* a two-wheeled open chaise drawn by one horse; a rotary machine for raising nap on cloth; a long ship's boat, rowed by alternate oars, and usually reserved for the commanding officer; a racing boat; a whirligig; a fish-gig: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gigged, *p.pr.* gigging], to fish with a fish-gig.

gi-gan-tic (jī-gan'tik), *adj.* huge; colossal; immense.

Syn. enormous, prodigious.

Ant. (see diminutive).

gig-gle (gig'l), *v.i.* to laugh in a nervous, foolish, tittering manner: *n.* a nervous, silly laugh.

gig-let (gig'let), *n.* a pert person; a romping, flirting girl: *adj.* giddy; wanton. Also giglot.

gild (gild), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gilded, gilt, *p.pr.* gilding], to overlay or wash with gold; give a fair external appearance to; illuminate: *n.* another form of guild.

gild-ing ('ing), *n.* the art or process of overlaying or covering with gold; gold leaf, powder, &c., applied to a surface; a superficial covering designed to give a fair external appearance.

gill (gil), *n.* the respiratory organ of aquatic animals, especially fishes; the wattle of a fowl; a deep, narrow glen through which a rivulet flows: *pl.* the thin spore-bearing lamellæ, or plates, under a cap of certain fungi, as a mushroom.

gill (jil), *n.* 1-4th of a pint; ground-ivy; a wanton girl; sweetheart.

gill-net (gil'net), *n.* a net that catches fish by the gills.

gil-ly-flow-er (jil'i-flou-ēr), *n.* one of various plants of the mustard family, as the wall-flower, stock, &c.

gilt (gilt), *adj.* covered with, or yellow like, gold: *n.* gilding.

gim-bal (gim-bâl), *n.* one of two brass rings moving within each other at right angles; used for suspending a mariner's compass, chronometer, &c.

gim-crack (jim'krak), *adj.* showy, but of no value; trumpery: *n.* a pretty, useless thing; toy.

gim-let (gim'let), *n.* a small boring-tool with a pointed screw at the end: *v.t.* to make a hole in with a gimlet.

gimp (gimp), *n.* a kind of interlaced silk twist or trimming interwoven with wire or cord: used for furniture, dresses, &c.: *v.t.* to border with gimp.

gin (jin), *n.* an aromatic alcoholic liquid flavored with juniper berries; a trap or snare; a machine for clearing cotton fibers from the seeds; a portable hoisting-machine; a pile-driving machine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ginned, *p.pr.* ginning], to catch in a trap; clear cotton.

gin-ger ('jēr), *n.* the scraped and dried root of a pungent aromatic East & West Indian plant.

gin-ger-ade (-ād'), *n.* an aërated beverage flavored with ginger.

gin-ger-beer (-bēr), *n.* an effervescent beverage made from ginger, yeast, cream of tartar, and sugar.

gin-ger-bread (-bred), *n.* a dark colored cake made of flour, ginger, molasses, sugar, &c.

gin-ger-ly (-li), *adv.* cautiously; daintily.

ging-ham (ging'ăm), *n.* a cotton dress-cloth dyed in the yarn before weaving; an umbrella.

ging-ko (ging'kō), *n.* a Japanese tree with handsome foliage; the maiden-hair tree.

gin-seng (jin'seng), *n.* an herb with an aromatic root, much valued in China.

Gip-sy (jip'si), *n.* [*pl.* Gipsies ('siz)], one of a wandering, dark-skinned, and dark-eyed race, of Eastern, probably Hindu, origin; the language of the Gipsies (Romany); a person of dark complexion; a hoydenish girl: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gipsied, *p.pr.* gipsying], to picnic or camp out in the woods. Also Gypsy.

gi-raffe (ji-raf'), *n.* an African animal notable for its very long legs and neck.

gir-an-dole (jir'ăn-dōl), *n.* a branching chandelier; a kind of rotating firework.

gir-a-sol ('ă-sol), *n.* a variety of opal; the fire-opal. Also girasole.

gir-ba (gir'bâ), *n.* a stiff leather water vessel, used in Africa.

gird (gērd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* girded, girt, *p.pr.* girding], to surround with a flexible substance; bind; encircle; gibe; taunt.

gird-er ('ēr), *n.* the main beam in a floor.

gir-dle (gēr'dl), *n.* a belt or zone for the waist; anything that encompasses like a girdle; a circular band round the shaft of a column: *v.t.* to bind with, or as with, a girdle; enclose; to make a cut round

the bark of the trunk of a tree and so kill it.

girl (gĕrl), *n.* a female child; young unmarried woman.

girl-ish ('ish), *adj.* like or befitting a girl.

girl-ish-ly (-li), *adv.* in a girlish manner.

girt (gĕrt), *p.t.* of gird; *p.adj.* moored so taut by two cables as not to swing to the wind or tide.

girth (gĕrth), *n.* the band by which the saddle is kept secured on a horse; the circumference of a tree, animal, &c.; anything that binds or encircles.

gist (jist), *n.* the substance of a matter; main point; object.

git-tern (git'ĕrn), *n.* a cithern.

give (giv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* gave, *p.p.* given, *p.pr.* giving], to bestow; confer without price or reward; grant; yield; deliver; supply; enable; emit: *v.i.* to present gifts; yield to pressure; grow moist: *n.* elasticity.
Syn. grant, confer, impart.

giz-zard (giz'ârd), *n.* the muscular part of the intestinal canal in certain birds.

gla-brous (glā'brus), *adj.* bald; smooth.

gla-cé (glâ-sā'), *adj.* iced or cooled: *n.* a thin shiny silk.

gla-ci-al (glā'shi-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or caused by, ice.

gla-ci-ate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to cover over with, or transform into, ice.

gla-ci-er (glā'shi-ĕr or glas'i-ĕr), *n.* a vast accumulation of ice and snow found in the valleys and ravines of lofty mountains which moves slowly down the slopes till it melts or breaks off into icebergs.

gla-cis (glā'sis), *n.* a sloping bank of earth directly in front of a fortification and designed for its defense; a protective slope on an ironclad to throw off hostile shot.

gla-cure (-sūr'), *n.* a thin glaze on the finer sorts of pottery. [Fr.]

glad (glad), *adj.* [*comp.* gladder, *superl.* gladdest], in a state of hilarity; joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful; satisfied.
Syn. joyful, gladsome, cheering.
Ant. (see sad).

glad-den ('n), *v.t.* to make glad. *v.i.* to rejoice.

glade (glād), *n.* an open space or passage in a wood or forest; an open space surrounded by ice.

glad-i-ate (glad'i-āt), *adj.* sword-shaped.

glad-i-a-tor ('i-ā-tĕr), *n.* in ancient Rome a professional swordsman who fought in the arena with other men or animals; a combatant.

glad-i-a-to-ri-al (-a-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to gladiators or their combats.

gla-di-o-lus (gla-dī'o-lus), *n.* the sword-lily.

glad-some (glad'sum), *adj.* joyous; gay; pleased; cheerful.

Glad-stone ('stōn or 'stun), *n.* a four-wheeled pleasure-carriage carrying two passengers; a long narrow traveling bag with a wide mouth. [Eng.]

glair (glār), *n.* the white of egg, used as size or varnish; any sticky or glairy matter.

glair-y ('i), *adj.* consisting of glair.

glaive, same as glave.

glam-our (glam'ĕr), *n.* a charm on the eyes causing them to see things differently from what they are in reality; fascination; witchery: *v.t.* to fascinate. Glamer.

glance (glâns), *n.* a sudden shoot of light; quick passing look of the eye; a quick momentary view; a lustrous ore: *v.i.* to shoot a sudden ray; view with a quick movement of the eye: *v.t.* to shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; allude to in passing.

gland (gland), *n.* a bodily organ by which secretion is carried on; small secreting organ for sap in plants; an acorn; a name for various mechanical contrivances.

gland-ers ('ĕrz), *n.pl.* a contagious disease in horses, in which mucus is discharged profusely from the nostrils.

gland-u-lar ('ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or

having glands; covered with hairs tipped with glands: said of a plant.

gland-ule ('ūl), *n.* a small gland.

glare (glār), *n.* a bright dazzling light; overpowering luster; a fierce piercing look: *v.i.* to shine with a dazzling overpowering light; look with fierce piercing eyes; be excessively gaudy in dress or ornamentation: *adj.* having a smooth slippery surface, as ice.

glar-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting or reflecting a dazzling light; gaudy.

glass (glăs), *n.* a hard, brittle transparent substance formed of silica and certain metallic oxides; an instrument or vessel made of glass; a drinking glass, or the quantity contained in it; a mirror; lens; a telescope, or barometer: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, glass; vitreous: *v.t.* to mirror, or reflect in a mirror; glaze.

glass-wort ('wērt), *n.* a plant from which a soda is obtained; used in glass-making.

glau-ber-ite (glaw'bēr-īt), *n.* a mineral formed of sulphate of lime, and sulphate of soda.

glau-ber's-salt ('bērz-sawlt), *n.* sulphate of soda, used medicinally as a strong purgative.

glau-co-ma (glaw-kō'mă), *n.* a disease of the eye in which the vitreous humor grows opaque.

glau-cous (glaw'kus), *adj.* sea-green; green with a bluish-grey tinge; covered with bloom of a bluish-white color.

glave (glāv), *n.* a cutting weapon fixed to a pole, somewhat resembling a halbert, formerly used by foot soldiers. Also glaive.

glaze (glāz), *v.t.* to furnish with glass; overlay with a transparent substance resembling glass: *v.i.* to become glassy or glazed: *n.* the vitreous or glassy coating on potter's ware.

gla-zier ('zhēr), *n.* one whose business is to set glass in windows, &c.

gla-zing ('ing), *n.* a glaze; the operation of setting glass, or applying a glaze; window-panes; glass; semi-transparent colors passed thinly over other colors to tone down their effect.

gleam (glēm), *n.* a stream or shoot of light; brightness: *v.i.* to emit brightness; shoot, or dart, as rays of light.

Syn. glimmer, glance, glitter, shine, flash.

glean (glēn), *v.t.* to gather, as grain that the reapers have left; collect little by little, or piece by piece; infer: *v.i.* to gather gleanings: *n.* a collection made by gleaning; a collection, as of herrings.

glean-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of collecting after reapers; that which is collected laboriously from various sources.

glebe (glēb), *n.* land belonging to a parish church, or ecclesiastical benefice; in mining, a plot of land containing ore.

glede (glēd), *n.* the European kite or some similar bird.

glee (glē), *n.* gaiety; mirth; exhilaration; a musical composition for voices in harmony.

Syn. merriment, joviality, joy, hilarity.

Ant. (see sorrow).

glee-ful ('fool), *adj.* merry, joyous.

gleet (glēt), *n.* a thin mucous discharge resulting from gonorrheal disease.

glen (glen), *n.* a narrow valley; a secluded hollow between hills.

glen-oid ('oid), *adj.* having a shallow cavity, as the articulations or fossæ of the scapula and the temporal bone; shallow; slightly cupped.

glib (glib), *adj.* voluble; flippant.

glide (glīd), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glided, *p.pr.* gliding], to flow or move along smoothly and noiselessly; to slur [Music]: *n.* the act of gliding; a gliding movement; a slur [Music].

Syn. slip, slide, run, roll on.

glid-er (ēr), *n.* a motorless aëroplane.

gliff (glif), *n.* a glimpse; brief interval; sudden fear.

glim (glim), *n.* a light or candle.

glim-mer ('ēr), *v.i.* to shine faintly and intermit-

tently: *n.* a faint intermittent light; sheen.
Syn. gleam, flicker, glitter.

glimpse (glimps), *n.* a weak, faint light; transient view; slight trace: *v.t.* to catch a glimpse of: *v.i.* to glance; appear for the moment.

glin (glin), *n.* a haze on the horizon at sea, indicative of a storm.

glint (glint), *n.* a gleam of light; sly glance: *v.i.* to gleam or flash out.

glis-sade (glis-ād'), *n.* the act of sliding down a glacier; a glide in dancing: *v.i.* to slide, especially down a glacier.

glis-ten (glis'n), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; shine: *n.* a glitter.

glis-ter ('tēr), *adj.* to glitter; be bright: *n.* a sparkle; luster.

glit-ter (glit'ēr), *v.i.* to sparkle with light; gleam; be showy, attractive, or specious: *n.* brilliancy; specious luster.
Syn. gleam, shine, glisten.

gli-zade (gli-zād'), *n.* a sliding movement of the foil in fencing.

gloam (glōm), *v.i.* to begin to grow dark, like twilight; exhibit sullenness or gloom.

gloam-ing ('ing), *n.* twilight: *adj.* pertaining to twilight.

gloat (glōt), *v.i.* to stare or gaze earnestly or with admiration, often in a bad sense with feelings of lust and cruelty.

glo-bal (glō'bāl), *adj.* pertaining to a globe; world-wide.

glo-bate ('bāt), *adj.* globe-shaped.

globe (glōb), *n.* a spherical body; ball; the terraqueous earth (with *the*); a sphere on which are represented the divisions of the earth, &c. (*terrestrial globe*), or the heavenly bodies (*celestial globe*).

globe-fish ('fish), *n.* a fish capable of inflating itself to a globular shape.

globe-flow-er ('flou-ēr), *n.* a plant of the crowfoot family with globular-shaped flowers.

globe-trot-ter ('trot-ēr), *n.* an extensive traveler.

globi, a *prefix* in various scientific words, meaning *a ball,* or *ball-shaped.* Globo.

glo-bin ('bin), *n.* a constituent of red blood corpuscles.

glob-u-lar (glob'ū-lār), *adj.* globe-like; spherical. Also globose, globulous.

glob-ule ('ūl), *n.* a small spherical particle; a minute homœopathic pill; a blood- or lymph-corpuscle.

glob-u-lin ('ū-lin), *n.* an albuminous proteid substance forming one of the constituents of the blood and of the cellular tissue of plants.

glome (glōm), *n.* a roundish head of flowers.

glom-er-ate (glom'ēr-āt), *adj.* gathered into a roundish head or mass.

gloom (glōōm), *n.* partial darkness; obscurity; melancholy; depression; sadness; sullenness: *v.i.* to be, or become, cloudy or partially dark; present a gloomy aspect: *v.t.* to make gloomy; deject or sadden.
Syn. cloud, dimness, dullness.
Ant. (see light, brightness, joy).

gloom-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a gloomy manner.

gloom-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gloomy.

gloom-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* gloomier, *superl.* gloomiest], overspread with, or enveloped in, darkness; dismal; melancholy; dispirited; cheerless; morose.
Syn. lowering, lurid, dim, dusky.
Ant. (see bright, clear).

glo-ri-a (glō'ri-ā), *n.* an ascription of praise, especially the *Gloria in Excelsis* and *Gloria Patri;* a musical setting of these.

glo-ri-fi-ca-tion (ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of glorifying; exaltation to honor and dignity; a jollification.

glo-ri-fy ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glorified, *p.pr.* glorifying], to raise in honor and dignity; magnify and honor in worship; adore; beautify.
Syn. magnify, celebrate, exalt.

glo-ri-ole ('ri-ōl), *n.* a circle of light.

glo-ri-o-sa (-ri-ō'sā), *n.* a genus of plants of the lily family, with bright red or yellow flowers.

glo-ri-ous ('ri-us), *adj.* full of glory; illustrious; celebrated; magnificent; exalted.
Syn. famous, renowned, distinguished, noble.
Ant. (see infamous).

glo-ry ('ri), *n.* [*pl.* glories ('riz)], splendor; magnificence; brightness; praise ascribed in adoration; distinction; renown; honor; the Divine perfection or presence; the felicity of heaven; in art, a circle of rays surrounding the head of a saint: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gloried, *p.pr.* glorying], to rejoice or exult (with *in*).
Syn. fame, splendor, grandeur.
Ant. (see infamy).

gloss (glos), *n.* luster from a polished surface; specious show; an explanation or comment to elucidate some difficulty or obscurity in the text; a plausible, specious representation: *v.t.* to explain by notes or comments; palliate by plausible representation; varnish; make glossy: *v.i.* to annotate.

glos-sa ('ă), *n.* [*pl.* glossæ ('ē)], the tongue, especially of insects.

glos-sa-ri-al (-ă'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a glossary.

glos-sa-ry ('ă-ri), *n.* [*pl.* glossaries (-riz)], a dictionary of obsolete, obscure, or technical words.

glos-si-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a glossy manner.

glos-si-ness ('i-nes), *n.* superficial luster.

glos-si-tis (-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tongue.

glosso, a *prefix* in scientific words meaning *tongue*, or *tongue-like*, as *glosso*cele, protrusion of the tongue due to inflammation.

glos-sog-ra-phy (-og'ră-fi), *n.* an anatomical description of the tongue; the writing of glossaries.

glos-sol-o-gist (-ol-o'gist), *n.* one who explains and defines terms.

glos-sol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of anthropology which treats of the classification of languages; comparative philology.

glos-son-o-my (-on'o-mi), *n.* the science of language and the laws which govern it.

glos-sy ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* glossier, *superl.* glossiest], having a lustrous smooth surface; smooth and plausible.

glot-tis ('is), *n.* the small elastic oblong opening at the top of the windpipe.

glove (gluv), *n.* a hand-covering with a separate sheath for each finger: *pl.* boxing-gloves: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a glove.

glov-er ('ĕr), *n.* a maker or seller of gloves.

glov-ing ('ing), *n.* glove-making.

glow (glō), *v.i.* to shine with intense heat; radiate heat and light; be incandescent; be red or flushed; be animated with passion, love, zeal, &c.: *n.* intense or shining heat; incandescence; redness, or brightness of color; passion; ardor.

glow-er (glou'ĕr), *v.i.* to stare with a threatening or angry countenance; frown.

glow-worm (glō'wĕrm), *n.* a beetle, the wingless female of which emits a shining green light at night.

glox-in-i-a (gloks-in'i-ă), *n.* a genus of tropical plants with bell-shaped flowers.

gloze (glōz), *v.t.* to gloss over.

glu-ci-num (glōō-sī'num), *n.* a metallic element resembling magnesium.

glu-cose ('kōs), *n.* the particular form of sugar existing in many animal and vegetable organisms; it is produced for commercial use by the action of sulphuric acid on starch.

glue (glōō), *n.* a tenacious viscid cement made by boiling some animal substance to a jelly: *v.t.* to unite or cement with glue.

glu-ey ('i), *adj.* like glue; sticky.

glum (glum), *adj.* gloomy; moody; sullen.

glume (glōōm), *n.* the husk of corn or grasses.

glut (glut), *n.* a superabundance: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* glutted, *p.pr.* glutting], to fill to repletion; oversupply.

Syn. gorge, stuff, cram, cloy, satiate, block up.

glu-ten (glōō'ten), *n.* a tough grey albuminous substance obtained from wheat and other grains.

glu-ti-nous ('ti-nus), *adj.* viscid; gluey.

glu-ti-tion (glōō-tish'un), *n.* the act of swallowing.

glut-ton (glut'n), *n.* one who eats to excess; a carnivorous animal, the wolverine.

glut-ton-ous (-us), *adj.* pertaining to gluttony.

glut-ton-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* gluttonies (-iz)], the act or habit of eating to excess.

glyc-er-ide (-īd), *n.* an ether of glycerine.

glyc-er-ine (glis'ĕr-in), *n.* a sweet colorless viscid liquid obtained from oils, fat, &c.; used extensively in various manufactures and medicine. Also glycerin, glycerol.

gly-co-coll (glī'kō-kŏl), *n.* a crystalline substance with a sweet taste formed from gelatine, etc.

gly-co-gen (glī'ko-jen), *n.* a white insoluble starch-like substance obtained from the livers of animals.

gly-col (glī'kōl, or 'kol), *n.* a viscid liquid, intermediate between glycerine and alcohol.

gly-cyl (glīs'il), *n.* an acid formed from glycocoll.

glyph (glif), *n.* a perpendicular fluting.

glyph-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to carving or sculpture: *n.* a hieroglyphic.

glyph-og-ra-phy (-og'rā-fi), *n.* a method of producing engravings in relief for printing, similar to electrotypy.

glyp-tic (glip'tik), *adj.* pertaining to engraving on gems; figured: *n.pl.* the art of engraving designs on precious stones, ivory, &c.

glyp-to-graph ('to-gräf), *n.* a design cut or engraved on a gem.

gnarl (närl), *n.* a knot on the trunk or branch of a tree.

gnarled ('d), *adj.* full of knots; distorted.

gnash (nash), *v.t.* to strike together, as the teeth: *v.i.* to grind the teeth in anger or agony.

gnat (nat), *n.* a small stinging winged insect of several species, allied to the mosquito.

gnaw (naw), *v.t.* to bite off, or eat away, by degrees; corrode; bite in agony, rage, or despair; fret: *v.i.* to exercise the teeth in biting repeatedly; act as if by continual biting.

gneiss (nīs), *n.* a crystallized rock composed of quartz, mica, and feldspar.

gnome (nōm), *n.* a fabulous deformed, diminutive goblin, fabled to dwell in the earth or to be the guardian spirit of miners; a pithy or sententious saying.

gno-mic ('mik), *adj.* dealing in, or containing, pithy or sententious sayings; didactic. Also gnomical.

gno-mide ('mid), *n.* a female gnome, supposed to keep guard over diamonds.

gno-mon ('mon), *n.* the style which by its shadow on a dial shows the time of day; the index of the hour circle on a globe; a geometrical figure; an interpreter.

gno-mon-ics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science of dialing.

gno-sis ('sis), *n.* higher knowledge or insight.

gnos-tic (nos'tik), *adj.* knowing; shrewd.

Gnos-ti-cism ('ti-sizm), *n.* an ancient system of religion and philosophy intermediate between Christianity and paganism.

gnu (nōō), *n.* a ruminant horned animal with a head resembling a buffalo, of the antelope kind, inhabiting South Africa.

go (gō), *v.i.* [*p.t.* went, *p.p* gone, *p.pr.* going], to depart; proceed; move on; pass from one state or place to another; conduce; contribute; be habitually used or said; pass current; succeed; fall out or terminate; move by mechanism; strike, as a clock; act in harmony with; fit or suit; be expended; carry young in the womb: *n.*

the fashion; enterprise or push; difficulty or scrape; a glass of spirits.

goa ('ä), *n.* the Tibetan gazelle.

goad (gōd), *n.* a pointed stick to urge on cattle: *v.t.* to urge on with, or as with, a goad; stimulate: *v.i.* to act as a goad.

goal (gōl), *n.* the winning post at a race or at football: hence, the end aimed at.

goat (gōt), *n.* a ruminating horned quadruped with long hair.

goa-tee (gō-tē'), *n.* a goat-like beard.

gob (gob), *n.* a small piece or chunk; mine rubbish.

gob-ble (gob'l), *v.t.* to swallow hastily or greedily: *v.i.* to utter a cry like a turkey: *n.* the noise of a turkey; a quick straight stroke in putting at golf.

gob-bler ('lĕr), *n.* a male turkey; a greedy eater.

go-be-lin (gō'be-lin, gō'blin, gō-be-läng'), *n.* a superior kind of French tapestry.

go-be-tween ('be-twēn), *n.* an intermediary.

gob-let (gob'let), *n.* a drinking-vessel with a stem and without a handle.

gob-lin ('lin), *n.* an evil, mischievous spirit; gnome; fairy.

go-by (gō'bi), *n.* [*pl.* gobies ('biz)], a fish of peculiar shape.

go-by ('bī), *n.* avoidance; evasion.

go-cart ('kärt), *n.* a contrivance for teaching children to walk; a child's cart; a light village cart.

God (god), *n.* the Supreme Deity, and self-existent Creator or Upholder of the Universe.

god, *n.* a supernatural being conceived of as possessing divine powers or attributes; idol; a person or thing deified or honored to excess; an intelligence controlling the forces of good and evil.

Syn. Creator, Lord, Almighty, Jehovah, Providence.

god-child ('chīld), *n.* one for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

god-dess ('des), *n.* a female deity; a woman of superior charms or excellence.

god-fa-ther ('fä-*th*ĕr), *n.* one who acts as sponsor to another at baptism: *v.t.* to act as godfather to.

God-head ('hed), *n.* the Divine essence, nature, and attributes; the Supreme Deity.

god-hood ('hood), *n.* divinity.

god-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* piety; devotion.

god-ly ('li), *adj.* devout; pious.

Syn. righteous, holy, religious.

god-moth-er ('mu*th*-ĕr), *n.* a female sponsor at baptism.

go-droon (gō-drōōn'), *n.* fluting or beading of olive shape.

God's-a-cre (godz'ā-kĕr), *n.* a churchyard.

god-send (god'send), *n.* unexpected assistance or acquisition.

god-speed ('spēd), *n.* success.

god-wit ('wit), *n.* a curlew-like bird.

gof-fer (gof'ĕr), *v.t.* to form flutes in; crimp.

gof-fer-ing (-ing), *n.* fluting for frills, &c.; indented ornamentation on the edge of a book.

gog-gle (gog'l), *v.i.* to strain or roll the eyes: *adj.* staring; prominent: *n.* a strained or affected rolling of the eyes: *pl.* a particular kind of spectacles for protecting the eyes from dust, excessive light, &c.

go-ing (gō'ing), *n.* the act of departing or moving; state of roads.

goi-ter (goi'tĕr), *n.* a swelling of the glands in the front part and side of the neck; prevalent in mountainous districts.

Gol-con-da (gol-kon'dā), *n.* a mine of wealth.

gold (gōld), *n.* a metallic element, soft, ductile, and of a bright yellow color when pure; money; wealth; precious or pure quality; in archery, the bull's-eye.

gold-beat-er ('bē-tĕr), *n.* one who beats gold into thin leaves for gilding.

gold-dust ('dust), *n.* fine particles of gold.

gold-en (gōld'n), *adj.* formed of, consisting of, or resembling, gold; shining; lustrous like gold; bright; most valuable; excellent.

gold-en-age (-āj), *n.* the fabled primeval age of perfect human happiness and innocency.

gold-en num-ber (num'bēr), *n.* a number which shows the year of the moon's cycle.

gold-en-pheas-ant (-fez-ânt), *n.* a handsome Chinese pheasant.

gold-en rod (rod), *n.* a tall plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.

gold-en rule (rōōl), *n.* the rule to treat others as we ourselves wish to be treated (cf. Matthew vii. 12).

gold-fields ('fēldz), *n.pl.* auriferous deposits and diggings.

gold-finch ('finch), *n.* a beautiful singing bird with yellow-streaked wings and a red throat.

gold-fish ('fish), *n.* an orange-colored fresh-water fish of the carp family.

gold-leaf ('lēf), *n.* very fine sheets or leaves made by beating gold, used in gilding, &c.

gold-mine ('mīn), *n.* a place where gold is or may be mined; anything yielding great wealth.

gold-smith ('smith), *n.* a worker in gold, or dealer in gold-plate.

gold-y-locks (-loks), *n.* a common name for various plants with yellow flowers, as the buttercup.

golf (golf), *n.* a game played with a small gutta-percha ball and club-headed sticks, the object being to drive the ball into a series of small holes with the fewest possible strokes: *v.i.* to play golf.

Gol-go-tha (gol'gō-thâ), *n.* (Hebrew, the place of a skull), the place where Jesus Christ was crucified.

gol-oshe. See galosh.

gom-mer (gom'ēr), *n.* milled ameleorn (an inferior wheat): much used in parts of Germany as an ingredient in soups.

go-mu-ti (gō-mōō'ti), *n.* a tough hair-like fiber obtained from the sago-palm: used for cordage; ejoo.

gon-do-la (gon'dō-lâ), *n.* a long narrow Venetian pleasure boat propelled by one oar; a flat-bottomed boat or railway car used for carrying coal, produce, &c.

gon-do-lier (-do-lēr'), *n.* the rower of a gondola.

gone (gôn or gon), *p.adj.* ruined; lost; characterized by faintness or weakness; carried away; said of a spar, &c.: *p.p.* of go.

gone-ness ('nes), *n.* a state of weakness or collapse.

gon-er ('ēr), *n.* one who is lost or ruined.

gon-fa-lon (gon'fâ-lon), *n.* a standard or ensign, usually with streamers.

gong (gong), *n.* a tambourine-shaped musical instrument of bronze, which is struck by a padded stick.

go-ni-om-e-ter (gō-ni-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles.

gono, a *prefix* in many scientific words, meaning *generation, reproduction,* as *gono*blast, a reproductive cell or bud.

gon-or-rhœ-a (gon-o-rē'â), *n.* a venereal disease.

good (good), *adj.* [*comp.* better, *superl.* best], having excellent qualities; proper, fit for, adapted, or conducive to, any particular object; pious; moral; kind; well-disposed; favorable; beneficial; convenient; useful; unblemished; adequate; expedient; reliable; well-informed; full: *n.* that which contributes to happiness; moral qualities; prosperity; benefit: *pl.* household furniture; merchandise; *interj.* an expression of assent or pleasure.

Syn. virtuous, righteous, upright, just, true.

Ant. (see wicked, bad).

good-by, **good-bye** ('bī), *n.* a farewell: *interj.* adieu: farewell.

good humor (hū'mor), *n.* a cheery mood.

good-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* grace; physical beauty.

good-ly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* goodlier, *superl.* goodliest], good-looking; noble; considerable; pleasant.

good-man ('man), *n.* the master of a house.

good-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being good; benevolence; excellence.

goods and chat-tels (chat'lz), *n.* personal property.

good-wife ('wīf), *n.* [*pl.* good-wives ('wivz)], the mistress of a house.

good-will (-wil'), *n.* benevolence; kindly feeling; the value a business has over and above stock-in-trade, &c.; the money paid for such value; friendly disposition.

good-y ('i), *adj.* affectedly or weakly pious; namby-pamby: *n.* (*pl.* goodies), a person affectedly or weakly pious; a poor old rustic woman; a kind of sweetmeat.

goo-gul (gōō'gul), *n.* a gum obtained from a tree of the myrrh family.

goose (gōōs), *n.* [*pl.* geese (gēs)], a web-footed domesticated bird of the genus Anser; a tailor's smoothing iron; a silly person.

goose-ber-ry (gōōz'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* gooseberries (-iz)], the fruit of a shrub of the genus Ribes; the shrub itself: *adj.* made of gooseberries.

goose-neck (gōōs'nek), *n.* a bent iron fitted to the extremity of a boom or yard.

goose-wing ('wing), *n.* a studding-sail; the lower corner of a fore-sail or square main-sail when the body of the sail is furled.

go-pher (gō'fẽr), *v.i.* to mine unsystematically: *n.* a North American burrowing, rat-like rodent; a wood mentioned in the Old Testament (Gen. vi. 14).

gor-di-an (gôr'di-an), *n.* anything intricate or difficult, as Gordian knot, relating to Gordius, a Phrygian king.

gore (gôr), *n.* congealed or clotted blood; a triangular piece sewn into a dress, sail, &c.; a narrow or triangular piece of land: *v.t.* to pierce, as with a horn; furnish with gores: said of a garment, &c.

gorge (gôrj), *n.* the throat; gullet; that which is gorged or swallowed; a narrow passage between mountains or hills: *v.t.* to swallow with greediness or in large mouthfuls; satiate: *v.i.* to feed greedily.
Syn. glut, fill, cram, stuff.

gorged (gôrj'd), *adj.* glutted; filled; in heraldry, bearing a crown or the like about the neck.

gor-geous ('jus), *adj.* glittering in various colors; splendid; showy; inclined to magnificence.
Syn. superb, grand, splendid.
Ant. (plain, simple).

gor-get ('jet), *n.* a protective piece of armor for the throat or neck; a crescent-shaped breast-plate.

Gor-gon ('gun), *n.* one of three sisters in Greek mythology whose aspect was so terrible that anyone who beheld them was turned to stone.

go-ril-la (gō-ril'ă), *n.* an African anthropoid ape some 5 ft. in height with powerful limbs; the largest ape known.

gor-mand (gôr'mând), *n.* a greedy or ravenous eater; glutton; a connoisseur in table delicacies.

gor-mand-ize (-īz), *v.i.* to eat greedily or voraciously.

gorse (gôrs), *n.* the common furze; whin.

gor-y (gōr'i), *adj.* covered or stained with gore.

gos-hawk (gos'hawk), *n.* a raptorial bird of the hawk family.

gos-ling (goz'ling), *n.* a young goose; a catkin.

gos-pel (gos'pel), *n.* the announcement of the salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ; the history of the life and doctrines of Jesus Christ, contained in the four canonical books of SS. Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; a selection from these in the Church service; the general doctrines of the New Testament; something received as infallibly true: *adj.* pertaining to the gospel.

gos-pel-er (-ẽr), *n.* an evangelist; the priest who reads the gospel at the altar.

gos-sa-mer ('ă-mẽr), *n.* a very fine spider's web which floats in the air; a very thin soft filmy strong gauze: *adj.* very thin, like gossamer; flimsy.

gos-sip ('ip), *n.* familiar or idle talk; scandal; a babbler; formerly a sponsor, neighbor, or friend: *v.i.* to tell idle tales about others; tattle; chat.

gos-soon (go-sōōn'), *n.* a young attendant; in Ireland, a lad.

got, *p.t.* of get.

Goth (goth), *n.* one of an ancient Teutonic tribe that overran the Roman Empire (3rd and 4th centuries A.D.); an uncivilized person, especially one who is destitute of artistic taste.

Goth-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Goths or their language; denoting the style of architecture characterized by high and pointed arches, clustered columns, &c.: *n.* the language of the Goths; the Gothic or pointed style of architecture; a variety of type.

gouge (gouj), *n.* a rounded hollow chisel for cutting grooves or holes; a swindle: *v.t.* to scoop out with a gouge: *v.i.* force out the eye with the thumb or finger.

goug-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, and that which, gouges; a swindler.

gou-ra-mi (gōō'rȧ-mi), *n.* an Oriental fish, cultivated for food. Also goramy.

gourd (gōrd), *n.* a plant and fruit of various species of the genus Cucurbita, the shell of which is used for holding liquids; a gourd-shaped vessel.

gour-met (gōōr-mȧ'), *n.* an epicure. [Fr.]

gout (gout), *n.* a painful inflammatory disease of the joints or extremities, especially of the great toe.

gout-y (gout'i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, gout.

gov-ern (guv'ẽrn), *v.t.* to control by authority; regulate; direct; manage; steer; restrain; require to be in a particular grammatical mood, case, &c.: *v.i.* to exercise authority; administer the law.

Syn. rule, manage, command.

gov-ern-ance (-ȧns), *n.* government; control.

gov-ern-ante (-ȧnt), *n.* a governess; duenna.

gov-ern-ess (-es), *n.* a lady who trains and instructs children; an instructress; teacher.

gov-ern-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* exercising control; prevalent; ruling.

gov-ern-ment (-ment), *n.* the act of governing; administration of public affairs; established state of legal authority; executive power; self-control; relation between two words by which one determines the case or mood of another.

Syn. rule, state, control, sway.

gov-ern-men-tal (-men'tȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or proceeding from, government.

gov-ern-or ('ern-ẽr), *n.* one who is invested with supreme authority; chief ruler; tutor; a mechanical device for regulating the speed of an engine, &c.

gown (goun), *n.* a woman's outer garment, or dress; a long loose robe worn by university or professional men; the emblem of peace; a long loose outer covering or wrapper, as a dressing-gown, &c.

gowned (gound), *adj.* attired in a gown.

gowns-man (z'mȧn), *n.* one who wears a gown professionally; a civilian.

gowk (gouk), *n.* a simpleton.

grab (grab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grabbed, *p.pr.* grabbing], to seize suddenly and forcibly; snatch: *n.* a sudden and forcible seizure; a large East Indian coaster with two or three masts.

grab-ble ('l), *v.i.* to feel about; grope.

grace (grās), *n.* any excellence, characteristic attraction, or endowment, natural or acquired; elegance of action or language; beauty; embellishment; the unmerited favor and love of God towards man in

Christ; divine sanctifying, regenerating, and preserving influence; spiritual excellence; virtue; a brief prayer before or after meals; a respectful title of address applied to an archbishop or duke; behavior or demeanor; indulgence or privilege; in music, an ornamental note or passage; an act, vote, or decree of the governing body of a university or college: *v.t.* to adorn or embellish; honor; dignify; favor.

grace-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of grace or beauty; easy and elegant in manner or demeanor.
Syn. becoming, comely, beautiful, elegant.
Ant. (see awkward).

grace-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a graceful manner.

grace-less ('les), *adj.* lacking grace or elegance; ill-mannered.

grace-note ('nōt), *n.* an ornamental note.

gra-cious (grā'shus), *adj.* showing or bestowing grace, kindness, or mercy; affable; polite.
Syn. merciful, kindly, beneficent.

gra-cious-ness ('shus-ness), *n.* affability; courteous bearing; charm of manner.

gra-date (grā'dāt), *v.t.* to produce in grades; blend by gradation.

gra-da-tim (grā-dā'tim), *adv.* by degrees.

gra-da-tion (grā-dā'shun), *n.* a regular advance or progress, step by step; regular arrangement; a gradual blending of one tint into another; series; order.

grad-a-to-ry (grad'ā-to-ri), *adj.* proceeding by gradations; suited for walking: *n.pl.* (gradatories) a series of steps leading from a cloister into a church.

grade (grād), *n.* a step or degree in rank, dignity, quality, order, &c.; the rise or descent of a railroad, &c.: *v.t.* to level and prepare (ground) for laying the rails of a railway; arrange in a regular series: *v.i.* to take rank.

gra-di-ent (grā'di-ent), *adj.* advancing by steps; walking or running on legs; ascending or descending in a certain proportion: *n.* the incline of a railway or road; in meteorology, the rate of atmospheric pressure or temperature.

gra-din, gra-dine (grā'din, gra-dēn'), *n.* a sculptor's toothed chisel; one of a tier of seats as in an amphitheatre.

grad-u-al (grad'ū-ăl), *adj.* proceeding by degrees; step by step; regular and slow: *n.* a response sung after the Epistle; an ancient book of anthems or scripture sentences: so called because some were chanted on the steps of the pulpit. Also graduale, grail.
Syn. deliberate, progressive.
Ant. (see sudden).

grad-u-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a gradual manner.

grad-u-ate ('ū-āt), *n.* one on whom an academical degree has been conferred: *v.t.* to mark with degrees or a scale; temper: *v.i.* to take or receive an academical degree; change by degrees: *adj.* having been graduated.

grad-u-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the conferring or reception of an academical degree; regular progression; a marking into degrees or parts.

grad-u-a-tor ('ū-ā-tēr), *n.* an instrument for dividing lines into equal minute parts; an electro-magnet for making and breaking gradually a telegraphic circuit.

gra-dus (grā'dus), *n.* a dictionary of Greek and Latin prosody (Gradus ad Parnassum).

graft (grăft), *n.* a small shoot of a tree inserted into another tree: hence something incorporated with a foreign stock; an unlawful or irregular perquisite; a bribe: *v.t.* to insert as a shoot in another tree; join so as to receive support from another thing; in surgery, to transplant (tissue): *v.i.* to practice grafting; to accept bribe money.

grail (grāl), *n.* a dish or chalice, especially the Holy Grail (Sangreal), the cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper, said in medieval legend to have been preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, who collected in it some of the blood which flowed from our Lord on His crucifixion; a service book; gradual. Also graal.

grain (grān), *n.* any minute hard mass; a single seed of corn; the smallest particle or amount; a unit of weight = 1-20th of a scruple, 1-24th of a pennyweight; the arrangement of particles in a body; texture; a red dye obtained from cochineal insects: *pl.* the refuse of malted barley: *v.t.* to form into grains; to paint in imitation of the grain of wood.

grain-er ('ēr), *n.* one who imitates the grain or texture of wood; a graining tool.

grain-ing ('ing), *n.* painting in imitation of the grain or texture of wood; a process in dyeing; the pebbling of paper or leather in bookbinding.

gram (gram), *n.* the unit of weight in the metric system.

gra-ma-grass (grä'mä-grås), *n.* a low pasture grass of the West and Southwest United States.

gra-mer-cy (grā-mēr'si), *interj.* great thanks.

gra-min-e-æ (grā-min'i-ē), *n.* the grass family of plants.

gram-i-niv-o-rous (gram-i-niv'-o-rus), *adj.* feeding on grasses.

gram-ma-logue ('å-log), *n.* in phonography, a word represented by a single sign.

gram-mar ('ēr), *n.* the art of speaking or writing a language correctly; the science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language; an elementary treatise.

gram-ma-ri-an (-mā'ri-ån), *n.* one who is versed in grammar; a philologist.

gram-mat-ic-al (-mat'ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to grammar, or its rules.

gram-mat-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a grammatical manner.

gram-mat-i-cism ('i-sizm), *n.* a point in grammar.

gram-mat-i-cize ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to render grammatical.

gramme (gram), *n.* the unit of weight in the metric system, 15.43 grains troy. Also gram.

gram-o-phone ('o-fōn), *n.* an instrument for recording and reproducing speech.

gram-pus ('pus), *n.* a large cetacean, akin to the porpoise; a corpulent person.

gran-a-ry ('å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* granaries (-riz)], a storehouse for grain; a country where grain is the chief product.

grand (grand), *adj.* high in dignity or power; illustrious; chief; great; magnificent; splendid; sublime; noble; of striking excellence or impressive dignity; conceived or expressed in dignified language; comprehensive; complete; the second degree of parentage or descent: *n.* a grand piano.

Syn. majestic, stately, dignified, lofty, exalted, splendid, gorgeous, superb.

Ant. (see mean, shabby).

gran-dam (gran'dam), *n.* a grandmother; an old woman.

grand-child (grand'child), *n.* the child of one's son or daughter.

grand-daugh-ter ('daw-tēr), *n.* the daughter of one's son or daughter.

gran-dee (gran-dē'), *n.* a Spanish nobleman of the highest rank.

gran-deur ('jūr), *n.* greatness; vastness; sublimity; splendor of appearance; social distinction and display; elevation of thought, sentiment, or demeanor.

grand-fa-ther (grand'fā-*th*ēr), *n.* the father of one's father or mother.

gran-dil-o-quent (gran-dil'o-kwent), *adj.* speaking in, or characterized by, a lofty or bombastic style.

gran-di-ose ('di-ōs), *adj.* really or affectedly grand or impressive.

grand-moth-er (mu*th*-ēr), *n.* the mother of one's parent.

grand-par-ent ('pār-ent), *n.* the parent of one's parent.

grand-sire ('sīr), *n.* a grandfather; male ancestor.

grand-son ('sun), *n.* the son of one's son or daughter.

grand-stand ('stand), *n.* the principal range of seats at any out-door entertainment.

grange (grānj), *n.* a farm with its buildings, &c.; a local lodge of the order of Grangers.

gran-if-er-ous (gran-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing grain.

gran-ite (gran'it), *n.* a massive crystalline rock composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica.

gran-it-ic (-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, granite.

gran-i-toid (gran'i-toid), *adj.* resembling granite.

gra-niv-o-rous (grā-niv'o-rus), *adj.* eating grain; living on seeds.

gran-ny, abbreviation of grandmother.

gran-o-lith-ic (gran-o-lith'ik), *n.* made of cement formed of finely broken granite.

grant (grănt), *v.t.* to give or confer, especially in response to a request; admit as true (what has not been proved); concede; transfer the title of, for any good consideration: *n.* the act of granting; a gift; a bestowing; an allowance; the thing conveyed; an admission or concession.

Syn. bestow, impart, give, yield, cede, allow, confer, invest.

grant-ee (-ē'), *n.* the person to whom property is transferred by deed, &c.

grant-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who grants.

grant-or ('ĕr), *n.* one who transfers property by deed, &c.

gran-u-lar (gran'ū-lăr), *adj.* composed of, or resembling, grains or granules.

gran-u-late ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to form into grains or small masses; roughen the surface of: *v.i.* to become granular.

gran-ule ('ūl), *n.* a small grain or particle.

gran-u-lose ('ū-lōs), *n.* the more soluble part of starch grains in plants, capable of being formed into sugar.

grape (grāp), *n.* the fruit of the grape-vine; grape-shot.

gra-per-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* a vinery.

grape-shot ('shot), *n.* a cluster of small shot arranged so as to disperse when fired.

graph (graf), *n.* a means of showing, as by a diagram, how one quality or quantity depends upon another, used in statistics, mathematics, &c.

graph-ic (graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of writing; vividly described; life-like. Also graphical.

graph-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a graphic manner.

graph-ite ('īt), *n.* a metallic variety of carbon.

gra-phit-ic (grā-fit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to graphite.

grapho, a *prefix* meaning *writing* or *delineation.*

graph-ol-o-gy (graf-ol'o-ji), *n.* the art of describing character by the handwriting.

graph-om-e-ter (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degrees in an angle.

graph-o-phone (-fōn), *n.* an instrument resembling the phonograph, but having a rubber cylinder instead of one of wax.

graph-o-type ('ō-tīp), *n.* a chemical process for producing surface-blocks speedily; the chalk process.

grap-nel (grap'nel), *n.* a kind of small anchor usually with flukes; heavy tongs used for lifting stone, ice, &c.

grap-ple (grap'l), *v.t.* to lay fast hold of: *v.i.* struggle or contend in close fight: *n.* a close fight; a seizing; close hold, as in wrestling, &c.; a mechanical device for taking hold of anything.

grasp (grăsp), *v.t.* to seize or catch at; hold by clasping or contracting: *v.i.* to endeavor to seize; struggle or grapple; lay hold of greedily; encroach: *n.* a seizure of the hand; reach of the hand; power of seizure; hold; intellectual capacity.

Syn. catch, seize, gripe, clasp.

grasp-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* avaricious.

grass (grâs), *n.* herbage having hollow-jointed stalks, a husky calyx, and the seed single; springtime; that which is subject to decay: *v.t.* to cover with grass or turf; bleach, by exposure on grass; pasture or graze.

grass-hop-per ('hop-ēr), *n.* a small nimble insect of the locust kind.

grass-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grassy.

grass-wid-ow ('wid-ō), *n.* a wife not living with her husband.

grass-y ('i), *adj.* abounding in, covered with, or like, grass.

grate (grāt), *n.* a framework of iron bars to hold fuel; a set of bars: *v.t.* to rub or wear away by the friction of a rough body; produce a sound by the friction of rough or hard surfaces; grind down; furnish with a grate: *v.i.* to make a harsh noise; produce mental irritation.

grate-ful ('fool), *adj.* thankful; pleasurable.
Syn. agreeable, pleasing.
Ant. (see harsh).

grate-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a grateful manner.

gra-ter (grā'tēr), *n.* one who or that which, grates; a rasping or grating implement.

gra-tic-u-la-tion (grā-tik-ū-lā'-shun), *n.* the art of dividing a plan, &c., into small squares for reduction or enlargement.

grat-i-fi-ca-tion (grat-i-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of gratifying; satisfaction; pleasure; reward or recompense.
Syn. enjoyment, pleasure, delight.
Ant. (see disappointment).

grat-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gratified, *p.pr.* gratifying], to afford pleasure to; indulge; delight; humor.

grat-ing (grāt'ing), *n.* an open framework or lattice of bars; an arrangement of parallel wires in an optical instrument: *p.adj.* harsh, irritating.

gra-tis (grā'tis or grâ'tis), *adv.* gratuitously.

grat-i-tude (grat'i-tūd), *n.* the state of being grateful; appreciation of favors received; thankfulness.

gra-tu-i-tous (grā-tū'i-tus), *adj.* freely bestowed; voluntary; without cause or provocation; granted without merit or claim.

gra-tu-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* gratuities (-tiz)], a donation or present; free gift.

gra-va-men (grā-vā'men), *n.* cause of complaint or action.

grave (grāv), *adj.* serious; solemn; thoughtful: sedate; important; in grammar, the grave, or long-sounding accent; plain; slow in movement; very deep in pitch [Mus.]: *n.* an excavation in the earth for the reception of a dead body; place of interment; place of great slaughter or mortality; the place of the dead (Hades): *v.t.* to shape or carve by cutting with a chisel; engrave.
Syn. serious, sedate, solemn, sober, pressing, heavy, tomb.
Ant. (see giddy).

grav-el (grav'l), *v.t.* to cover with gravel; run aground on a beach: said of a vessel; embarrass; lame a horse by gravel under the shoe: *n.* fragments of rock coarser than sand, and frequently intermixed with it; a disease occasioned by the presence of calculi in the bladder and kidneys.

grav-el-ly (-li), *adj.* composed of, or abounding in, gravel.

grave-ly (grāv'li), *adv.* in a grave manner.

grav-er ('ēr), *n.* a cutting tool used by engravers and sculptors; an engraver, or carver in stone.

grave-stone ('stōn), *n.* a stone, usually bearing an inscription, placed to mark a grave.

grave-yard ('yard), *n.* a burial place; a cemetery.

grav-id (grav'id), *adj.* heavy with child; pregnant.

grav-i-met-ric (grav-i-met'rik), *adj.* determined by weight.

grav-ing (grāv'ing), *n.* the act of engraving or incising; the clearing of the bottom of a ship.

grav-i-tate (grav'i-tāt), *v.i.* to be acted upon or attracted by the force of gravity; be naturally attracted.

grav-i-ta-tion (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the force which brings material bodies toward each other.

grav-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* that force which tends to move all bodies towards the center of the earth; weight; importance; seriousness; solemnity; weight of guilt; lowness of a tone or note [Mus.].

gra-vy (grā'vi), *n.* [*pl.* gravies (-viz)], the fatty juice from roasting flesh.

gray, another form of grey.

gray-ling (grā'ling), *n.* a fresh-wáter fish of the salmon family.

graze (grāz), *v.t.* to furnish pasture for; touch or rub lightly: *v.i.* to eat grass; move along while grazing: *n.* a slight rub or touch.

gra-zier (grā'zhēr), *n.* one who pastures cattle or breeds them for the market.

graz-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of feeding or pasturing upon grass.

grease (grēs), *n.* soft animal fat; oily matter; inflammation of the hoof and fetlock in horses, with a fetid discharge: *v.t.* (grēz or grēs), to smear or rub with grease; cause to move easily; bribe.

greas-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, greases; a Mexican, or Mexican creole.

greas-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a greasy manner.

greas-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being greasy.

greas-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* greasier, *superl.* greasiest], resembling, smeared, or spotted with, grease; oily; unctuous; foggy; muddy.

great (grāt), *adj.* large; chief; principal; weighty; marvelous; eminent; illustrious; high in rank or position; sublime; noble; able; accomplished; long-continued; magnanimous; high-minded; wealthy; sumptuous; proud; swollen; pregnant; intimate; denoting a step of ascending or descending consanguinity: *adv.* very much: *n.* the whole, or gross; noble, or influential, people.

Syn. big, huge, large, majestic, vast, grand, noble, august.

Ant. (see small).

Great-er ('ēr), *adj.* as applied to a large city and its suburbs, as, Greater New York.

great-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being great; moral dignity.

great seal (sēl), *n.* the chief official seal of a kingdom, government, state, &c.

Great Spir-it (spir'it), *n.* the title applied to the Supreme Being by the Red Indians.

greaves (grēvz), *n.pl.* armor to protect the legs from the ankle to the knee; the sediment of melted tallow.

grebe (grēb), *n.* a four-toed tailless diving bird.

Gre-cian (grē'shân), *adj.* pertaining to Greece; a native or inhabitant of Greece; a Greek scholar.

Gre-cian bend (bend), *n.* a fashion prevalent among women in 1868 of bending the body forward in walking.

Gre-cism ('sizm), *n.* a Greek idiom.

Greco, a *prefix* meaning *Greek.*

greed (grēd), *n.* avarice; greediness.

greed-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a greedy manner.

greed-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being greedy.

Syn. avidity, eagerness, voracity.

Ant. (see generosity).

greed-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* greedier, *superl.* greediest], voracious; gluttonous; eagerly desirous; covetous.

Greek (grēk), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Greece or the Greeks; Hellenic: *n.* a Grecian; the language of ancient and modern Greece; something unintelligible.

Greek Church (chērch), *n.* the Eastern or Oriental Church.

Greek-cross ('kros), *n.* a cross with four equal arms.

Greek-fire ('fīr), *n.* an inflammable material used by the ancient Greeks in warfare: said to have been inextinguishable in water.

Greek or-ders (ôr'dērz), *n.pl.* in architecture, the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian orders.

green (grēn), *adj.* having the color of growing grass or plants; of a color composed of blue and yellow; fresh; flourishing; unripe; not salted; immature; inexperienced; raw: *n.* the color of growing grass or plants; a color composed of blue and yellow; a grass plot or common: *v.t.* to make green: *v.i.* to become green.

green-back ('bak), *n.* a paper money (U. S. legal-tender note) with a green back, first issued in 1862.

green-finch ('finch), *n.* the green grosbeak.

green-fly ('flī), *n.* a green plant-louse.

green-horn ('hôrn), *n.* a simpleton; novice.

green-house ('hous), *n.* a conservatory.

green-room ('room), *n.* the actors' retiring-room in a theater.

green sick-ness ('sik-nes), *n.* chlorosis.

green-sward ('sward), *n.* turf well covered with grass.

green-wood ('wood), *n.* a forest in full leaf.

greet (grēt), *v.t.* to salute in kindness or respect; congratulate: *v.i.* to exchange greetings.

greet-ing ('ing), *n.* salutation; welcome.

gre-ga-ri-an (gre-gā'ri-ân), *adj.* living in herds; common.

gre-ga-ri-ous (gre-gā'ri-us), *adj.* associating or going together in herds.

Gre-go-ri-an cal-en-dar (kal'en-dēr), *n.* the reformed calendar introduced, 1582, by Pope Gregory XIII.

Gre-go-ri-an chant (chânt), *n.* the mediæval system of choral music, introduced by Pope Gregory the Great; plain song.

gren-ade (gren-ād'), *n.* an explosive shell fired by a fuse and thrown by hand.

gren-a-dier (gren-â-dēr'), *n.* originally a foot soldier who threw grenades, now a soldier of the Grenadier Guards. [Eng.]

gren-a-dine ('â-dēn), *n.* a dress fabric of thin gauzy silk or wool; a dyestuff.

gres-so-ri-al (gres-sō'ri-âl), *adj.* adapted for walking.

grew, *p.t.* of grow.

grey (grā), *adj.* of a white color with a mixture of black; hoary; mature: *n.* the color of white mixed with black; a grey horse.

grey-beard ('bērd), *n.* an old man.

grey-hound ('hound), *n.* a slender swift hound used for coursing.

grid-dle (grid'l), *n.* a broad shallow pan, used for cooking cakes; a large sieve for sifting ore.

grid-dle-cake (-kāk), *n.* a thin butter cake.

gride (grīd), *v.t.* to jar harshly.

grid-e-lin (grid'e-lin), *n.* a color mixed of white and red, or a grey violet.

grid-iron ('īrn), *n.* a grated iron utensil for broiling meat or fish; a contrivance for examining and repairing the hulls of ships.

grief (grēf), *n.* mental pain on account of present or past trouble; that which causes sorrow or sadness; physical pain.

Syn. affliction, sorrow, trial, woe, tribulation.

Ant. (see joy).

griev-ance (grēv'âns), *n.* a sense of wrong or oppression; just or supposed ground of complaint; an injustice; cause of annoyance.

grieve (grēv), *v.t.* to cause to experience grief; afflict mentally: *v.i.* to be in sorrow; lament.

Syn. mourn, sorrow, pain, hurt, wound, bewail.

Ant. (see rejoice).

griev-ous ('us), *adj.* causing grief or sorrow; hard to be borne; painful; oppressive; pitiable; atrocious; vexatious.
Syn. afflicting, baleful, unhappy.

grif-fin ('in), *n.* a fabulous animal with the body and legs of a lion, the wings and beak of an eagle, and with listening ears; a watchful chaperon. Also griffon and gryphon.

grig (grig), *n.* a grasshopper; cricket; the sand-eel.

grill (gril), *v.t.* to broil; torment, as if by grilling: *v.i.* to be broiled: *n.* a gridiron; grilled meat.

gril-lade (-ād'), *n.* the act of grilling; grilled meat.

gril-lage ('ej), *n.* an arrangement of sleepers and cross-beams forming a foundation in loose or marshy soil for erections.

gril-lé (grē-lā'), *n.* lace with a background of parallel bars. [Fr.]

grille (gril), *n.* an open grating or screen of wrought metal; a kind of frame for hatching fish.

grilse (grils), *n.* a young salmon.

grim (grim), *adj.* [*comp.* grimmer, *superl.* grimmest], of a forbidding aspect; stern and surly; hideous; frightful; cruel; unyielding.

gri-mace (gri-mās'), *n.* a distortion of the countenance; smirk: *v.i.* to make grimaces.

gri-mal-kin (-mawl'kin), *n.* an old cat.

grime (grīm), *n.* foul matter; dirt deeply ingrained: *v.t.* to make dirty or grimy.

gri-mi-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a grimy manner.

gri-mi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grimy.

gri-my ('i), *adj.* full of grime.

grin (grin), *n.* the act of closing the teeth and showing them; a broad smile: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grinned, *p.pr.* grinning], to show the teeth in laughter, scorn, or pain: *v.t.* to express by grinning.

grind (grīnd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ground, *p.pr.* grinding], to pulverize or reduce to powder by friction; sharpen or smooth by friction; grate; oppress; harass; prepare for examination; study hard: *v.i.* to perform the act of grinding; be rubbed together; turn a mill: *n.* the act of grinding; hard study for an examination; laborious and tedious work.
Syn. crush, oppress, grate, harass, afflict.

grind-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, grinds; a molar tooth; one who coaches pupils for an examination.

grind-stone ('stōn), *n.* a flat, circular stone for sharpening tools, &c.

grin-ning-ly (grin'ing-li), *adv.* with a grin.

grip (grip), *n.* a grasp with the hand; a holding fast; that by which anything is held firmly; a particular mode of grasping the hand, as among Freemasons; grasping power; a small ditch or trench; grippe: *v.t.* to grasp, or seize: *v.i.* to take fast hold.

gripe (grīp), *n.* a clasping with the hand or arms; a squeeze; pressure; pinching distress: *pl.* colic: *v.t.* to hold with closed fingers; grasp; hold tightly; seize; clutch; oppress; pinch: *v.i.* to take firm hold.

grip-ing ('ing), *adj.* avaricious.

grippe (grip, or grēp), *n.* influenza. Also grip.

grip-per (grip'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, grips; a mechanical device for seizing and holding.

gri-sette (gre-zet'), *n.* a Parisian shop-girl; a French girl of the operative class who dresses coquettishly; a species of moth.

gris-kin (gris'kin), *n.* a hog's spine.

gris-ly (griz'li), *adj.* terrible; savage-looking; hideous.
Syn. grim, ghastly, dreadful.
Ant. (see pleasing).

gris-ly, same as grizzly.

gri-son (grī'sun), *n.* a carnivorous mammal of South America resembling a weasel; a sapajou monkey.

grist (grist), *n.* grain for grinding; ground corn; provision or supply.

gris-tle (gris'l), *n.* cartilage.

gris-tly ('li), *adj.* cartilaginous.

grit (grit), *n.* rough, hard particles, as sand, &c.; a hard sandstone composed of sharp silicious grains; the coarse part of meal; firmness of character; courage: *pl.* oats hulled and coarsely ground.

grit-ti-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being gritty.

grit-ty ('i), *adj.* composed of, containing, or resembling, grit; courageous.

griz-zle (griz'l), *n.* a mixture of white and black; grey.

griz-zly ('li), *adj.* somewhat grey: *n.* the grizzly bear, a large, fierce bear of North America.

groan (grōn), *n.* a low, deep sound uttered in pain or sorrow; a deep, rumbling sound expressive of disapprobation or ridicule; a low, dismal sound, as of the wind: *v.i.* to utter a groan; lament; be burdened: *v.t.* to express disapproval of by groans.

groat (grōt), *n.* formerly a silver coin current in England, value 4d.; a trifling sum: *pl.* hulled oats.

gro-cer (grō'sēr), *n.* one who sells groceries.

gro-cer-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* groceries (-iz)], tea, coffee, sugar, spices, &c. (usually *pl.*); a grocer's shop; a grog-shop.

grog (grog), *n.* a mixture of spirits and water; spirituous liquor: *v.t.* to make into grog by the addition of water.

grog-ger-y ('ēr-i), *n.* a low drinking place; a grog-shop.

grog-gi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being groggy.

grog-gy ('i), *adj.* tipsy; moving with an unsteady gait: said of horses; staggering as if dazed: said of a pugilist.

groin (groin), *n.* the depressed part of the human body between the thigh and the belly; the angular curve made by the intersection of two arches: *v.t.* to build or form into groins.

grom-met (grom'et), *n.* a ring formed of a strand of rope laid round; an eyelet of metal; a cannon-wad made of rope, and rammed between the powder and the ball.

groom (grōōm), *n.* a man or boy who has charge of horses; a bridegroom; the title of several officers of a royal household: *v.t.* to feed and take care of, as a groom does a horse; curry and brush.

grooms-man (grōōmz'mǎn), *n.* one who attends a bridegroom; best man.

groove (grōōv), *n.* a channel or furrow, especially as cut by a tool; settled habit or routine: *v.t.* to form or cut a groove in.

grope (grōp), *v.i.* to feel one's way with the hands, as in the dark; seek blindly: *v.t.* to search out, as in the dark, by feeling with the hands.

gros (grō), *n.* a heavy silk fabric. [Fr.]

gros-beak (grōs'bēk), *n.* the name of various warblers with a large stout beak, allied to the finches.

gros-grain (grō'grān), *n.* a stout double-corded silk.

gross (grōs), *adj.* bulky; thick; coarse; rude; indelicate; flagrant; dull; heavy; corpulent; dense; whole: *n.* 12 dozen; main body; mass; entire amount.

Syn. coarse, outrageous, unseemly, shameful, indelicate.

Ant. (see delicate).

grot (grot), *n.* a grotto [Poet.].

gro-tesque (grō-tesk'), *adj.* fantastically or oddly formed; extravagant; whimsical; ridiculous: *n.* whimsical ornamentation, figures, or scenery; the incongruous or uncouth in art.

grot-to (grot'ō), *n.* a natural or artificial cavern in the earth.

grot-to-work (-wērk), *n.* ornamental work in imitation of grottos.

ground (ground), *n.* the earth or soil; surface of a floor or pavement; land; territory; country; estate; foundation; cause or reason; origin; original principle; a fundamental or preparatory part in various arts; plain song: *pl.* dregs or sedi-

ment: *v.t.* to place or set on, or in, the ground; settle in first principles; base; cover with paint or plaster; run aground: *v.i.* to take the ground; place dependence on: *adj.* fundamental: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of grind.

ground-hog ('hog), *n.* the woodchuck; the aardvark.

ground-sel ('sel), *n.* a weed of the aster family with yellow flowers.

ground-swell ('swel), *n.* a broad, deep, heavy, rolling sea, caused by a distant storm or earthquake.

ground-work ('work), *n.* foundation; basis; the essential part.

group (grōōp), *n.* a small crowd or assemblage; a cluster; an assemblage of figures or objects forming an artistic whole; a division of organisms with certain characteristics; the chief division of a geological system: *v.t.* to form into a group.

Syn. assembly, cluster, collection, clump, order, class.

grouse (grous), *n.* red and black heath-game; partridge; pheasant; prairie-hen.

grout (grout), *n.* mortar or cement mixed with gravel, used for foundations and joints of masonry; a fine plaster for ceilings; coarse meal: *v.t.* to surround or fill in with grout.

grout-y (grout'i), *adj.* cross; sulky; dreggy.

grove (grōv), *n.* a small wood; a row of trees shading an avenue.

grov-el (grov'el), *v.i.* to lie prone; move with the body prostrate on the ground; be mean or debased.

Syn. crawl, cringe, fawn, sneak.

grov-el-er (-ėr), *n.* one who grovels.

grov-el-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* lying prostrate; mean; undignified.

grow (grō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* grew, *p.p.* grown, *p.pr.* growing], to cultivate: *v.i.* to increase in stature or size by natural organic development; be produced by vegetation; increase; flourish; thrive; become; advance; become fixed or attached.

Syn. vegetate, expand.

Ant. (see decay, diminution).

growl (groul), *n.* a deep angry snarl or murmur: *v.i.* to snarl or murmur like a dog; grumble.

Syn. grumble, snarl, complain.

growl-er ('ėr), *n.* one who, and that which, growls; a North American perch; (U. S. slang) a pitcher or pail of beer.

grown, *p.p.* of grow.

growth (grōth), *n.* the progressive increase of animal or vegetable bodies; advancement; increase; progress; result; effect.

grub (grub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* grubbed, *p.pr.* grubbing], to dig up; root out of the ground; provide with food: *v.i.* to drudge or toil; perform dirty work: *n.* the larva of a beetle, moth, or other insect; food; a sloven or dirty person.

grub-ber ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, grubs.

grudge (gruj), *v.t.* to regard with envy or discontent; give or take with reluctance: *n.* secret malice or ill-will; an old dislike or quarrel.

Syn. malice, rancor, spite, pique, hatred, aversion.

gru-el (grōō'el), *n.* a light semi-liquid food made of oatmeal, &c., for invalids.

grue-some (grōō'sum), *adj.* horrible of aspect; inspiring gloom or horror.

gruff (gruf), *adj.* rough or surly in voice or manner; harsh; hoarse.

Syn. rugged, blunt, rude, bearish.

Ant. (see pleasant).

gru-gru (grōō'grōō), *n.* the larva of a South American weevil, cooked for food as a delicacy.

grum-ble (grum'bl), *v.i.* to murmur discontentedly; find fault.

grum-bling ('bling), *n.* the act of murmuring discontentedly.

grume (grōōm), *n.* a semifluid mass; a clot, as of blood.

gru-mous (grōō'mus), *adj.* consisting of clustered grains; thick or clotted.

grump-i-ly (grump'i-li), *adv.* in a grumpy manner.

grump-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being grumpy.

grump-y ('i), *adj.* surly; cross; low-spirited.

grunt (grunt), *n.* the guttural noise of a hog; an edible marine American fish: *v.i.* to make a noise like a hog.

gru-yère (grōō-yār'), *n.* a Swiss or French cheese made from skim-milk.

grys-bok (grīs'bok), *n.* a South African antelope.

gua-co (gwä'kō), *n.* tropical American plant, used as a specific for snake-bites.

Guai-a-cum (gwā'yȧ-kum), *n.* a genus of tropical American and West Indian shrubs and trees from which a resin, extensively used in medicine, is obtained.

gua-na-co (gwä-nä'kō), *n.* the wild llama of the Andes.

gua-nif-er-ous (gwā-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding guano.

gua-no ('nō), *n.* the dung of seabirds found in thick layers in South America and Africa, yielding a valuable manure.

guar-an-tee (gar-an-tē'), *n.* an engagement made by a third person to secure the fulfillment of an agreement; one who becomes surety for the performance of another's acts: *v.t.* to undertake that another shall perform a certain stipulation; warrant; be responsible for. Also guaranty.

guar-an-tor ('an-tôr), *n.* one who guarantees, or makes, a guaranty.

guar-an-ty, *n.* the legal form of guarantee.

guard (gärd), *v.t.* to watch over or protect; preserve by caution; shield or defend: *v.i.* be cautious (with *against*): *n.* security or defense against injury or attack; a state of vigilance or caution; attention; any contrivance or device for security; a man or body of men employed for defense or control. [Eng.], an official in charge of a train; conductor.

guard-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* defended; careful; cautious; circumspect.

guard-i-an ('i-ȧn), *n.* one who has the care of the person or property of another; a warden: *adj.* protecting; tutelary.

guard-ship ('ship), *n.* a warship stationed at a port or harbor for its protection.

guards-man (z'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* guardsmen ('men)], an officer or soldier of the guards.

gua-va (gwä'vȧ), *n.* a tree of tropical America yielding a pear-shaped fruit, from which a jelly is made.

gu-ber-na-to-ri-al (gū-bĕr-nȧ-tō'ri-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to a governor or to his office.

gudg-eon (guj'un), *n.* a small edible fresh-water fish; a person who is easily imposed upon; a simpleton; an iron pin or shaft on which a wheel revolves.

guer-don (gĕr'dun), *n.* a reward.

Guern-sey (gĕrn'zi), *n.* a breed of dairy cattle from the island of Guernsey.

guern-sey (gĕrn'zi), *n.* a close-fitting knitted woolen shirt.

guer-ril-la (gĕr-il'ȧ), *n.* one of an irregular force engaged in harassing an enemy in small bands; petty warfare: *adj.* belonging to, or consisting of, guerrillas; pertaining to irregular warfare.

guess (ges), *n.* a conjecture; the act of guessing: *v.t.* to hit upon at random; believe or think: *v.i.* to conjecture.

guess-work ('wĕrk), *n.* random conjecture; work performed by guess.

guest (gest), *n.* one who is entertained at the house or table of another.

guf-faw (guf-faw'), *n.* a rude boisterous laugh.

guid-a-ble (gīd'ȧ-bl), *adj.* that may be guided.

guid-ance ('ȧns), *n.* direction; leading.

guide (gīd), *n.* one who leads or directs; conductor; director; a soldier or other person who obtains information for an army; that by which one directs his course; a guidebook: *v.t.* to lead or direct; influence; regulate; govern by counsel.

guide-board ('bōrd), *n.* a board placed at the intersection of roads, with directions for travelers.

guide-book ('book), *n.* a handbook for the direction of travelers.

gui-don (gī'dun), *n.* the forked flag of a troop of light cavalry; the flag of a guild or confraternity.

guild (gild), *n.* a fraternity; corporation; association. Also gild.

guild-hall ('hawl), *n.* the meeting place of a guild.

guild-er ('ẽr), *n.* the Dutch florin, value about 40.2 cents.

guile (gīl), *n.* deceit; cunning; duplicity; fraud.

guile-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of guile.

guile-less ('les), *adj.* free from guile; artless; innocent.

guill-e-mot (gil'e-mot), *n.* a species of auk.

guil-loche (gil-lōsh'), *n.* a series of interwoven or twisted ornaments.

guil-lo-tine ('o-tēn), *n.* an apparatus for behading a criminal by means of a heavy knife sliding in two upright grooves; a paper-cutting machine: *v.t.* (-o-tēn'), to behead with the guillotine.

guilt (gilt), *n.* the state of one who is liable to a penalty; sin; criminality.

guilt-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a guilty manner.

guilt-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being guilty.

guilt-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* guiltier, *superl.* guiltiest], justly chargeable with a crime; wicked; criminal; not innocent.
Syn. culpable, sinful.
Ant. (see innocent).

guin-ea (gin'e), *n.* a gold coin, formerly current in England, value 21s. or about $5.

guin-ea-fowl (-foul), *n.* a greyish-blue gallinaceous bird with white spots, originally from Guinea.

guin-ea-pig (-pig), *n.* a small domesticated South American rodent, allied to the cavy.

gui-pure (gē-pūr'), *n.* a kind of lace or gimp.

guise (gīz), *n.* external appearance; dress; mien.

gui-tar (gi-tär'), *n.* a six-stringed instrument, on the principle of the violin, played with the fingers.

gu-la (gū'la), *n.* [*pl.* gulæ ('lē)], the gullet; throat.

gu-lar ('lär), *adj.* pertaining to the gula.

gulch (gulch), *n.* a rocky or rough narrow valley.

gulf (gulf), *n.* an arm of the sea extending into the land, intermediate in size between a bay and sea; a deep place in the earth; an abyss; whirlpool; something insatiable.

Gulf stream (strēm), *n.* a vast and important warm ocean-current flowing out from the Gulf of Mexico.

gulf weed ('wēd), *n.* a floating sea-weed, with air-bladders, which collects in the Sargasso Sea.

gull (gul), *n.* a web-footed sea-fowl with long wings; one who is easily cheated: *v.t.* to cheat; deceive; impose upon.

gul-let ('et), *n.* the throat; œsophagus.

gul-li-bil-i-ty (gul-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* capacity for being cheated.

gul-li-ble (gul'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being easily deceived.

gul-ly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* gullies ('iz)], a channel or hollow worn by water; narrow ravine; a metal tram-rail or -plate.

gulp (gulp), *v.t.* to swallow down eagerly or in large draughts: *n.* the act of gulping; swallow.

gum (gum), *n.* the soft fleshy part of the jaws by which the teeth are surrounded; a semi-transparent viscid vegetable substance that exudes from certain trees and shrubs and hardens on the surface: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gummed, *p.pr.* gumming], to smear or unite with gum.

gum ar-a-bic (ar'â-bik), *n.* a gum obtained from various species of acacia.

gum-bo ('bō), *n.* a dish or soup made from the gummy

pods of the okra; a Creole patois; prairie mud.

gum-mi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being gummy.

gum-my ('i), *adj.* like gum.

gump-tion (gump'shun), *n.* quickness of perception; common sense; in the fine arts, the art of preparing colors.

gump-tious ('shus), *adj.* shrewd; smart.

gun (gun), *n.* an instrument for discharging shot, by the force of an explosive: *v.i.* to shoot with a gun.

gun-boat (gun'bōt), *n.* a warship of light draught, next in size to a cruiser, carrying several heavy guns.

gun-cot-ton ('kot-n), *n.* a highly explosive substance formed by the action of nitric and sulphuric acid upon cotton, or some other vegetable fibre.

gun-fire ('fīr), *n.* the hour at which the morning and evening gun is fired.

gun-met-al ('met-ăl), *n.* an alloy of copper and tin.

gun-nel, same as gunwale.

gun-ner ('ēr), *n.* one who works a gun; an artilleryman; a warrant-officer in the navy who has charge of the ordnance of a war-vessel and ordnance-stores.

gun-ner-y ('ēr-i), *n.* the science of artillery.

gun-ning ('ing), *n.* the shooting of game with a gun.

gun-ny ('i), *n.* [*pl.* gunnies ('iz)], a coarse heavy sackcloth of jute or hemp.

gun-pow-der ('pou-dēr), *n.* an explosive substance composed of sulphur, niter and charcoal; a fine kind of green tea.

Gun-ter's chain (gun'tērz chān), *n.* a surveyor's chain used in measuring land, 66 ft. long, and divided in 100 links of 7.92 in. each.

Gun-ter's scale (skāl), *n.* a large plane scale, with various lines of numbers engraved upon it, by means of which surveyors' and navigators' calculations are determined.

gun-wale (gun'l), *n.* the upper edge of the side of a ship next to the bulwarks.

gur-gi-ta-tion (gēr-ji-tā'shun), *n.* a state of boiling, or whirling round.

gur-gle (gēr'gl), *v.i.* to flow or run with a purling, bubbling sound: *n.* such a noise.

gur-glet ('glet), *n.* a porous earthen vessel for cooling water.

gur-net ('net), *n.* an edible sea-fish with a large angular head and rough bony skin. Also gurnard.

gur-ry ('i), *n.* in India, a small native fort; crude oil from the livers of fish.

gush (gush), *n.* a sudden and violent flow of a liquid from an inclosed space; outbursts; an extravagant display of sentiment: *v.i.* to issue with violence and rapidity; flow copiously; be extravagantly sentimental.

gush-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, gushes; an oil well that discharges its contents without the aid of machinery.

gus-set (gus'et), *n.* a small triangular piece of cloth inserted in a garment to strengthen or enlarge a part.

gust (gust), *n.* a sudden squall; a violent outburst of passion.

gus-ta-to-ry ('tā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the taste.

gust-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of gusto.

gus-to ('tō), *n.* zest; relish.

gus-ty ('i), *adj.* characterized by gusts.

gut (gut), *n.* the intestinal canal; an intestine; catgut; a narrow channel or strait: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* gutted, *p.pr.* gutting], to extract the entrails of; eviscerate; to plunder, or empty entirely.

gut-ta (gut'ă), *n.* a gum, used in compounds; something drop-shaped.

gut-ta-per-cha (-pēr'chă), *n.* a reddish-brown horn-like substance; the inspissated

juice of the gutta-percha tree (*Isonandra gutta*) of the Malay Archipelago.

gut-ter ('ĕr), *n.* a channel for carrying away water: *v.t.* to cut into small channels; furnish with gutters: *v.i.* to run in drops.

gut-ter-ing (-ing), *n.* a making into hollows; the act of falling in drops; material for making gutters.

gut-tur-al ('ĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced in, the throat: *n.* a letter sounded from the throat.

gut-tur-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a guttural manner.

guy (gī), *n.* a rope, chain, &c., to swing and keep steady a heavy body; [Eng.] an effigy, especially of Guy Fawkes; a person oddly or dowdily dressed: *v.t.* to steady or guide with a guy; ridicule; delude.

guz-zle (guz'l), *v.i.* to drink greedily and immoderately: *n.* intoxicating liquor; a drunken debauch.

gymn, a *prefix* meaning *naked, destitute of,* occurring in many compound words. Also gymno.

gym-nan-thous (jim-nan'thus), *adj.* without calyx or corolla.

gym-na-si-um (-nā'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* gymnasia (-ā)], a building where gymnastic exercises are practiced; a school for the higher branches of literature and art; in ancient Greece, a place for athletic exercises, provided with baths, &c., also, in connection with it, apartments in which philosophic discussions were carried on.

gym-nast ('nast), *n.* one who practices, or is expert in, gymnastics.

gym-nas-tic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, gymnastics.

gym-nas-tics ('iks), *n.pl.* athletic exercises; the art of developing the physical powers by athletic exercises.

gymno, *prefix* see gymn.

gym-no-gens (jim'no-jens), *n.pl.* plants having naked seeds, or not inclosed in an ovary.

gym-no-sperm (-sperm), *n.* a low class of plants, with bare seeds.

gym-no-tus (jim-nō'tus), *n.* the electric eel of South America.

gyn-ar-chy (jin'ăr-ki), *n.* government by a woman; female rule.

gyne, a *prefix* meaning *woman, female.* Also gyneco.

gyn-e-coc-ra-cy (jin-e-kok'rā-si), *n.* female rule or supremacy. Also gyneocracy.

gyn-e-col-o-gy (jin-e-kol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of medical science which treats of the functions and diseases of women.

gyn-e-ol-a-try ('ol'ă-tri), *n.* excessive homage paid to women.

gyno, *prefix* meaning *ovary* or *pistil,* occurring in various botanical terms, as *gyno*phore, the long stalk upon which some ovaria are situated, as in the passion flower.

gyp-sum (jip'sum), *n.* sulphate of lime; plaster of paris.

Gyp-sy, same as Gipsy.

gy-ral (jī'răl), *adj.* rotary; whirling.

gy-rate ('rāt), *v.i.* to revolve round a central point; rotate; wheel.

gy-ra-to-ry ('rā-to-ri), *adj.* revolving in a circle.

gyro, a *prefix* in various scientific words meaning a *circle, round.*

gy-ro-scope (jī'ro-skōp), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the laws of dynamics governing rotating bodies.

gy-ro-scope-rail-way (-rāl'-wā), *n.* a recent invention of a single-rail railway, each car being kept erect by the rotary force of two gyroscopes in rapid opposite motion. The car used is called by the inventor a gyro-car.

gy-ro-stat (-stat), *n.* an instrument for demonstrating the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies.

gyve (jīv), *n.* a fetter for the legs: *v.t.* to fetter.

—H—

ha (hä), *interj.* an expression of wonder, joy, hesitation, &c.: *v.i.* to express wonder, &c.; hesitate.

ha-be-as cor-pus (hā'be-as kôr'-pus, Latin, have the body), a writ to produce a prisoner at a stated time and place to declare the cause of his detention.

hab-er-dash-er (hab'ẽr-dash-ẽr), *n.* a dealer in small wares, as ribbons, lace, tapes, needles, &c.

hab-er-dash-er-y (-i), *n.* the wares sold by a haberdasher; a haberdasher's shop.

hab-er-geon ('ẽr-jun), *n.* a coat of mail covering the neck and breast.

ha-bil-i-ment (hȧ-bil'i-mẽnt), *n.* an article of clothing: *pl.* dress.

ha-bil-i-tate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to become qualified.

hab-it (hab'it), *n.* the ordinary course of conduct; general condition or tendency; disposition; established custom; dress; a woman's riding-dress; the distinctive dress worn by members of a religious order: *v.t.* to dress; furnish with a habit.

Syn. custom, practice.

hab-it-a-ble ('it-ȧ-bl), *adj.* fit to be dwelt in.

hab-it-ant ('it-ȧnt), *n.* a dweller; permanent resident; a farmer of French descent, in Canada and Louisiana.

hab-i-tat ('i-tat), *n.* the natural locality of animals, plants, &c., in their wild state; geographical range.

hab-i-ta-tion (-i-tā'shun), *n.* residence or place of abode; natural locality.

hab-i-ted ('i-ted), *p.adj.* wearing a habit or dress.

ha-bit-u-al (hȧ-bit'ū-ȧl), *adj.* formed or acquired by use; customary; inveterate.

ha-bit-u-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by habit.

ha-bit-u-ate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to make familiar by use or custom; familiarize.

hab-i-tude (hab'i-tūd), *n.* habit; customary manner or mode; familiarity.

ha-bit-u-é (hȧ-bit'ū-ā), *n.* one who habitually frequents a place of amusement, &c.

hac-i-en-da (ä-thē-en'dȧ, or has-i-en'dȧ), *n.* in Spanish America, a large plantation on which the owner is resident; an isolated farm; an establishment for raising stock, farm produce, &c.

hack (hak), *v.t.* to cut irregularly and into small pieces; injure by cutting; notch; kick (the shins of another) at football; let out for hire: *n.* a notch; hollow irregular cut; a horse let out for hire; a kick on the shins at football; a carriage let out for hire; a hackney-coach; a literary drudge; a drying frame for fish; a place where green bricks are dried; a feeding rack.

hack-ber-ry ('ber-ri), *n.* a large North American forest-tree, with an edible fruit.

hack-but ('but), *n.* a harquebus.

hack-ee ('ē), *n.* the chipmunk.

hack-i-a ('i-ȧ), *n.* a lofty South American tree of the madder family.

hack-ing ('ing), *adj.* notching; irritating and wearing; said of a cough: *n.* the stacking of bricks for drying; a particular method of massage; a process in gem cutting.

hack-le (hak'l), *v.t.* to dress or comb, as flax or hemp; tear into pieces; mangle in cutting: *n.* an implement with sharp spikes for cleansing flax or hemp; unspun fiber; a long narrow feather in the neck of a cock, used for making artificial flies for angling; a feather fly for angling.

hack-ma-tack ('mȧ-tak), *n.* the red American larch, or tamarack.

hack-ney ('ni), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hackeneyed, *p.pr.* hackneying], to wear out by constant use; make commonplace: *adj.* let out for hire; common or trite: *n.* a hackney-coach; a horse kept for hire; a nag.

hack-ney-coach (-kōch), *n.* a licensed carriage that plies for hire. [Eng.]

hack-neyed ('nid), *p.adj.* worn out; commonplace.

had, *p.t.* of have.

had-dock (had'ok), *n.* a sea-fish of the cod family.

Ha-de-an (hā-dē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hades.

Ha-des (hā'dēz), *n.* the abode and state of the dead in Greek mythology; the underworld.

hadj (haj), *n.* the pilgrimage to Mecca.

hadj-i ('i), *n.* a Mohammedan who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca.

had-ing (hād'ing), *n.* the deviation from the vertical of a vein or stratum; underlay.

hæma, a *prefix* meaning *blood*, occurring in many scientific words. Also, hæm, hæmat, hæmo, hemo.

hæm-a-chrome (hem'ă-krōm), *n.* the coloring matter of the blood.

hæ-mal (hē'măl), *adj.* pertaining to the blood.

hæ-mat-ic (hē-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the blood: *n.pl.* that branch of physiology that treats of the blood.

hæm-a-toid (hem'ă-toid), *adj.* blood-like.

hæm-o-glo-bin (-o-glō'bin), *n.* same as hemoglobin.

hæm-or-rhage (hem'o-rāj), *n.* same as hemorrhage.

hæm-or-rhoids ('o-roids), *n.pl.* same as hemorrhoids.

haft (hăft), *n.* a handle of a tool or knife: *v.t.* to furnish with a haft or handle.

hag (hag), *n.* a witch; an ugly old woman; a cartilaginous fish, parasitic in the bodies of other fish.

hag-gard ('ărd), *adj.* worn and anxious in appearance; lean and hollow-eyed.

hag-gis (hag'is), *n.* a Scotch dish made of chopped and highly seasoned mutton.

hag-gle (hag'l), *v.i.* to dispute about trifles; to higgle.

ha-ha (hä'hä), *n.* a hedge, fence or wall which does not obstruct the view; a sunken fence.

haik (hāk), *n.* an outer woolen garment with colored stripe worn by the Arabs.

hail (hāl), *n.* frozen raindrops; a call or salutation: *v.i.* to pour down hail: *v.t.* to pour down or out like hail; call to or salute.

Syn. accost, address, greet, welcome.

hair (hār), *n.* one of the small horny fibrous tubes with a bulbous root growing out of the skin of a mammal; the mass of such tubes; minute hair-like filaments on the surface of plants.

hair-split-ting ('split-ing), *adj.* making oversubtle or very minute distinctions, in reasoning or statement.

hair-spring ('spring), *n.* a very fine spring to regulate the balance wheel of a watch.

hair-trig-ger (hār'trig-ēr), *n.* a secondary trigger of a gun.

hair-y ('i), *adj.* covered with, abounding in, or resembling, hair.

hake (hāk), *n.* an edible seafish allied to the cod.

ha-la-tion (hā-lā'shun), *n.* a halo on a photographic plate.

hal-berd (hal'bērd), *n.* a mediæval weapon consisting of a long staff to which an axe was affixed with a spear-like point. Also halbert.

hal-ber-dier (-dēr'), *n.* a soldier armed with a halberd.

hal-cy-on ('si-un), *adj.* pertaining to the kingfisher; peaceful; happy; calm: *n.* the kingfisher: from the fable that its hatching season was in calm weather.

hale (hāl), *adj.* sound in body; healthy; hearty: *v.t.* to drag or draw by violence.

half (hăf), *n.* [*pl.* halves (hăvz)] one of two equal parts; a

school term; in football, a half-back: *adv.* equally; partly: *adj.* consisting of a half; approximating.

half-and-half *n.* a mixture of ale and porter, or of old and new ale.

half-blood ('blud), *n.* one whose parents are of different races; relationship between persons who have one parent in common.

half-breed ('brēd), *n.* a person of mixed blood, as an Indian *half-breed.*

half-caste ('kâst), *n.* a person of an East Indian parent on one side and of a European on the other.

half-crown ('krown), *n.* a silver coin of value of 2s. 6p. or about 60 cents. [Eng.]

half-mast ('mast), *n.* position of a flag half hoisted, as an indication of death or distress.

half-moon ('mōōn), *n.* the moon when half its disk gives light.

half-tone ('tōn), *n.* a photographic process of making plates for illustration; a picture made by this process.

hal-i-but (hal'i-but), *n.* a large edible flat fish.

hal-i-dom (hal'i-dum), *n.* holiness; a holy relic; something sacred; a holy place.

hall (hawl), *n.* a large room for the transaction of public business, entertainments, &c.; a court of justice; the passageway into a house; a college dining-room; the dinner served there; the public room of a corporation; a minor college; in mediæval times, the main living room of a castle.

hal-le-lu-jah (hal-e-lōō'yâ), *n.* (Hebrew, Praise ye Jehovah) an ascription of praise to God; a musical composition having as its theme such an ascription of praise: *adj.* singing, or containing, hallelujah. Also alleluiah.

hal-liard, same as halyard.

hal-lion (hal'yĕn), *n.* a worthless fellow; a vixen or virago.

hall-mark (hawl'märk), *n.* the official mark of the Goldsmiths' Company and other English assay offices, attesting the quality of the gold and silver articles on which it is impressed: hence a mark or proof of genuineness.

hal-loo (hâ-lōō'), *interj.* an exclamation to call attention to or cheer one; a shout to attract attention, or to cheer or urge on: *v.t.* to shout out; incite or cheer on, as dogs: *v.i.* to cry out loudly. Also holloa.

hal-low (hal'ō), *v.t.* to consecrate; devote to sacred purposes; revere.

Hal-low-een (-ēn'), *n.* the Eve of All Saints or All Hallows, Oct. 31.

hal-lu-ci-na-tion (hal-lōō-si-nā'shun), *n.* belief in something imaginary; delusion; error.

hal-ma (hal'mâ), *n.* a game played on a checkered board of 256 squares.

ha-lo (hā'lō), *n.* a ring or circle of light round the sun or moon, caused by refraction; a ring of light or nimbus.

hal-o-gen (hal'o-jen), *n.* an element as chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, which forms saline compounds by combining with other elements.

hal-oid ('oid), *adj.* resembling salt.

halt (hawlt), *n.* the act of limping; a stop in marching: *adj.* crippled or lame: *v.i.* to be lame; limp; be dubious or hesitate; to stop in marching.

hal-ter ('ĕr), *n.* one who halts; a rope for hanging criminals; a rope for leading or holding a horse: *v.t.* to put on, or secure with, a halter

halve (häv), *v.t.* to divide into two equal parts; fasten together, as timbers.

halves, *pl.* of half.

hal-yard (hal'yärd), *n.* a rope or tackle for hoisting a sail, flag, &c. Also halliard.

ham (ham), *n.* the hinder part of the thigh; a thigh of an animal, especially a pig, salted and smoked; a house; village: in place names of Anglo-Saxon origin, as Tottenham.

Ham-burg ('bĕrg), *n.* a rich kind of black grape; a breed of black domestic fowl.

hame (hām), *n.* one of the curved bars on the collar to which the traces of a draught horse are fastened.

ham-let ('let), *n.* a small village.

ham-mer ('ĕr), *n.* an instrument with a handle and iron head for driving nails, beating metals, &c.; anything resembling a hammer in its action or shape: *v.t.* to beat with, or as with, a hammer; forge; beat; work in the mind: *v.i.* to work hard.

ham-mer-beam (-bēm), *n.* a horizontal piece of timber projecting from the inside of a wall.

ham-mer-cloth (-klôth), *n.* the cloth which covers a coach-box.

ham-mock ('ok), *n.* a swinging bed, usually of network or canvas.

ham-per ('pĕr), *n.* a large wicker-work basket for carrying food, &c.; the rigging of a ship: *v.t.* to put into, or inclose in, a hamper; embarrass; perplex; impede.

ham-shack-le ('shak-l), *v.t.* fasten the head of an animal to one of its forelegs, as a horse.

ham-ster ('stĕr), *n.* a species of grain-storing rat with two cheek-pouches and a short tail.

ham-string ('string), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hamstrung, *p.pr.* hamstringing], to lame by cutting the tendons of the ham: *n.pl.* the strong sinews at the back of the knee.

hand (hand), *n.* the divided and terminal extremity of the human arm connected with the wrist a similar organ terminating the forelimb of certain animals; something resembling a hand in appearance or use; a measure of 4 in.; dexterity in manipulation or performance; right or left side; possession; style of writing; an employe who labors with his hands; a sailor; cards held; a game; pledge of betrothal; nearness; gain; advantage; agency of; index of any kind; turn of a player to serve the ball at tennis, &c.; a shoulder of pork: *v.t.* to give or transmit with, or as with, the hand; assist or lead with the hand: *adj.* pertaining to, or used by, the hand.

hand-bill ('bil), *n.* a printed sheet of paper displayed for advertising purposes.

hand-cuff ('kuf), *n.* a manacle confining the wrists: *v.t.* to put handcuffs on.

hand-full ('full), *n.* as much as a hand can hold; all that can be managed.

hand gre-nade (gre-nād'), *n.* a glass bottle containing chemicals for extinguishing a fire; an explosive shell to be thrown by the hand in battle.

hand-i-cap ('i-cap), *n.* an extra weight imposed on a superior horse in a weight; an impediment: *v.t.* to hinder or retard.

hand-i-craft ('i-krâft), *n.* the work or skill of an artificer; manual skill, or labor: *adj.* pertaining to manual labor.

hand-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a handy manner.

hand-i-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being handy.

hand-i-work (-wĕrk), *n.* work done, or produced by, the hands.

hand-ker-chief (hang'kĕr-chif), *n.* a pocket handkerchief; a silk or cotton square for the neck.

han-dle (hand'l), *n.* that part of a tool, vessel, &c., grasped by the hand; an instrument to gain an end: *v.t.* to touch or feel with the hand; manage; manipulate; discourse on; act toward or treat; buy, sell, or invest in: *v.i.* to work with the hands.

hand-maid ('mād), *n.* a female servant or attendant. Also hand-maiden.

hand-screw ('skrōō), *n.* a lifting jack.

hand-sel ('sel), *n.* an earnest given to make good a contract; the act of using anything for the first time; a gift, especially at the time of the New Year: *v.t.* to give a handsel to; use or do for the first time.

hand-some ('sum), *adj.* pleasing to look upon; well-formed; elegantly dressed; graceful; liberal; generous; ample.

hand-spike ('spīk), *n.* a wooden lever for moving heavy weights, heaving, &c.

hand-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* handier, *superl.* handiest], dexterous; skilful; convenient; close at hand; manageable.

hang (hang), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hung, hanged, *p.pr.* hanging], to suspend, to fasten to something so as to be movable; suspend by the neck; cause to droop; display; show aloft; attach or fasten; furnish with ornaments or drapery suspended or fastened to the walls, &c.; catch fast: *v.i.* to be suspended; bend forward; be dependent upon; dangle; cling; be in a deadlock: *n.* method of hanging; manner of doing or using; general tendency; slope.

han-gar (han'gär), *n.* a shed for storing aeroplanes, or other vehicles.

hang-dog ('dog), *adj.* of degraded or sneaking appearance.

hang-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who hangs; that by which something is hung or suspended; a kind of cutlass.

hang-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* suspended or dangling; suggesting or involving death by hanging: *n.* the act of putting to death by the punishment of the halter: *pl.* drapery for a room.

hang-man ('măn), *n.* [*pl.* hangmen ('men)], a public executioner.

hang-nail ('nāl), *n.* a small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail; an agnail.

hank (hangk), *n.* two or more skeins of thread, silk, wool, &c., fastened together; one of the wooden rings to which a fore-and-aft sail is bent; a withy or rope for fastening a gate: *v.t.* to form into hanks.

hank-er ('ẽr), *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *after*).

han-ky-pan-ky ('ki-pang'ki), *n.* juggleery: *adj.* tricky; cheating.

hanse (hans), *n.* a former confederacy of merchants or commercial towns on the Baltic and North Sea.

Han-se-at-ic (-e-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Hanse towns or their confederacy.

han-som ('sum), *n.* a two-wheeled cab.

hap (hap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* happed, *p.pr.* happing], to happen; befall casually: *v.t.* cover or wrap [Scotch]: *n.* chance; a casual event; a cloak or wrapper. [Scotch]

hap-haz-ard ('haz-ard), *n.* chance; accident: *adv.* by chance.

hap-less (hap'les), *adj.* unfortunate; unlucky; unhappy.

hap-lo-ma ('lō-mă), *n.* an outer cloth for an altar.

hap-ly ('li), *adv.* by chance; perhaps.

hap-pen ('n), *v.i.* to chance; occur; take place.

hap-pi-ly ('i-li), *adv.* successfully; by good fortune; felicitously.

hap-pi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being happy; good fortune; felicitousness.

Syn. joyfulness, bliss, felicity.

Ant. (see unhappiness).

hap-py ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* happier, *superl.* happiest], enjoying pleasure or good; successful; prosperous; lucky; living in concord; satisfied; propitious; felicitous.

ha-ra-ki-ri (hä'rä-kē-ri), *n.* formerly, in Japan, a method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, permitted to nobles and military officers so as to escape the indignity of a public execution or official disgrace. Also harikari.

ha-rangue (hă-rang'), *n.* a public address or oration, especially extempore: *v.i.* to deliver a harangue: *v.t.* to address by a harangue.

har-ass (har'ăs), *v.t.* to annoy or vex; fatigue or weary with labor or importunity; to tire out and annoy an enemy by incessant petty attacks.

har-as-ser (-ẽr), *n.* one who vexes or plagues.

har-ass-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* fatiguing; annoying.

har-ass-ment (-ment), *n.* the act of harassing; the state of being harassed.

har-bin-ger (här'bin-jẽr), *n.* a precursor; forerunner: *v.t.* to announce; foretell; usher in.

har-bor ('bēr), *n.* a port or haven for ships; any place of refuge or safety; formerly an inn or lodging: *v.t.* to shelter or protect; cherish.
Syn. haven, port, refuge.

har-bor-age (-ej), *n.* a port or anchorage for ships.

hard (härd), *adj.* compact and solid; firm; not easy to be pierced or broken; unyielding; difficult of accomplishment; laborious; fatiguing; cruel; oppressive; severe; keen; austere; inflexible; unfeeling; exacting; not easily granted; rough; coarse; unprosperous; uttered gutturally; stiff or formal: *adv.* forcibly; laboriously; diligently; tempestuously; closely; near; roughly; to the utmost extent; so as to become hard; with vexation, trouble, or sorrow: *n.* a roadway of hard material by the sea; a pier or landing-place: *pl.* the refuse of flax or wool; alum and salt mixed together, used for giving a white color to bread.
Syn. firm, solid, arduous, difficult.
Ant. (see easy, soft).

hard-en ('n), *v.t.* to make hard or harder; confirm in impudence or wickedness; toughen; inure: *v.i.* to become hard or harder.

hard-i-hood ('i-hood), *n.* effrontery; boldness; physical endurance.

hard-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* with hardihood.

hard-la-bor (-lā'bēr), *n.* work imposed as an additional punishment to a term of imprisonment.

hard-ly ('li), *adv.* with difficulty; scarcely; vigorously; severely; coarsely; unfavorably.

hard-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being hard.

hard-pan ('pan), *n.* in mining, a stratum of gravel or sand; a solid foundation.

hard-ship ('ship), *n.* oppression; severe labor or want; injustice.

hard-tack ('tak), *n.* large hard cracker or biscuit baked for army and navy use.

hard-ware ('wār), *n.* manufactured articles of metal.

har-dy (har'di), *adj.* robust; capable of bearing hardship; able to survive wintry weather.

hare (hār), *n.* a rodent, with long ears and a short tail, larger than a rabbit, characterized by its great timidity.

hare-bell ('bel), *n.* species of campanula, the bluebell of Scotland.

hare-brained ('brānd), *adj.* volatile; wild.

hare-foot ('foot), *n.* a long narrow foot; a fast runner.

hare-hound ('hound), *n.* a harrier.

hare-lip ('lip), *n.* a malformation of the upper lip, which is divided in the middle.

ha-rem (hā' or hä'rem), *n.* the apartments of the women and children in a Mohammedan house; the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan. Also hareem, haram.

hare's-foot (hārz'foot), *n.* a species of fern; a kind of clover; the foot of a hare used in making up by actors.

hare's-tail ('tāl), *n.* a species of cotton-grass allied to the bulrushes.

har-i-cot (har'i-kō), *n.* a kind of stew of meat and vegetables; the kidney-bean.

hark (härk), *v.i.* to listen. Also harken.

har-le-quin (här'le-kwin), *n.* the performer in a pantomime who wears parti-colored garments and carries a talismanic wand: *adj.* fantastic or full of trickery; parti-colored: *v.i.* to make fun by sportive tricks.

har-le-quin-ade (-ād'), *n.* that part of a pantomime in which the harlequin appears; an extravaganza.

har-lot ('lot), *n.* a prostitute.

har-lot-ry (-ri), *n.* the trade or practice of prostitution.

harm (härm), *n.* injury; damage; moral evil or wrong-doing: *v.t.* to inflict hurt, damage, or injury upon.
Syn. hurt, wrong, infliction.
Ant. (see benefit).

harm-ful (härm'fool), *adj.* hurtful; injurious.

harm-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* injuriously.

harm-less ('les), *adj.* not injurious; innoxious; without hurt.

har-mon-ic (här-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, harmony; musical; concordant; harmonious; also harmonical: *n.pl.* the science of musical sounds.

har-mon-i-ca (-mon'i-kâ), *n.* a musical instrument, the tones of which are produced by friction from a number of musical glasses filled to various heights with water; a mouth-organ; an oblong musical instrument consisting of a number of glass slips which are struck by a mallet. Also harmonicon.

har-mon-ic-al-ly ('ik-ăl-li), *adv.* in a harmonic manner.

har-mo-ni-ous (-mō'ni-us), *adj.* concordant; musical; symmetrical.

har-mo-nist ('mo-nist), *n.* one who is skilled in harmony; an expounder of the harmony of the Scriptures, especially of the Gospels.

har-mo-ni-um (-mō'ni-um), *n.* a reed-organ.

har-mo-nize ('mo-nīz), *v.t.* to render harmonious; cause to agree; reconcile: *v.i.* to agree; be in peace and friendship; correspond.

har-mo-ny ('mo-ni), *n.* [*pl.* harmonies (-niz)], the quality of being pleasing to the ear; unison; just adaptation of parts to one another, so as to form a connected whole; accord in feeling, sentiment, &c.; a literary work showing the agreement between parallel or similar histories or passages.

Syn. accord, concord, agreement, union.

Ant. (see discord).

har-ness ('nes), *n.* the working gear of a horse; the accoutrement and armor of a knight; any arrangement, as of straps, &c., for performing some mechanical operation: *v.t.* to put harness upon; equip, as a knight.

harp (härp), *n.* a musical stringed instrument of triangular shape, played with the fingers: *v.i.* to play on the harp; dwell tediously or persistently on some particular subject (with *on* or *upon*).

harp-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of playing upon a harp: *pl.* the breadth of a ship at the bow

har-poon (-pōōn'), *n.* a long barb-headed spear having a line attached to the staff, for striking and killing whales: *v.t.* to strike with a harpoon.

harp-si-chord ('si-kôrd), *n.* a stringed instrument with a keyboard, the precursor of the pianoforte.

harp-y ('i), *n.* [*pl.* harpies ('iz)], in classical mythology, one of three rapacious and filthy winged monsters with a woman's face, and the body and claws of a vulture: hence, an extortioner; a large crested American eagle.

har-que-bus (här'kwe-bus), *n.* a kind of gun which preceded the musket.

har-ri-dan (har'i-dăn), *n.* an ugly ill-tempered old woman.

har-ri-er ('i-ẽr), *n.* a variety of dog used for hunting hares; a species of hawk.

har-row ('ō), *n.* an agricultural instrument for breaking up clods and casting earth upon sown land: *v.t.* to break up, tear, or draw over with a harrow; lacerate or torment.

har-ry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* harried, *p.pr.* harrying], to plunder, lay waste; annoy or vex; tease; harass: *v.i.* to make predatory raids.

harsh (härsh), *adj.* discordant; jarring; rough to the ear, taste, or touch; austere.

Syn. rough, rigorous, severe, gruff, morose.

Ant. (see gentle).

hart (härt), *n.* the male of the red deer.

hart-beest ('bēst), *n.* a large African antelope.

harts-horn (hartz'hôrn), *n.* the antler of a hart; a volatile preparation of ammonia.

hart's-tongue ('tung), *n.* a British fern.

har-um-scar-um (hâr'um-skâr'-um), *adj.* giddy; reckless; untidy.

ha-rus-pex (hâ-rus'peks), *n.* [*pl.* haruspices ('pi-sēz)], an ancient Roman diviner or soothsayer.

har-vest (här'vest), *n.* the season of reaping and gathering in the harvest: *v.t.* to gather in, as corn; reap.

har-vest-home (-hōm), *n.* a harvest festival.

har-vest-moon (-mōōn), *n.* the full moon which falls near the time of the autumnal equinox, about Sept. 23.

har-vest-mouse (-mous), *n.* a small field mouse which builds a round nest in the stalks of corn.

hash (hash), *n.* a dish of meat cut and cooked with vegetables; a mixture: *v.t.* to chop small and mix.

hash-ish ('ēsh), *n.* an intoxicant made from Indian hemp; bhang.

has-let (has'let), *n.* the liver, heart, and lungs of a sheep.

hasp (hâsp), *n.* a clasp folded over a staple and secured with a padlock: *v.t.* to shut or secure with a hasp.

has-sock (has'ok), *n.* a padded mat or cushion for kneeling upon in church, &c.; a kneeler.

hast 2nd *per., sing., pres.t.* of have.

haste (hāst), *n.* quickness of movement; celerity; speed; urgency; precipitancy; vehemence: *v.t.* to hasten.

ha-sten (hā'sn), *v.t.* to cause to make haste; hurry; urge forward: *v.i.* to move with speed; be quick.

Syn. accelerate, dispatch, expedite, speed.
Ant. (see delay).

ha-sti-ly ('sti-li), *adv.* in a hasty manner.

ha-sty ('sti), *adj.* [*comp.* hastier, *superl.* hastiest], precipitate; quick; speedy; eager; vehement; rash.

Syn. hurried, ill-advised.
Ant. (see deliberate).

ha-sty-pud-ding (-pud-ing), *n.* a pudding of Indian meal stirred into boiling water; mush; in England a batter of flour similarly prepared.

hat (hat), *n.* a covering for the head, with a crown and brim; a cardinal's rank and dignity.

hat-band ('band), *n.* a band worn round the hat; a black cloth band worn as a token of mourning.

hatch (hach), *v.t.* to produce (young) from eggs; plot or contrive; shade by narrow lines; close with, or as with, a hatch: *n.* the number of young produced from eggs at a sitting; brood; plot; a narrow line in engraving, or drawing; a door with an opening over it; a half-door: *pl.* doors or openings by which a descent is made from one deck of a ship to another.

hatch-er-y ('ėr-i), *n.* a place where eggs are artificially hatched, especially those of fish.

hatch-et ('et), *n.* a small axe.

hatch-ing ('ing), *n.* a kind of drawing or engraving by narrow parallel or crossed lines.

hatch-ment ('ment), *n.* the escutcheon or armorial bearings of a deceased person, placed in front of his house, on a tomb, in a church, &c.

hatch-way ('wā), *n.* a rectangular opening in the deck of a vessel for passage below.

hate (hāt), *v.t.* to dislike intensely; abhor; detest: *n.* hatred.

hate-ful ('fool), *adj.* causing hate.

Syn. odious, detestable.
Ant. (see lovable).

hate-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a hateful manner.

ha-tred ('tred), *n.* bitter aversion; continued hostility of feeling; detestation.

Syn. enmity, ill-will, rancor.
Ant. (see friendship).

hat-ted (hat'ed), *adj.* wearing a hat.

hat-ter ('ėr), *n.* a maker of hats.

hau-ber-geon (haw'bėr-jun), *n.* a short hauberk.

hau-berk ('bĕrk), *n.* a coat of armor formed of steel rings, reaching below the knees.

haugh-ti-ly (haw'ti-li), *adv.* in a haughty manner.

haugh-ty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* haughtier, *superl.* haughtiest], proud and disdainful; supercilious; contemptuous.

Syn. arrogant, proud.

haul (hawl), *v.t.* to pull or draw with force; transport by drawing: *v.i.* to change the course of a ship; shift: said of the wind: *n.* a strong pull; draught of a net; quantity of fish caught at one time; distance over which anything is drawn.

haul-age ('ej), *n.* the act or process of hauling; charges for hauling.

haul-er (hawl'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, hauls.

haulm (hawm), *n.* the stalks or stems of grain, beans, &c.; stubble.

haunch (hänch), *n.* the fleshy part of the hip and buttock; a joint of venison or mutton; shoulder of an arch.

haunt (hänt), *n.* a place of accustomed resort: *v.t.* to visit frequently or habitually; trouble with frequent visits, as an apparition.

haut-boy (hō'boi), *n.* a wind instrument of the reed class: the oboe.

hau-teur (hō-tōōr'), *n.* a haughty bearing or spirit.

Ha-van-a (hȧ-van'ȧ), *n.* a cigar made of Cuban tobacco.

have (hav), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* had, *p.pr.* having], to possess; take; hold or bear; enjoy; desire; be obliged; bring forth; cheat; obtain the advantage of.

Syn. hold, occupy, possess, own.

have-lock ('lok), *n.* a white cover for a military cap, with a long rear flap as a protection from tropical sunshine.

ha-ven (hā'vn), *n.* a sheltered anchorage for ships; harbor; place of shelter and safety.

hav-er-sack (hav'ĕr-sak), *n.* a strong coarse linen bag in which soldiers carry their rations when marching.

ha-ver-si-an ca-nals (hȧ-vĕr'si-ȧn kȧ-nalz'), *n.pl.* small longitudinal canals in the bones conveying the vessels of nutrition.

hav-ing ('ing), *n.* the act or state of possession.

hav-oc ('ok), *n.* wide and general destruction; devastation.

haw (haw), *n.* the fruit of various species of hawthorn; an excrescence under the third eyelid of a horse; a hedge or inclosure; a hesitation in speech.

haw-finch (haw'finch), *n.* the common grosbeak.

hawk (hawk), *n.* a name for various species of raptorial birds allied to the eagles and falcons; a forcible effort to clear the throat of phlegm; a square board, with a short handle, for holding mortar: *v.t.* to cry, or carry about, for sale: *v.i.* to make a forcible effort to cough up phlegm; to fly trained hawks at birds on the wing.

hawk-bill ('bil), *n.* a marine turtle that furnishes tortoise-shell: so named from its curved upper jaw.

hawk-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who cries and sells goods in the streets; peddler; falconer.

hawk-eyed ('īd), *adj.* keen sighted like a hawk.

hawk-moth ('môth), *n.* a large moth whose flight somewhat resembles that of a hawk.

hawk-weed ('wēd), *n.* a plant of the aster family with yellow flowers.

ha-wok (hă'wok), *n.* the shell money of the aborigines of California.

hawse (hawz), *n.* that part of a ship's bows where the hawse-holes are situated.

hawse-hole ('hōl), *n.* one of the two holes under a ship's bow through which the cable passes when the vessel is moored.

haws-er ('ĕr), *n.* a thick rope or cable.

haw-thorn (haw'thôrn), *n.* a prickly shrub or tree of the rose family.

hay (hā), *n.* grass, clover, &c., cut and dried for fodder.

hay-cock ('kok), *n.* a conical pile of hay.

hay-fe-ver ('fē-vēr), *n.* a catarrh, accompanied by itching, sneezing, slight fever, and pains in the head.

hay-mow ('mow), *n.* a mass of hay laid up in a barn.

haz-ard (haz'ărd), *n.* chance; accident; risk; danger; a dice game; a stroke at billiards: *v.t.* to run the risk of; chance; put in peril.

Syn. risk, venture.

haz-ard-ous (-us), *adj.* risky; perilous.

haze (hāz), *n.* a slight fog or mist; dimness of sight or knowledge: *v.i.* to be foggy or misty: *v.t.* pursue or harass by overwork or unpleasant tasks; play practical jokes upon, especially of a severe kind.

ha-zel ('l), *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Corylus, bearing an edible nut.

ha-zi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being hazy.

ha-zy ('i), *adj.* misty; obscure.

he (hē), *pr.* [*pl.* they (*thā*], the masculine pronoun of the 3rd person: *n.* a male.

head (hed), *n.* the uppermost part of the body of an animal that contains the face, brain, &c.; chief or principal part of anything; an individual; leader or commander; place of honor or authority; top; fore-part; the understanding or intellect; principal topic; a division; origin or source; pitch; crisis or height; static or latent force; froth: *adj.* principal or chief; acting against the front: *v.t.* to lead or direct; take the first place in; get in front of; direct the course of; oppose; strain: *v.i.* to move forward; come to, or form, a head.

head-ache ('āk), *n.* severe or burning pain in the head.

head-ed ('ed), *adj.* having a head; noting understanding or intellect (much used in composition, as clear-*headed*, wrong-*headed*, &c.).

head-er ('ēr), *n.* a plunge or fall foremost; one who puts heads on, as in pin-making; a machine, &c., for making or removing heads; a brick with its short face in front.

head-fast ('fāst), *n.* a rope at the bow of a ship to secure it to a wharf, &c.

head-gear ('gēr), *n.* headdress; anything worn upon the head; harness for a horse's head.

head-ing ('ing), *n.* a title; material from which casks' heads are made; the strip on a piece of embroidery, for sewing on to a garment; the adit of a mine.

head-land ('land), *n.* a promontory.

head-line ('līn), *n.* a line of type displayed conspicuously at the top of a page, chapter, column of a newspaper, &c.: *pl.* the ropes at the head of a sail by which it is secured to the yard.

head-long ('lông), *adv.* head foremost; rashly; precipitously: *adj.* rash; violent; thoughtless.

heads-man (z'măn), *n.* an executioner.

head-strong ('strông), *adj.* self-willed.

head-way ('wā), *n.* foreward motion of a vessel, &c.; momentum; interval left between two consecutive railroad trains.

head-wind ('wind), *n.* a contrary wind.

head-y (hed'i), *adj.* precipitate; intoxicating.

heal (hēl), *v.t.* to restore to health; cure; make sound; reconcile: *v.i.* to become well or sound.

heal-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* curative.

health (helth), *n.* freedom from bodily pain or disease; vigor of mind; moral purity; righteousness; healing power; a toast or pledge.

health-ful ('fool), *adj.* promoting health; salubrious.

health-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a healthful manner.

health-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being healthy.

health-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* healthier, *superl.* healthiest], noting a sound condition of body; enjoying, or contributing to, health.

Syn. salubrious, salutary, wholesome.
Ant. (see unhealthy).

heap (hēp), *n.* a pile or collection of things thrown together; a quantity; accumulation; crowd: *v.t.* to form into a heap; pile up; aggregate.
Syn. accumulate, amass, pile.

hear (hēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* heard, *p.pr.* hearing], to perceive by the ear; attend or listen to; give heed to; obey; accede to the wishes of; attend judicially: *v.i.* to have the sense of hearing; be told of.

hear-ing ('ing), *n.* the sense by which sound is perceived; audience; judicial investigation.

hear-ken, same as harken.

hear-say ('sā), *n.* rumor or report: *adj.* second hand.

hearse (hērs), *n.* a vehicle for the conveyance of dead bodies to the grave.

heart (härt), *n.* the organ in animals by the muscular contraction and dilation of which the blood is circulated through the arteries, &c.; the vital, inner, or chief part of anything; the often assumed seat of the affections and passions; emotion; tenderness; affection; courage; will; spirit; energy; power; resolution; secret thoughts; conscience; one of a suit of cards marked with one or more red hearts; a variety of cherry: *pl.* a card game.

heart-ache ('āk), *n.* sorrow; pang; grief.

heart-bro-ken ('brō-ken), *adj.* overwhelmingly grieved.

heart-burn ('bērn), *n.* a burning affection of the esophagus, caused by acidity of the stomach.

heart-ed ('ed), *adj.* having a heart (used in compounds, denoting generally affections, qualities, &c., as good-*hearted*, &c.).

heart-en ('n), *v.t.* to give courage to; inspirit.

hearth (härth), *n.* that part of a room where the fire is made: hence the family circle.

hearth-stone (-stōn), *n.* the stone forming a hearth; a fireside.

heart-i-ly (härt'i-li), *adv.* cordially; energetically.

heart-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* cordiality; vigor.

hearts-ease (härtz'ēz), *n.* the pansy.

heart-y (härt'i), *adj.* [*comp.* heartier, *superl.* heartiest], cordial; sincere; open; warm; strong; vigorous; good-natured; kind; healthy; keen in appetite.

heat (hēt), *n.* the sensation produced by a hot body; caloric; the state of being hot; effervescence; agitation of sudden or violent passion; ardor; vehement; redness or flush of the face; a course at a race; hot weather: *v.t.* to make hot; warm; excite with passion or desire; make feverish; animate: *v.i.* to become hot or warm.

heat-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, heats—as various mechanical contrivances.

heath (hēth), *n.* a small evergreen flowering shrub with rose-colored flowers growing on moorlands, &c.; heather; moorland, especially with heath growing upon it.

hea-then (hē'*th*en), *n.* one who is ignorant of the true God; a pagan; idolater; a rude, irreligious, uncultured person.

hea-then-dom (-dom), *n.* the state or condition of being a heathen; that part of the world inhabited by heathens.

hea-then-ish (-ish), *adj.* pertaining to heathens; rude; ignorant, or uncultured.

hea-then-ism (-izm), *n.* ignorance of the true God; paganism; idolatry.

hea-then-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to render heathen.

heath-er (he*th*'ēr), same as heath.

heave (hēv), *v.t.* to hoist or lift up; force from the breast, as a sigh; cause to swell; throw: *v.i.* to be lifted up; swell; rise and fall alternately; struggle or toil; pant; vomit: *n.* an effort or exertion upwards; lift; the act of throwing; swell or rising; haul; struggle, effort to vomit.

heav-en (hev'n), *n.* the abode of God and the blessed; the firmament or sky; a state or condition of bliss.

Heav-en, *n.* the Supreme Being.

heav-en-li-ness (-li-nes), *n.* supreme excellence.

heav-en-ly (-li), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, heaven; celestial; divine; supremely excellent.

heav-er (hēv'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, lifts or heaves, especially one who loads or unloads goods, coal, &c.

heaves (hēvs), *n.* an asthmatic disease of horses.

heav-i-ness (hev'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being heavy; dejection; grief.

heav-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* heavier, *superl.* heaviest], ponderous; weighty; oppressive; grievous; laborious; obstructive; depressed; dull; dense; powerful; loud; indigestible; clayey: *adv.* heavily. [Poet.]

Syn. burdensome, ponderous, weighty.

Ant. (see light).

heav-y-spar (-spär), *n.* sulphate of barium.

heb-dom-a-dal (heb-dom'ă-dăl), *adj.* composed of seven days; of weekly occurrence.

He-bra-ic (hē-brā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, the Jewish language or literature.

He-bra-ism ('izm), *n.* a Hebrew idiom, or a characteristic of the Hebrews.

He-bra-ist (-ist), *n.* one who is learned in the Hebrew language and literature.

He-brew ('brōō), *adj.* pertaining to the Hebrews, a Semitic race; Jewish: *n.* the Hebrew language; a Jew.

Hec-a-te (hek'ă-tē), *n.* an ancient threefold Grecian deity possessing power over heaven, earth, and the under-world.

hec-a-te, *n.* a witch; a hag.

hecato, a *prefix* meaning *a hundred.* Also hecaton, hect, hecto.

hec-a-tomb ('ă-tōōm), *n.* a sacrifice of a hundred oxen; any large sacrifice or slaughter.

heck (hek), *n.* a latticework grating for catching fish.

heck-le (hek'l), *n.* an instrument for cleaning flax: *v.t.* to question severely.

hec-tare ('tār), *n.* in the metric system, a French land measure = 100 ares, or 2.47 acres. [Fr.]

hec-tic ('tik), *adj.* constitutional; slow, but of long continuance; pertaining to hectic fever; feverish: *n.* a remitttent fever accompanying consumption, characterized by a bright pink spot or flush on the cheeks.

hec-to-gramme ('tō-gram), *n.* in the metric system, a French weight = 100 grammes, or 3.53 ounces. [Fr.]

hec-to-graph ('tō-graf), *n.* an apparatus for multiplying copies of a letter or drawing, &c.

hec-to-li-ter ('tō-lē-tr), *n.* in the metric system, a French liquid measure = 100 liters, or 26.42 gallons. [Fr.]

hec-to-me-ter ('tō-mē-tr), *n.* in the metric system, a French measure of length = 100 meters, or 328 feet, 1 inch. [Fr.]

hec-tor ('tẽr), *v.t.* to bully or bluster: from Hector, the Trojan hero.

hec-to-stere ('tō-stēr), *n.* in the metric system, a French cubic measure = 100 cubic meters. [Fr.]

hed-dles (hed'dlz), *n.pl.* in a loom, the harness for guiding the warp threads.

hedge (hej), *n.* a fence of bushes or shrubs: *v.t.* to inclose with a hedge; encircle; invest: *v.i.* to bet on both sides, so that the possibility of loss will be diminished; skulk: *adj.* mean; contemptible; of the lowest class.

hedge-hog ('hog), *n.* an insectivorous mammal covered on the back with spines or prickles.

he-do-nism (hē'do-nizm), *n.* the doctrine that pleasure is the chief end of life.

heed (hēd), *v.t.* to regard with care; take notice of: mind; attend; regard: *n.* careful attention; regard; caution.

heed-ful ('fool), *adj.* cautious; attentive.

heed-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* cautiously; attentively.

heed-less ('les), *adj.* careless; inattentive; neglectful.

hee-haw (hē'haw), *v.i.* to bray like an ass: *n.* the bray of an ass.

heel (hēl), *n.* the hinder part of the foot; the hinder part of a boot, shoe, or stocking; anything shaped like a heel: *v.t.* to furnish with a heel: *v.i.* to lean on one side, as a ship.

heel-ball ('bawl), *n.* a black waxy composition used for blacking the heels of shoes, &c., and for obtaining rubbings of brasses, &c.

heel-er ('ĕr), *n.* a political hanger-on; one who heels shoes; a fast runner.

heel-ing ('ing), *n.* the degree of inclination of a vessel from the perpendicular.

heel-tap ('tap), *n.* leather for a shoe-heel; liquor left in a glass after drinking.

heft (heft), *n.* a handle; an effort; weight; the greater part or bulk: *v.t.* to try the weight of, by lifting or holding in the hand.

Heg-i-ra (hej'i-rā, he-jī'rā), *n.* the flight of Mohammed from Mecca to Medina (662 A.D.). Also Hejira.

heif-er (hef'ĕr), *n.* a young cow.

heigh-ho (hī'hō), *interj.* an expression of languor or uneasiness.

height (hīt), *n.* altitude; elevation; highest state or degree; an eminence or hill; summit; stature.

height-en ('en), *v.t.* to make high or higher; elevate; intensify; set off; increase; aggravate; improve.

Syn. enhance, exalt, raise.

hei-nous (hā'nus), *adj.* atrocious; extremely wicked; flagrant.

heir (ār), *n.* one who succeeds another in the possession of property, title, office, mental gifts, &c.

heir-ap-pa-rent (-ap-pā'rent), *n.* one whose right to succeed is indefeasible at law if he outlives his ancestor.

heir-ess ('es), *n.* a female heir.

heir-loom ('lōōm), *n.* any movable or personal chattel, which by its connection with an estate descends to the heir.

heir-pre-sump-tive (-prē-zump'tiv), *n.* one who will succeed as heir if his right is not barred by the birth of one nearer in succession than himself.

hej-i-ra, same as hegira.

held (held), *p.t.* of hold.

he-li-ac (hē'li-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the sun; emerging from, or passing into, the light of the sun. Also heliacal.

he-li-a-cal-ly (he-lī'â-kăl-li), *adv.* in a heliacal manner.

He-li-an-thus (hē-li-an'thus), *n.* a genus of plants to which the sunflower belongs.

helic, a *prefix* meaning *spiral.* Also helico.

hel-ic-al (hel'ik-al), *adj.* spiral-shaped.

hel-i-coid ('i-koid), *adj.* coiled like the shell of a snail: *n.* a spirally-curved geometrical figure.

hel-i-cop-ter (hel'i-kop-ter), a flying machine lifted by a vertical screw or propeller.

helio, a *prefix* meaning *sun, caused by, or like the sun or sunlight,* as *helio*graph, an instrument for taking a photograph of the sun, or for signaling by reflecting sunlight from one mirror to another.

he-li-o-cen-tric (hē-li-o-sen'trik), *adj.* having the sun as the center.

he-li-o-chrome ('li-o-krōm), *n.* a photograph in natural colors.

he-li-o-chrom-o-type ('o-tīp), *n.* a photograph reproducing the color of the subject.

he-li-och-ro-my (-ok'ro-mi), *n.* the art or process of obtaining photographs in natural colors.

he-li-o-graph, see under helio.

he-li-o-grav-ure (-grāv'ūr), *n.* photo - engraving or -etching.

he-li-ol-a-try (-ol'ă-tri), *n.* worship of the sun.

he-li-om-e-ter (-om'e-tēr), *n.* a micrometer for measuring small angles in the heavens.

he-li-o-scope ('li-o-skōp), *n.* a form of refracting telescope for observing the sun.

he-li-o-stat ('li-o-stat), *n.* an instrument by which signaling is carried on by means of a mirror, moved by clockwork.

he-li-o-ther-a-py (-li-o-ther'a-pi), *n.* a method of treating disease by exposure to the sun.

he-li-o-trope ('li-o-trōp), *n.* a plant whose flowers follow the course of the sun; a green-colored variety of chalcedony with small red spots; bloodstone; the color of the flowers of heliotrope, bluish-pink.

he-li-o-trop-ic (-li-o-trop'ik), *adj.* characterized by heliotropism. Also heliotropical.

he-li-ot-ro-pism (-ot'rō-pizm), *n.* the movements of flowers or leaves towards the sun.

he-li-o-type ('li-o-tīp), *n.* an impression from a photograph taken on a gelatine plate hardened with alum.

he-li-um ('li-um), *n.* an element first observed in the spectrum of the sun, but recently discovered on the earth and some of its characteristics learned. It seems to be a constituent of radium, as it is yielded by one of the gases emanating from that substance.

he-lix ('liks), *n.* [*pl.* helices (hel'i-sēz)], a spiral line, as of a line coiled round; a circumvolution; the margin of the external ear; a small volute; a genus of mollusks, containing the shell snails.

hell (hel), *n.* the place of the dead or of departed souls (more correctly *Hades*); the place of punishment for the wicked after death: hence any place or condition of extreme misery or evil; a gambling-house.

hell-e-bore ('e-bōr), *n.* the Christmas rose.

Hell-en-ic (he-len'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the ancient Hellenes or Greeks, or to Grecian art and literature.

Hell-en-ism (hel'en-izm), *n.* a Greek idiom; Grecian culture and the love of the beautiful in art, &c.

Hell-en-ist ('en-ist), *n.* a Jew who spoke Greek; one learned in Greek.

Hell-en-ize ('en-īz), *v.t.* to cause to conform to Greek standards or usages.

helm (helm), *n.* the apparatus for steering a ship; tiller; the place of its direction and government; a helmet [Poet.]: *v.t.* to guide or conduct.

hel-met ('et), *n.* metal or leather armor for the head; the hooded upper lip of a flower.

hel-min-thol-o-gy (hel-min-thol'-o-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy that treats of worms.

helo, a *prefix* meaning *nail*, occurring in various scientific words, as *helo*dont, having nail-like teeth; *helo*derm, a Mexican poisonous lizard with nail-like scales.

hel-ot (hel'ot, or hē'lot), *n.* a slave in ancient Sparta; slave or serf.

hel-ot-ry (hel'ot-ri), *n.* the condition of a helot; body of helots. Also helotage.

help (help), *v.t.* to give assistance to; aid; support; sustain; succor; relieve; avoid; prevent; distribute food to at table; remedy; cure: *v.i.* to lend aid; be available or useful: *n.* assistance; aid; support; succor; relief; that which forwards or promotes; a portion of food served at a meal; a hired servant.

Syn. aid, assist, relieve, succor.

Ant. (see hinder).

help-ful ('fool), *adj.* affording help.

hel-ter-skel-ter (hel'tēr-skel'tēr), *adv.* in hurry and confusion.

helve (helv), *n.* the handle of an axe, &c.

Hel-ve-tian (hel-vē'shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland: *n.* a Swiss. Also Helvetic.

hem (hem), *n.* the edge of a garment doubled and sewn; an ejaculatory sound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hemmed, *p.pr.* hemming], to form a hem on; to shut in; environ: *v.i.* utter the ejaculation hem.

hema, a *prefix* meaning *blood,* occurring in many scientific words. Also hem, hemato, hæma, hæm, hæmato.

hem-a-tite (hem'a-tīt), *n.* one of the most important of iron ores.

hem-a-tin (hem'ă-tin), *n.* the red coloring matter in the blood. Also hæmatin.

hem-a-toid (-toid), *adj.* bloody; resembling blood.

hemi, a *prefix* meaning *half,* as *hemi*sphere, half a sphere or globe.

hem-i-he-dral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* having only half the normal number of planes or faces: said of crystals.

hem-i-o-pi-a (-i-ō'pi-ă), *n.* a defect in vision in which only the half of an object is seen.

hem-i-ple-gi-a (-plē'ji-ă), *n.* paralysis of one side of the body.

hem-i-sphere, see under hemi.

hem-i-stich (-stik), *n.* in poetry, an incomplete line, or the half of a line.

hem-lock (hem'lok), *n.* a wild poisonous plant of the parsley family; hemlock spruce, an evergreen tree of the pine family; the lumber made from the hemlock tree.

hem-mer ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, hems; an attachment to a sewing machine for hemming.

hem-ming ('ing), *n.* the action of the verb *to hem;* hems collectively.

hemo, see hæma.

hem-o-glo-bin (hem-o-glō'bin), *n.* an albuminoid substance in the blood forming the chief constituent of the red corpuscles.

hem-or-rhage (hem'o-răj), *n.* bleeding from the lungs, arteries, veins, &c.

hem-or-rhoids ('o-roidz), *n.pl.* bleeding piles.

hemp (hemp), *n.* a plant of the nettle family, the tough fiber of which is used for cordage and various kinds of coarse linen; in the East, a narcotic and intoxicant, *hashish* (q.v.), is obtained from hemp.

hem-stitch ('stich), *n.* a particular kind of ornamental stitching.

hen (hen), *n.* the female of a bird, especially the domestic fowl.

hen-bane ('bān), *n.* a poisonous coarse hairy wild herb of the nightshade family deadly to fowls.

hence (hens), *adv.* from this place, source, or time; in consequence of this: *interj.* away! begone!

hence-forth ('forth), *adv.* from this time.

hench-man (hench'măn), *n.* [*pl.* henchmen ('men)], formerly, a male attendant or servant; groom; one who serves in a political campaign under another for pecuniary consideration.

hendeca, a *prefix* meaning *eleven,* as *hendeca*hedron, a solid figure having eleven plane faces.

hen-dec-a-gon (hen-dek'ă-gon), *n.* a plane figure having eleven sides and eleven angles.

hen-dec-a-syl-la-ble (-sil'ă-bl), *n.* a metrical line or verse of eleven syllables.

hen-na ('ă), *n.* a tropical shrub from the powdered leaves of which a cosmetic paste is made: used in the East to dye the nails, hair, &c., a reddish-orange color.

hen-pecked ('pekt), *adj.* governed by one's wife.

hen-ry (hen'ri), *n.* the electrical unit of self-induction.

he-par (hē'pär), *n.* sulphide of calcium.

hepat, a *prefix* meaning *the liver.* Also hepato, as *hepato*cele.

he-pat-ic (he-pat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the liver.

He-pat-i-cæ (hē-pat'i-sē), *n.* a subclass of plants, the liverworts.

hep-a-tite (hep'ă-tīt), *n.* fœtid sulphate of barium.

hep-a-to-cele (hep-a-to-sēl'), *n.* hernia of the liver.

hep-a-to-gas-tric (-gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the liver and the stomach.

hept, a *prefix* meaning *seven.* Also hepta, as *heptachord,* a series of seven notes; a seven-stringed musical instrument.

hep-tad (hep'tad), *n.* a chemical atom or element that has the equivalence of seven atoms of hydrogen.

hep-ta-gon ('tă-gon), *n.* a plane figure having seven sides and seven angles.

hep-tag-o-nal (-tag'ō-năl), *adj.* having seven sides or seven angles.

hep-ta-he-dron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure with seven sides.

hep-tarch-y ('tärk-i), *n.* [*pl.* heptarchies (-iz)], a government by seven rulers, especially the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms established in England.

hep-ta-stich (-stich), *n.* a composition consisting of seven verses.

hep-ta-teuch (-tūk), *n.* the first seven books of the Old Testament.

her (hēr), *pron.* the objective and possessive case of the personal pronoun *she;* pertaining to a female.

her-ald (her'ăld), *n.* formerly an official who proclaimed peace and war, bore messages from a sovereign to a commander, superintended coronations and other public ceremonial functions, &c.; an official whose duty it is to grant, record and blazon arms, trace pedigrees, &c.; a precursor: *v.t.* to introduce; proclaim; usher in.

her-al-dic (her-al'dik), *adj.* pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

her-al-dic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* according to the rules of heraldry.

her-ald-ry (her'ăld-ri), *n.* the science that treats of armorial bearings, and of determining pedigrees, &c.

herb (ērb, or hērb), *n.* a plant with a soft and succulent stem that, after flowering, withers away.

her-ba-ceous (-bā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, or feeding upon, herbs.

herb-age ('ej), *n.* herbs collectively; grass; pasturage; the right of pasture on the lands of another.

herb-al ('ăl), *adj.* pertaining to herbs: *n.* a book descriptive of plants.

her-ba-ri-um (-bā'ri-um), *n.* [*pl.* herbaria (-ă)], a systematic collection of dried plants for purposes of study; a building where such a collection is kept.

her-bes-cent (-bes'ent), *adj.* herblike.

her-bif-er-ous (-bif'e-rus), *adj.* producing herbs.

her-biv-o-ra (-biv'o-ră), *n.pl.* mammals that feed on herbs or vegetables.

her-biv-o-rous ('o-rus), *adj.* feeding on herbs.

Her-cu-le-an (-kū'le-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hercules, the hero of Grecian mythology, possessed of superhuman strength: hence of exceeding strength and power; huge; vast; very difficult.

herd (hērd), *n.* a collection of beasts or cattle feeding or driven together; crowd; a keeper of cattle: *v.i.* to unite or associate, as beasts; crowd together.

her-dic ('dik), *n.* a carriage with a low-hung body, back entrance and side seats. [Am.]

here (hēr), *adv.* in, or to, this place; at this point; in the present life or state; on this occasion.

here-by (-bī'), *adv.* by virtue of this; near.

he-red-it-a-ble (he-red'it-ă-bl), *adj.* that may be inherited. Also heritable.

he-red-it-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* by way of inheritance.

her-e-dit-a-ment (her-e-dit'ă-ment), *n.* property inherited.

he-red-i-ta-ri-ly (he-red'i-tă-ri-li), *adv.* by way of inheritance.

he-red-i-ta-ry ('i-tă-ri), *adj.* passing from an ancestor to a descendant; transmitted from parent to offspring.

he-red-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the transmission of physical or mental characteristics or qualities from parent to offspring; the tendency of an organism to reproduce the characteristics of the progenitor.

here-in (hēr-in'), *adv.* in this.

here-in-af-ter (-ăf'tĕr), *adv.* in this (deed, book, &c.) after or subsequently.

here-of ('of), *adv.* of this; from this; about this.

here-on ('on), *adv.* on this; hereupon.

her-e-sy (her'e-si), *n.* [*pl.* heresies (-siz)], an opinion or doctrine at variance with views or opinions commonly accepted as orthodox, especially if leading to division.

her-e-tic ('e-tik), *n.* one who holds, or maintains, heretical opinions.

Syn. sectary, sectarian, schismatic.

he-ret-ic-al (he-ret'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the character of, heresy; subversive of, or contrary to, orthodox belief.

he-ret-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a heretical manner.

here-to (hēr-tōō'), *adv.* to this.

here-to-fore (hēr-tōō-fōr'), *adv.* previously; hitherto.

here-u-pon (-u-pon'), *adv.* on this; hereon.

here-with (-with'), *adv.* with this.

here-with-al ('with-awl), *adv.* with this fully.

her-it-a-ble, same as hereditable.

her-i-tage (her'i-tej), *n.* an estate that passes from an ancestor to a descendant; a birthright or inheritance; the people of God.

her-maph-ro-dite (hēr-maf'ro-dīt), *adj.* having the sexual characteristics of both male and female in the same individual: *n.* an animal with both the male and female sexual organs; a plant having stamens and pistils in the same floral envelope; a brig square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft.

her-maph-ro-dit-ic (-dit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a hermaphrodite.

her-me-neu-tics (-me-nū'tiks), *n.* the art of interpretation of literary works.

her-met-ic (hēr-met'ik), *adj.* perfectly closed and air-tight. Also hermetical.

her-met-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an air-tight manner, by means of fusion.

her-mit ('mit), *n.* one who retires from society and lives in solitude, especially for devotional contemplation; an anchorite.

her-mit-age (-ej), *n.* the abode of a hermit; a variety of red and white French wine.

her-mit-crab ('krab), *n.* one of a genus of crabs that live in the empty shells of univalve mollusks.

her-mit-ic-al ('ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suited for, a hermit; solitary.

hern (hern), *n.* the heron. Also hernshaw.

her-na-ni (hēr-nä'ni), *n.* a woolen or silk dress fabric.

her-nia ('ni-ă), *n.* a protrusion of some part of the intestine, or of some other internal organ; rupture.

her-ni-al ('ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, hernia.

her-ni-ot-o-my (-ni-ot'ō-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting for strangulated hernia.

hern-shaw, see hern.

he-ro (hē'rō), *n.* [*pl.* heroes ('rōz)], a demigod; a man of distinguished courage, moral or physical; the chief character in a play, novel, poem, &c.

he-ro-ic (he-rō'ik), *adj.* having the qualities of a hero; pro-

ducing heroes; larger than life; venturesome; drastic. Also heroical: *n.pl.* extravagant or boastful language.

he-ro-ic age (āj), *n.* the age in which the demigods or heroes of Greek antiquity are fabled to have lived.

he-ro-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* like a hero.

he-ro-ic verse (vērs), *n.* epic poetry; the hexameter verse in Greek and Latin poetry; in English, an iambic measure of ten syllables.

her-o-ine (her'ō-in), *n.* a female hero; the female character in a play, novel, &c.

her-o-ism (her'ō-ism), *n.* the qualities of a hero.

her-on ('un), *n.* a wading bird with a long neck and long legs.

her-on-ry (-ri), *n.* a place where herons breed.

he-ro-wor-ship (-wēr'ship), *n.* excessive admiration of distinguished men.

herperto, a *prefix* meaning *lizard.*

her-pes (hēr'pēz), *n.* a skin disease, characterized by small clusters of vesicles on inflamed surfaces.

her-pe-tol-o-gy (hēr-pe-tol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy that treats of reptiles and amphibians.

herr (hār), *n.* mister or sir. [German.]

her-ring (her'ing), *n.* an edible sea-fish moving in shoals.

her-ring-bone (-bōn), *n.* a kind of cross-stitch: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to work in such a stitch.

herse (hērs), *n.* a portcullis, in the form of a harrow set with spikes.

her-self (-self'), *pron.* an emphasized form of *she;* in her right mind.

hes-i-tan-cy (hez'i-tan-si), *n.* hesitation; suspense.

hes-i-tate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to be in suspense or uncertainty; to pause; vacillate; stammer.
Syn. falter, stutter.

Hes-per (hes'pēr), *n.* the evening star, especially Venus. Also Hesperus.

Hes-per-i-an ('i-an), *adj.* western; in or of the west.

Hes-per-i-des ('i-dēz), *n.pl.* in Grecian mythology, the four daughters of Nox (Night) and granddaughters of Hesperus, who guarded the golden apples given by Gaia to Hera on her marriage with Zeus (Jupiter); the garden containing the golden apples protected by an enchanted dragon.

Hes-per-us, same as Hesper.

Hes-sian (hesh'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hesse in Germany or its inhabitants: *n.* a venal politician: *pl.* top boots with tassels in front.

Hes-sian-fly (flī), *n.* a small fly the larvæ of which are often destructive to wheat crops.

hest (hest), *n.* a behest; command.

he-tæ-rism (he-tē'rizm), *n.* open concubinage; a system of communal marriage among certain tribes. Also hetairism.

hetero, a *prefix* meaning *another, abnormal, different, unequal.* Also heter, as *heterocercal,* having the upper lobe of the tail longer than the lower lobe: said of certain fish.

het-er-o-dox ('ēr-o-doks), *adj.* deviating from an accepted doctrine or standard of faith, &c.; heretical: opposed to orthodox.

het-er-o-dox-y (-dok-si), *n.* [*pl.* heterodoxies (-iz)], an unorthodox doctrine or opinion; heresy.

het-er-o-ge-ne-i-ty (-je-nē'i-ti), *n.* difference in kind; dissimilarity.

het-er-o-ge-ne-ous (-ō-jē'ne-us), *adj.* opposite or dissimilar in character, quality, structure, &c., not homogeneous.

het-er-o-gen-e-sis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* the doctrine that certain organisms can produce offspring differing in structure and habit from the parent, but reverting in subsequent generations to the original type.

het-er-ol-o-gous (-ol'o-gus), *adj.* abnormal in type or structure; consisting of differ-

ent elements, or of the same elements in varying proportions.

het-er-o-mor-phism (-môr'-fizm), *n.* deviation from the natural form or structure.

het-er-on-o-mous (-on'o-mus), *adj.* differing from the normal type.

hew (hū), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hewed, *p.p.* hewn, hewed, *p.pr.* hewing], to cut or shape, as with an axe or other sharp instrument; hack; chop; form laboriously.

hexa, **hex,** a *prefix* meaning *six*, as *hexa*chord, a six-stringed musical instrument.

hex-ad (heks'ad), *n.* a chemical element, atom, or radical that can be combined with, or replaced by, six atoms of hydrogen.

hex-a-gon ('ă-gon), *n.* a plane figure having six angles and six sides.

hex-ag-on-al (-ag'on-al), *adj.* six-sided.

hex-a-he-dron (-ă-hē'dron), *n.* [*pl.* hexahedra ('drâ)], a solid bounded by six plane faces.

hex-am-e-ter (-am'e-tēr), *n.* in Greek and Latin verse, a line consisting of six feet, the last being usually a spondee.

hex-a-pod ('ă-pod), *n.* an animal with six legs, as insects.

hex-a-teuch (-tūk), *n.* the first six books of the Old Testament.

hey (hā), *interj.* an exclamation to express surprise, attract attention, &c.

hey-day ('dā), *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, joy, welcome, &c.

hi-a-tus (hī-ā'tus), *n.* a break; vacancy; gap; a step lacking in a chain of proof; a space where something is wanting.

hi-ber-nal (-bēr'nal), *adj.* wintry.

hi-ber-nate ('bēr-nāt), *v.i.* to pass the winter in a state of torpor, as certain animals; to winter.

Hi-ber-ni-an ('ni-an), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Hibernia or Ireland.

Hi-bis-cus (hī-bis'kus), *n.* a genus of plants, shrubs, &c., of the mallow family.

hic-cough (hik'up), *n.* a short convulsive cough: *v.i.* to utter a short convulsive cough. Also hiccup.

hic ja-cet (jā'set) (Latin "here lies"), an inscription on tomb-stones.

hick-o-ry ('o-ri), *n.* [*pl.* hickories (riz)], an American nut-bearing tree of the genus Carya.

hid, *p.adj.* concealed; not known; secret. Also hidden.

hi-dal-go (hi-dal'gō), *n.* in Spain, a nobleman of the lowest rank. *Fem.* hidalga.

hide (hīd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* hid, *p.p.* hidden, *p.pr.* hiding], to conceal; secrete; not to confess; disguise; whip: *v.i.* to lie concealed: *n.* an animal's skin, raw or dressed; formerly a measure of land.

Syn. bury, screen, mask.

Ant. (see disclose).

hide-bound ('bound), *adj.* having the skin close or contracted; prejudiced; bigoted.

hid-e-ous (hid'ē-us), *adj.* offensive to the sight, ear, or taste; shocking; dreadful; horrible.

Syn. grim, ghastly, grisly.

Ant. (see beautiful).

hid-ing (hīd'ing), *n.* concealment; a beating.

hie (hī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hied, *p.pr.* hieing], to excite; speed: *v.i.* to hasten.

hi-e-mal (hī'e-mal), *adj.* pertaining to winter.

hi-er-arch ('ēr-ärk), *n.* the chief ruler of an ecclesiastical body; the leader of an angelic host; in ancient Greece, an officer who had charge of votive offerings.

hi-er-arch-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to a hierarch, or a hierarchy. Also hierarchical.

hi-er-arch-ism (-izm), *n.* church government by a hierarchy.

hi-er-arch-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* hierarchies (-iz)], the higher and lower clergy of a church; priesthood; rank of holy beings, as angels; in biology, a series of systematic groups.

hi-e-rat-ic (-e-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to priests; sacred; consecrated. Also hieratical.

hiero, a *prefix* meaning *sacred,* as *hiero*phant, a priest who, in ancient Greece, initiated novices into the sacred mysteries.

hi-er-o-glyph-ic (hī-ēr-ō-glif'ik), *n.* a sacred character or symbol: *pl.* the picture writings of the ancient Egyptians, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to hieroglyphics; emblematic. Also hieroglyph.

hi-er-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the study of hieroglyphics.

hi-er-o-phant (-o-fant), *n.* a priest; an expositor of religious duties and mysteries.

hig-gle (hig'l), *v.i.* to carry provisions about for sale; chaffer; dispute about trifles.

hig-gle-dy-pig-gle-dy (-di-pig'-l-di), *adv.* in confusion; topsy-turvy.

high (hī), *adj.* [*comp.,* higher, *superl.,* highest], elevated in place; lofty; exalted in degree or quality; chief; head; honorable; noble; of large amount or quantity; strong; powerful; intense; tempestuous; full or complete; near to the wind; tainted; shrill; acute: *n.* an elevated place: *adv.* aloft; profoundly; eminently; aloud; luxurious.

Syn. lofty, tall, exalted, elevated, noble.

Ant. (see deep).

high-church ('chērch), *adj.* attaching great importance to the prerogative and authority of the Episcopal Church, its sacraments and priesthood.

high-col-ored ('kul-ērd), *adj.* having a strong, deep, or glaring color; flushed; vivid; exaggerated.

high-fa-lu-tin (-fā-lū'tin), *adj.* bombastic: *n.* bombastic speech.

high-flown ('flōn), *adj.* elevated; proud; extravagant; inflated.

high-hand-ed ('hand'ed), *adj.* violent; arbitrary.

high-jinks (jingks), *n.* sportive jollification.

high-land ('land), *n.* a mountainous region: *pl.* the mountainous districts of Scotland.

high-land-er (-ēr), *n.* a mountaineer; a native of the Scotch highlands.

high life (līf), *n.* fashionable society; its manner of living.

high-lows ('lōz), *n.pl.* laced shoes reaching to the ankle.

high-ly ('li), *adv.* in a high manner; in a great degree; with high esteem or opinion; proudly; arrogantly.

high mass (mas), *n.* a mass, usually at the high altar, at which a deacon and a subdeacon assist the celebrant.

high-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being high; a title of honor applied to persons of princely rank (with a possessive pronoun).

high priest (prēst), *n.* a chief priest, especially the principal priest of the Jewish hierarchy.

high-road ('rōd), *n.* a chief road; highway; an easy course or method.

high-strung ('strung), *adj.* strung to a high pitch; extremely sensitive.

hight (hīt), *v.t.* to call; name; command.

high-toned ('tōnd), *adj.* high pitched; high principled; fashionable.

high-wa-ter ('waw-tēr), *adj.* pertaining to high tide, or its height or time.

high-way ('wā), *n.* a public road; a course or path.

high-way-man (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* highwaymen (-men)], one who robs on the public road.

high wine (wīn), *n.* a distillage of wine; brandy containing a large percentage of alcohol.

hi-la-ri-ous (hi-lā'ri-us), *adj.* merry; exhilarated.

hi-lar-i-ty (-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hilarities (-tiz)], noisy merriment; exhilaration.

hill (hil), *n.* an elevation less than a mountain; a small mound or heap: *v.t.* to draw earth about (plants in mounds), as potatoes.

hill-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being hilly.

hill-ock ('ok), *n.* a small hill.

hill-y ('i), *adj.* abounding with, or characterized by, hills; rugged.

hilt (hilt), *n.* a handle, especially of a sword.

him (him), *pron.* the objective case of he.

him-self (self'), *pron.* a reflexive form of him; one's individuality.

hind (hīnd), *n.* the female of the stag or red deer; a farm servant; peasant: *adj.* backward; hinder.

hind-er (hīnd'ẽr), *adj.* belonging to, or constituting, the back or rear of anything.

hin-der (hin'dẽr), *v.t.* to obstruct or impede: *v.i.* to impose obstructions or impediments.

hind-er-most (hīnd'ẽr-most), *adj.* same as hindmost.

hind-most (hīnd'most), *adj.* farthest from the front; in the extreme rear.

hin-drance (hin'drâns), *n.* obstruction.

Hin-du ('dōō), *n.* a native of Hindustan belonging to the Aryan race; Brahman: *adj.* pertaining to the Hindus or to Hinduism. Also Hindoo.

Hin-du-ism (-izm), *n.* Brahmanism, more or less modified from the original cult.

Hin-du-sta-ni (stä'nē), *n.* the official and common language of India; Urdu. Also Hindustanee.

hinge (hinj), *n.* the joint or hook on which a door, &c., turn or swing; the joint of a bivalve shell; that on which anything depends or turns: *v.t.* to furnish with a hinge: *v.i.* to stand, turn, or depend, as on a hinge.

hin-ny (hin'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hinnied, *p.pr.* hinnying], to neigh: *n.* the offspring of a horse and a she ass.

hint (hint), *v.t.* to suggest; mention casually: *n.* a suggestion; distant allusion.

Syn. refer, intimate, insinuate.

hip (hip), *n.* the upper fleshy part of the thigh; haunch; the coxa of an insect; the rafter at the junction of two sloping roofs; the fruit of the briar or dogrose; melancholy: *interj.* a huzzah: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hipped, *p.pr.* hipping], to sprain or fracture the hip of; affect with melancholy; build with a hip; throw by a cross-buttock in wrestling.

hipp, a *prefix* meaning *horse.* Also hippo, as *hippo*phagy, the practice of eating horse-flesh.

Hip-po-cam-pus (-o-kam'pus), *n.* [*pl.* Hippocampi (-pī)], a genus of small osseous fishes, having the head and shoulders somewhat resembling that of a horse.

hip-po-cam-pus, *n.* a sea-horse; the name of two eminences on the lateral ventricles of the brain (hippocampus major and hippocampus minor).

hip-po-drome ('o-drōm), *n.* an ancient Greek racecourse for equestrian games and chariots; a circus: [Am. slang] a fraudulent contest or race, the result of which has been previously arranged.

hip-po-griff ('o-grif), *n.* a fabulous winged monster, half horse, half griffin.

hip-pol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the study of the horse, its structure, habits, &c.

hip-po-pot-a-mus (-pot'ä-mus), *n.* [*pl.* hippopotami (-mī), -muses (-ez)], a large pachydermatous aquatic animal of Africa; the river-horse.

hir-cine (hēr'sin), *adj.* resembling a goat; smelling like a goat: *n.* an oily product with a fœtid smell found in the fat of goats and sheep.

hire (hīr), *v.t.* to engage for temporary service at a certain price; bribe; let or lease: *n.* recompense or consideration paid for the use of anything; wages; bribe.

hire-ling (hīr'ling), *n.* one who serves for hire: *adj.* mercenary.

hir-sute (hĕr'sūt), *adj.* hairy; shaggy.

his (hiz), *pron.* poss. case of he.

His-pan-ic (his-pan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Hispania or Spain.

his-pid ('pid), *adj.* rough with spines or bristles; bristly.

hiss (his), *n.* a noise, made by forcing the breath between the tongue and upper teeth, resembling that of a serpent or goose: *v.i.* to utter such a sound, especially as expressing disapprobation or contempt.

hist (hist), *interj.* silence! hark!

histo, a *prefix* meaning *tissue,* as *histo*graphy, a description of organic tissues.

his-tol-o-gy (-tol'o-ji), *n.* the science of animal tissues; microscopic anatomy.

his-to-ri-an (-tō'ri-ân), *n.* a writer or student of history.

his-tor-ic (-tor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or celebrated in, history; relating to the past. Also historical.

his-to-ri-og-ra-pher (-o g' r â-fĕr), *n.* a writer of history, especially an official historian.

his-to-ry ('to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* histories (riz)], a narration of facts and events arranged chronologically with their causes and effects; knowledge of facts.

Syn. annals, story, record.
Ant. (see fable, legend).

his-tri-on-ic (-tri-on'ik), *adj.* pertaining to actors or the stage; theatrical; also histrionical: *n.pl.* the art of theatrical representation.

his-tri-on-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* theatrically.

his-tri-on-i-cism ('i-sizm), *n.* stage effect.

his-tri-on-ism (-izm), *n.* stage representation; affectation.

hit (hit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hit, *p.pr.* hitting], to strike; give a blow to; touch (the mark); attain to; suit: *v.i.* to clash or collide; succeed: *n.* a stroke or blow; a lucky event; felicitous remark.

hitch (hich), *n.* a catch; that which acts like a catch; impediment; a pulling or jerking upwards: *v.i.* to become entangled or caught; move by jerks; strike the feet together, as horses: *v.t.* to fasten or tie; pull up with a jerk.

hitch-ing ('ing), *n.* a fastening in harness.

hith-er (hith'ĕr), *adv.* to this place: *adj.* on the side nearest to the speaker.

hi-ther-to (-tōō), *adv.* to this time.

hive (hīv), *n.* an artificial receptacle or house for bees; a swarm of bees inhabiting a hive; a busy assemblage or society: *v.t.* to gather or put into a hive; harbor.

hives (hīvz), *n.pl.* nettle-rash; croup.

ho (hō), *interj.* stop! hold!

hoar (hōr), *adj.* white; gray with age; ancient.

hoard (hōrd), *n.* a store or treasure laid up secretly; an accumulation of things: *v.t.* to collect and lay up: *v.i.* to lay up store.

hoard-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of storing up; a fence of rough boards inclosing a building site.

hoar-frost (hōr'frôst), *n.* white particles of frozen dew or moisture.

hoar-hound ('hound), *n.* a white woolly aromatic herb.

hoarse (hōrs), *adj.* rough and harsh in sound, as the voice when affected by a cold.

hoarse-ly ('li), *adv.* in a hoarse manner.

hoarse-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being hoarse.

hoa-ry (hōr'i), *adj.* white or gray, as hair from age; aged; ancient.

hoax (hōks), *n.* a sportive deceptive trick; practical joke: *v.t.* to take in, or delude, by a hoax.

hob (hob), *n.* the flat part of a grate on which things are placed to be kept warm; a sprite or fairy.

hob-ble ('l), *v.i.* to walk with a limp or awkward step: *v.t.*

embarrass or perplex; shackle: *n.* limping or awkward step.

hob-ble-de-hoy (-de-hoi'), *n.* a lad between boyhood and manhood; an inexperienced, awkward youth.

hob-ble-skirt (skirt), *n.* a woman's dress tight below the knees.

hob-bly ('li), *adj.* rough or uneven. [Prov. Eng.]

hob-by (hob'i), *n.* [*pl.* hobbies ('iz)], a favorite pursuit or object; an ambling nag; a hobby-horse; a kind of falcon.

hob-by-horse (-hôrs), *n.* a stick with a horse's head, across which children sit; a wooden or rocking-horse; a character in old morris dances.

hob-gob-lin (-gob'lin), *n.* a goblin, sprite, or elf, especially one of frightful appearance: hence an alarming apparition.

hob-nail ('nāl), *n.* a short thick nail with a large head: used for protecting the soles of heavy boots.

hob-nob ('nob), *v.i.* to drink familiarly with; associate intimately together.

ho-bo (hō'bō), *n.* an idle itinerant workman; a tramp.

hock (hok), *n.* the joint between the knee and the fetlock; the back part of the human knee-joint; any white Rhine wine: *v.t.* to pawn.

hock-ey ('i), *n.* an outdoor game played with a ball and clubs curved at one end.

ho-cus (hō'kus), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hocused, *p.pr.* hocusing], to cheat or trick; to stupefy or render insensible by means of drugged liquor in order to cheat or rob: *n.* a trick or juggle; drugged liquor.

ho-cus-po-cus (pō'kus), *n.* a juggler's trick; a juggler.

hod (hod), *n.* a wooden trough, affixed to a long handle, for carrying mortar or bricks; a coal-scuttle; a male ferret.

hod-car-ri-er ('kar-i-ēr), *n.* a man who carries a hod; hodman.

hodge-podge ('poj), *n.* a medley of ingredients, as in a hodge-podge pudding.

hod-man (hod'măn), *n.* a bricklayer's laborer; a hod-carrier.

hoe (hō), *n.* an agricultural tool for cutting weeds, &c.: *v.t.* to cut, or till, with a hoe; clear from weeds.

hog (hog), *n.* a swine; a kind of rough broom used for scrubbing a ship's bottom under water; a grasping, gluttonous person: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p* hogged, *p.pr.* hogging], to scrub (a ship's bottom) under water; to cut (the hair) short: *v.i.* to droop at both ends: said of a ship.

hog-gish ('ish), *adj.* like a hog; gluttonous; filthy; coarsely selfish.

hogs-head (hogz'hed), *n.* a measure of capacity = 52½ imperial gals. or 63 wine gals.; a large barrel or cask.

hoi-den (hoi'dn), *n.* a rude rustic girl; romp: *adj.* inelegant; rustic; ill-mannered: *v.i.* to romp roughly or indelicately. Also hoyden.

hoist (hoist), *v.t.* to lift or raise with tackle; heave: *n.* an apparatus for lifting goods from a lower to a higher floor, &c.; a lift.

hoi-ty-toi-ty (hoi'ti-toi'ti), *interj.* an exclamation of surprise, rebuke, &c.

hokum (hō'kum), *n.* anything said, done or used by an actor to cause approval or laughter. [Theatrical slang.]

ho-ky-po-ky (hō'ki-pō'ki), *n.* an inferior kind of ice-cream sold in slabs.

hold (hōld), *v.t.* [*p.t.* held, *p.p.* held, holden, *p.pr.* holding], to grasp and keep in the hand; clutch; retain; keep; possess; connect; judge or consider; entertain; contain; celebrate; use: *v.i.* to cling; adhere; stand good; continue; maintain an opinion: *n.* a grasp or clutch; an embrace; support; that part of a vessel where the cargo is stored.

hold-back ('bak), *n.* a check; hindrance; restraint.

hold-fast ('fâst), *n.* a hook or support: *adj.* tenacious.

hold-ing ('ing), *n.* anything held; tenure or right of possession; a farm held of a superior.

hole (hōl), *n.* a cavity; hollow place; pit; perforation; the burrow of an animal; mean habitation; a difficulty or dilemma.

hol-i-day (hol'i-dā), *n.* a day of gaiety and joy in celebration of some event, &c.; a day of freedom from labor: *adj.* pertaining to a festival; joyous; gay.

ho-li-ly (hō'li-li), *adv.* piously.

ho-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being holy; freedom from sin; moral and spiritual purity; sacredness; a title of the Pope.

Syn. sanctity, piety, sacredness.
Ant. (see impiety).

hol-land (hol'ănd), *n.* fine unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed: *pl.* a kind of gin.

hol-loa (hol'ă), *v.i.* to shout to one at a distance: *n.* a shout: *interj.* a cry to attract attention. Also hol'ō, ho-lō'.

hol-low ('ō), *adj.* having a void space within: opposed to solid; sunken; superficial; unreal: *n.* a cavity; pit; groove; space between hills or elevations; insincere; deep; low: *v.t.* to make hollow: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

hol-low-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being hollow; cavity; insincerity.

hol-low-ware (-wār), *n.* cast-iron kitchen utensils, earthenware, &c.

hol-ly ('li), *n.* a shrub or tree of the genus Ilex, with glossy, prickly leaves and red berries.

hol-ly-hock (hol'i-hok), *n.* a tall biennial plant of the mallow family with large flowers.

holm (hōm), *n.* an evergreen oak; low flat land by the side of a river; a small river island.

holo, a *prefix* meaning *whole, entire,* as *holo*cryptic, undecipherable.

hol-o-blas-tic (hol-o-blas'tik), *adj.* wholly germinal.

hol-o-caust ('o-kawst), *n.* a sacrifice wholly consumed by fire.

hol-o-cryp-tic, see under holo.

hol-o-graph ('o-grăf), *n.* a document entirely in the handwriting of the author.

hol-ster (hōl'stēr), *n.* a leather pistol-case usually carried at the saddle-bow.

holt (hōlt), *n.* a wooded hill; a group of trees; a hold or grasp.

ho-ly (hō'li), *adj.* [*comp.* holier, *superl.* holiest], pure; morally and spiritually perfect; sinless; preëminently good; pious; sacred; consecrated.

Syn. devout, religious.

ho-ly day (dā), *n.* a religious festival.

Ho-ly Ghost, same as Holy Spirit.

Ho-ly Land (land), *n.* Palestine.

Ho-ly Rood (rōōd), *n.* a cross or crucifix, especially one over the entrance to the chancel.

Ho-ly Spir-it (spir'it), *n.* God; the third person of the Trinity.

ho-ly-stone (-stōn), *n.* a large flat piece of stone used for scouring the ship's decks: *v.t.* to scrub (a deck) with a holystone.

hom-age (hom'ej), *n.* respect paid by external action; deference; reverence; the ceremony by which a tenant or vassal promised fealty and service to his feudal lord.

homalo, a *prefix* meaning *even, plane,* as *homalo*idal, flat; plane.

home (hōm), *n.* one's abode or residence; dwelling-place of a man and his family; fatherland; habitat; a benevolent or charitable institution: *adj.* pertaining to one's abode or country; domestic; to the point designed; near; effective: *adv.* to or at home; to the uttermost; closely.

home-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being homely; plainness; rudeness.

home-ly ('li), *adj.* plain-featured; uncultured; rude. In England benevolent, kindly, homelike.

Syn. plain, ugly, coarse.
Ant. (see beautiful).

home-made ('mād), *adj.* of household or domestic manufacture, as *home-made* bread.

ho-me-o-path-ic (hō-me-o-path'-ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to homeopathy; extremely small in quantity.

ho-me-op-a-thist (-op'ă-thist), *n.* one who practices or believes in homeopathy.

ho-me-op-a-thy (-op'ă-thi), *n.* the medical system introduced by Hahnemann (1755-1843) which seeks to cure diseases by the administration of medicines in minute quantities to produce in the patient symptoms similar to those the same medicine would produce in a healthy person.

Ho-mer-ic (hō-mer'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the time and works of the poet Homer.

home-rule (hōm rōōl), *n.* local self-government, especially that form of government for Ireland advocating separate administration in local matters.

home-sick (hōm'sik), *adj.* ill because of absence from home; nostalgic.

home-sick-ness (-nes), *n.* state of being homesick; nostalgia.

home-spun ('spun), *n.* cloth woven at home; an unpolished rustic: *adj.* of domestic make; plain and homely.

home-stead ('sted), *n.* a dwelling-house with the adjacent land; original abode.

home-ward ('wård), *adj* toward home.

hom-i-ci-dal (hom'i-sī-dăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having a tendency to, homicide.

hom-i-cide ('i-sīd), *n.* the killing of a human being; one who kills another.

hom-i-let-ic (-i-let'ik), *adj.* pertaining to homiletics. Also homiletical.

hom-i-let-ics ('iks), *n.pl.* that branch of theology which treats of sermons and their composition.

hom-i-list ('i-list), *n.* a preacher; a writer of homilies.

hom-i-ly ('i-li), *n.* [*pl.* homilies (-liz)], a plain religious discourse or sermon.

hom-ing (hōm'ing), *adj.* returning home: said of carrier pigeons.

hom-i-ny (hom'i-ni), *n.* Indian-corn soaked so as to remove the hull, and then coarsely ground.

homo, a *prefix* meaning *like, same, similar,* as *homo*cercal, lobed alike, as the tail of a mackerel.

ho-mo-cen-tric, same as concentric.

ho-mœ-op-a-thy, same as homeopathy.

ho-mo-ge-ne-i-ty (hō-mō-je-nē'i-ti), *n.* similarity.

ho-mo-ge-ne-ous (-jē'ne-us), *adj.* uniform; composed of similar parts or elements.

ho-mo-gen-e-sis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* a mode of reproduction in which the offspring of a higher organism passes through the same cycle of existence as the parent.

ho-mog-e-nous (-moj'e-nus), *adj.* of the same origin. Also homogenetic.

ho-mo-graph ('mo-gråf), *n.* a word spelled the same way as another word, but having a different meaning, and derived from a different root, as *grave* = a tomb, *grave* = serious.

ho-mol-o-gous (-mol'o-gus), *adj.* identical.

ho-mo-logue ('mo-log), *n.* the same organ or part in different animals, but varying in form and functions, as a hand, fin, &c.

ho-mol-o-gy (ho-mol'o-ji), *n.* affinity of structure.

ho-mo-morph (hō'mo-mōrf), *n.* a similar character or mark.

ho-mo-nym (hō'mo-nim), *n.* a word alike in sound, but differing in meaning, as *pair, nare, pear.*

ho-mo-phone ('mo-fōn), *n.* a letter representing the same sound as another.

ho-moph-o-nous (ho-mof'o-nus), *adj.* alike in sound, but differing in meaning.

ho-mo-type (hō'mo-tīp), *n.* that part of an animal which corresponds to another part.

ho-mun-cu-lus (ho-mun'kū-lus), *n.* a manikin; a dwarf.

hone (hōn), *n.* a kind of fine whetstone: *v.t.* to sharpen on a hone.

hon-est (on'est), *adj.* upright; just; sincere; honorable; equitable; fair; righteous; chaste; frank or open.
Syn. trustworthy, candid, correct.
Ant. (see dishonest).

hon-est-y (-i), *n.* the quality of being honest.
Syn. integrity, probity, uprightness.
Ant. (see dishonesty).

hon-ey (hun'i), *n.* a sweet, viscid, syrupy substance collected by bees from flowers; sweetness; darling or sweet one: *adj.* resembling honey: *v.t.* to talk to in an endearing or flattering manner.

hon-ey-bee (-bē), *n.* the common hive-bee.

hon-ey-comb (-kōm), *n.* the waxen hexagonal cells made by bees to contain their honey, eggs, &c.; any structure resembling a honeycomb: *v.t.* to fill with holes, &c., so as to leave only thin partitions.

hon-ey-dew (-dū), *n.* a saccharine secretion from the leaves of certain plants; a sweet substance secreted by aphids; a variety of tobacco.

hon-ey-lo-cust (-lō-kust), *n.* a large American tree of the bean family.

hon-ey-moon (-mōōn), *n.* the first month after marriage.

hon-ey-suck-le (-suk'l), *n.* a climbing plant with fragrant flowers.

hon-i-ton (hon'i-tun), *n.* a kind of lace.

hon-or (on'ẽr), *n.* respectful regard; esteem; worship; reputation; exalted rank; fame; magnanimity; scorn of meanness; self-respect; chastity; an outward mark of high esteem; glory; a title used in addressing certain officials; one of the four highest trump cards in whist: *pl.* in a university examination, the highest class: *v.t.* to treat with respect, deference, or civility; revere or worship; bestow marks of honor upon (with *with*); dignify; acknowledge; accept and pay when due.
Syn. respect, reverence, esteem.
Ant. (see dishonor).

hon-or-a-ble (-ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of, or conferring, honor; distinguished in rank; high-minded; illustrious; upright; indicating honor; a title of distinction.

hon-or-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an honorable manner.

hon-o-ra-ri-um (on-o-rā'ri-um), *n.* a fee paid to a professional man.

hon-or-a-ry ('ẽr-ă-ri), *adj.* done, or conferred, as an honor.

honour, **honourable.** The usual spelling in England.

hood (hood), *n.* a soft wrapper or covering for the head; a monk's, woman's, or falcon's hood; a folding cover for a carriage; an ornamental fold hanging down the back denoting a university degree; something resembling a hood; a cowl: *v.t.* to cover or furnish with, or as with, a hood: *suffix* = state, condition, or quality, as man*hood*, hardi*hood*.

hood-lum (hōōd'lum), *n.* originally a California rough or bully; a rowdy. [Am.]

hoo-doo (hōō'dōō), *n.* a person or thing that causes ill-luck: *v.t.* to bring ill-luck upon.

hood-wink (hood'wingk), *v.t.* to deceive; blindfold.

hoof (hōōf), *n.* [*pl.* hoofs], the horny substance covering the feet of certain mammals, as horses, &c.; an animal with hoofs.

hook (hook), *n.* a curved piece of metal, bone, &c., to hold or catch something; a fish-hook; sickle; a trap; an instrument for lopping or cutting; a cape or headland: *v.t.* to catch with, or as with, a hook; to gore or attack with the horns: said of a horned animal: *v.i.* to bend in the shape of a hook; become fastened to anything with a hook (with *on*).

hoo-kah (hōō'käh), *n.* a pipe with a long flexible tube which draws the smoke through a vase containing water. Also hooka.

hooked (hookt), *p.adj.* curved like a hook.

hook-er (hook'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, hooks; a fishing-smack; a small Dutch vessel; any clumsy, ill-fitted, old craft.

hook-worm ('wurm), *n.* a blood-sucking parasitic worm, which invades the human intestines and causes great debility.

hool-i-gan (hool'i-gan), *n.* one of a band of young street vagabonds.

hoop (hōōp, or hoop), *n.* a metal or wooden band to hold together the staves of a cask, &c.; the band of a finger-ring; a kind of crinoline used to expand a woman's dress; a large circular ring of metal or wood used by children for trundling; anything curved like a hoop; the noise made in whooping-cough: *v.t.* to bind or secure with a hoop; encircle.

hoop-er ('ẽr), *n.* a cooper; the wild swan.

hoop-ing ('ing), *n.* material for making hoops; hoops collectively.

hoop-ing-cough, same as whooping-cough.

hoo-poe (hōō'pō), *n.* a bird with an erect crest and handsome plumage.

Hoo-sier (hōō'zhẽr), *n.* a citizen of the State of Indiana. [Am.]

hoot (hōōt), *n.* a contemptuous shout: *v.t.* to jeer or drive with contemptuous shouts: *v.i.* to utter a hoot.

hop (hop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hopped, *p.pr.* hopping], to leap over; impregnate with hops: *v.i.* to proceed by short leaps on one leg; skip with both legs; limp; to pick hops: *n.* a jump on one leg; a dance; a twining plant, the ripened cones of which are used in brewing to impart a bitter taste to malt liquors: *adj.* pertaining to hops.

hope (hōp), *n.* the desire of good accompanied by expectation; anticipation; confidence; the object of desire: *v.t.* to expect with confidence or desire: *v.i.* to cherish a desire for good; trust confidently.
Syn. expectation, trust.
Ant. (see fear, distrust).

hope-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of hope; promising success.

hope-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a hopeful manner.

hope-less ('les), *adj.* lacking hope; despairing.

hop-lite (hop'līt), *n.* an ancient Greek heavy-armed foot-soldier.

hop-per (hop'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, hops; a name for various leaping insects; a wooden trough or funnel through which grain passes into a mill; mechanism in a piano for lifting the hammer; a seed-basket used in sowing grain; a hop-picker; the basin of a water-closet.

hop-ple ('l), *v.t.* to hobble.

hop-scotch ('skoch), *n.* a children's game, in which a flat stone is driven by the foot while hopping.

ho-ral (hō'rāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or lasting, an hour; hourly. Also horary.

horde (hōrd), *n.* a nomadic tribe or clan dwelling in tents or wagons; a vast multitude: *v.i.* to live, or act together, in large groups.

hore-hound, same as hoarhound.

ho-ri-zon (ho-rī'zun), *n.* the circular line where the sky and earth, or sea, appear to meet: hence the limit of one's mental vision.

hor-i-zon-tal (hor-i-zon'tal), *adj.* parallel to, or situated near, the horizon; level: opposed to vertical.
Syn. flat, level, plain, even.
Ant. (see inclined).

hor-i-zon-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a horizontal direction.

horn (hôrn), *n.* a hard projecting, usually curved, protuberance on the head of certain mammals, especially hoofed animals; a thickened form of tissue; anything made of horn, or like horn; a wind instrument; one of the extremities of the moon when in crescent form.

horn-beak ('bēk), *n.* the garfish.

horn-beam ('bēm), *n.* a small tree yielding a tough wood: used for cog-wheels, &c.

horn-bill ('bil), *n.* a bird with a large horn-crested bill, allied to the kingfishers.

horn-blende ('blend), *n.* a dark-green or black-colored mineral with a horn-like cleavage.

horned (hôrnd), *adj.* having horns; horn-shaped.

hor-net (hôr'net), *n.* a species of wasp which inflicts a severe sting: hence a waspish, disagreeable person.

horn-ing (hôrn'ing), *n.* the appearance of the moon at her first and last quarter: [local U. S.] a charivari.

horn-pipe ('pīp), *n.* a lively dance, especially by sailors; an obsolete wind instrument.

horn-y ('i), *adj.* like horn.

hor-ny-hand-ed (hand'ed), *adj.* having the hands hardened by labor.

hor-o-loge (hor'o-lōj), *n.* a mechanism, as a clock, &c., for marking the hours.

ho-rol-o-gy (ho-rol'ō-ji), *n.* the art of measuring time, or of constructing timepieces.

ho-rom-e-ter (-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring time.

hor-o-scope (hor'o-skōp), *n.* a representation of the heavens at any time, especially at one's birth, from which astrologers professed to foretell the future.

ho-ros-co-py (ho-ros'ko-pi), *n.* the art of casting horoscopes and determining the destiny of persons from them; a horoscope.

hor-rent (hor'ent), *adj.* erect; bristling.

hor-ri-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* terrible; dreadful.

hor-ri-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being horrible.

hor-ri-bly ('i-bli), *adv.* terribly; dreadfully.

hor-rid ('id), *adj.* dreadful; terrible; hideous; most obnoxious; gloomy.

hor-rif-ic (-if'ik), *adj.* causing horror.

hor-ri-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* horrified], to fill or strike with horror.

hor-ror ('ēr), *n.* excessive fear accompanied with shuddering; extreme dread; great disgust: *pl.* extreme depression; delirium tremens (with *the*).

hors de com-bat (ôr de cōng-bä'), *prep. phr.* out of the fight; disabled. [Fr.]

hors-d'œuvre (-dōōvr'), *n.* a side dish; something out of the usual place. [Fr.]

horse (hôrs), *n.* a solid-hoofed animal, used for riding or drawing burdens; a male of the species; cavalry; a framework or machine for the support of anything; a foot-rope to support the foot of a sailor under a yard or the bowsprit; work charged for before it is executed; a gymnasium apparatus, used for vaulting exercises: *v.t.* to mount on, or furnish with, a horse; carry on horseback; place astride: *v.i.* to get on horseback: *adj.* noting something coarse or large.

horse-fly ('flī), *n.* a large fly that stings horses.

horse-man ('man), *n.* a rider upon a horse.

horse-play ('plā), *n.* boisterous, rough play.

horse-pow-er (pou-ēr), *n.* the theoretical unit of work of a steam-engine = 33,000 lb. raised 1 ft. in 1 minute.

horse-rad-ish ('rad-ish), *n.* a plant with a long root having an acrid pungent taste.

horse-shoe ('shōō), *n.* a U-shaped metal shoe to protect the hoof of a horse; anything U-shaped; the king crab.

horse-weed ('wēd), *n.* the fleabane.

hor-ta-tive (hôr'tā-tiv), *adj.* inciting; giving exhortation. Also hortatory.

hor-ti-cul-ture (-ti-kul'tūr), *n.* the art of cultivating gardens.

hor-ti-cul-tu-rist (-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in horticulture.

ho-san-na (hō-zan'â), *n.* an exclamation of praise and glory to God.

hose (hōz), *n.* [*pl.* hose], coverings for the legs; stockings; flexible tubing for conveying water, &c.

ho-sier ('zhēr), *n.* one who deals in hosiery.

ho-sier-y (-i), *n.* stockings, underclothing, &c.; a manufactory for such goods.

hos-pice (hos'pis), *n.* an Alpine convent for the reception and entertainment of travelers.

hos-pit-a-ble ('pit-â-bl), *adj.* receiving and entertaining friends or strangers.

hos-pi-tal ('pi-tâl), *n.* an institution for the medical treatment and care of the sick.

hos-pi-tal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hospitalities (-tiz)], the practice of entertaining friends and strangers with kindness and liberality.

host (hōst), *n.* a crowd; multitude; army; one who entertains another in public or private; a landlord of an hotel or inn; an organism on which another is parasitic; the consecrated bread or wafer of the Eucharist, in the Greek, Roman Catholic, and Lutheran Churches.

hos-tage (hos'tej), *n.* a person who remains in the hands of another as a pledge for the fulfillment of certain conditions; a pledge.

hos-tel (hos'tel), *n.* a hostelry; at Oxford and Cambridge, a small unendowed college.

hos-tel-ry (-ri), *n.* an inn or lodging-house.

host-ess (hōst'es), *n.* a female host.

hos-tile (hos'til), *adj.* showing animosity; inimical; adverse; repugnant: *n.* a hostile Indian.

hos-til-i-ty (-til'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* hostilities (-tiz)], the state of being hostile; antagonism; enmity; animosity: *pl.* acts of warfare.

host-ler ('lēr), *n.* one who takes charge of horses at an inn. Also ostler.

hot (hot), *adj.* [*comp.* hotter, *superl.* hottest], having much heat; burning; fiery; passionate; lustful; ardent; furious; pungent; acrid; unendurable; near to the object sought for.

hot-bed ('bed), *n.* a bed of earth covered with glass and made warm by the fermentation of manure, for rearing plants.

hotch-potch (hoch'poch), *n.* a mixture of various ingredients; a thick broth of meat and vegetables [Scotch]; a commixture of property for division.

ho-tel (hō-tel'), *n.* a superior inn or lodging-house.

hot-foot ('foot), *adj.* in great haste.

hot-house (hot'hous), *n.* a glazed building artificially heated for rearing tender plants; a drying-room.

hot-mouthed ('mouth't), *adj.* headstrong.

hot-press ('pres), *v.t.* to gloss paper or linen by passing it between heated rollers.

hot-spur ('spēr), *n.* a man of hasty and precipitate valor: *adj.* hot-headed.

Hot-ten-tot ('en-tot), *n.* one of an aboriginal South African race in Cape Colony; the language spoken by the Hottentots, characterized by a peculiar click.

hou-dah, same as howdah.

hough, same as hock.

hound (hound), *n.* a particular breed of hunting dog; a despicable, mean fellow: *v.t.* to chase with, or as with, hounds; incite; set upon.

hour (our), *n.* the 1-24th part of a day; 60 minutes; particular time: *pl.* life; in the Roman Catholic Church, prayers repeated at stated times during the day; the book containing such devotional exercises.

hour-glass ('glâs), *n.* a device for measuring time by running sand through a narrow neck of a glass vessel.

hou-ri (hou' or hōō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* houris ('riz)], one of the

dark-eyed nymphs of the Mohammedan paradise.

house (hous), *n.* a building for residence; place of abode; household affairs; manner of living; family or race, especially if of high rank; one of the divisions of a legislative or ecclesiastical body; a quorum of the members of such a body; a mercantile firm; in astrology, the station of a planet in the heavens, or the 12th part of the heavens; a square on a chessboard; a workhouse: (houz), *v.t.* to place in a house; shelter or lodge; make secure before a storm: *v.i.* hide; to take shelter.

house-boat ('bōt), *n.* a covered boat fitted up as a river residence.

house-break-er ('brāk-ēr), *n.* a burglar.

house-hold ('hōld), *n.* a family living together: *adj.* domestic; pertaining to a family or home.

house-keep-ing (-kēp'ing), *n.* the management of household affairs.

house-wife ('wīf), *n.* the mistress of a household.

hous-ing (houz'ing), *n.* a saddle cloth: *pl.* ornamental trappings of a horse.

hov-el (hov'l), *n.* a mean habitation; hut or cabin: *v.t.* to shelter in a hovel.

hov-er (huv'ēr), *v.i.* to flutter over or about; stand in suspense or expectation; move about in a neighborhood.

how (hou), *adv.* in what manner; to what degree or extent; for what reason.

how-be-it (-bē'it), *adv.* nevertheless.

how-dah (hou'dä), *n.* a protected seat for riding on an elephant or camel. Also houdah.

how-el ('el), *n.* a cooper's smoothing plane.

how-ev-er (-ev'ēr), *adv.* in whatever manner or degree; at all events: *conj.* notwithstanding; yet.

how-itz-er ('itz-ēr), *n.* a short cannon, formerly used for throwing shells.

howl (houl), *n.* the prolonged cry of a dog or wolf; the cry of one in pain or distress: *v.i.* to cry like a dog or wolf; utter a prolonged cry of pain or distress; roar, like the wind; cry down by clamor: *v.t.* to utter in a loud wailing tone.

howl-er ('ēr), *n.* one who howls; a South American monkey of the genus Mycetes.

howl-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* filled with howls; dreary; dismal; extreme.

how-so-ev-er (-so-ev'ēr), *adv.* in what manner soever; although.

hoy (hoi), *n.* a heavy one-masted coasting-vessel: *interj.* ho!

hoy-den, same as hoiden.

hub (hub), *n.* the nave of a wheel; the peg at which quoits are thrown; a kind of steel punch used in coining, &c.; a hilt; a jutting obstruction.

hub-bub (hub'bub), *n.* uproar.

huck-a-back ('ä-bak), *n.* a rough kind of linen or cotton cloth: used for toweling.

huck-le ('l), *n.* the hip; a haunch.

huck-le-backed ('bakt), *adj.* round-shouldered.

huck-le-ber-ry (-ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* huckleberries (-iz)], the edible berry of any species of Gaylussacia; the whortleberry; the blueberry.

huck-ster ('stēr), *n.* one who retails small articles; a mean tricky fellow.

huck-stress ('stres), *n.* a female huckster.

hud-dle (hud'l), *v.t.* to crowd together in a disorderly manner; collect closely; place or perform in haste or disorder: *v.i.* to come in a crowd or haste (with *on, up, over*): *n.* confusion; crowd.

hue (hū), *n.* color tint; a shouting; clamor.

hue and cry (krī), *n.* in law, the common process of pursuing a felon.

huff (huf), *v.t.* to puff or blow up; treat with insolence; bully; re-

move (a piece at checkers) when one's opponent fails to take with it: *n.* fit of petulance; sudden offense taken.

huff-ish ('ish), *adj.* petulant; swaggering.

hug (hug), *n.* a close embrace; a particular grip in wrestling: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hugged, *p.pr.* hugging], to embrace closely; fondle; hold fast; keep close to.

huge (hūj), *adj.* vast; very large.

huge-ly ('li), *adv.* immensely; exceedingly.

huge-ness ('nes), *n.* vastness; enormous bulk.

hug-ger-mug-ger (hug'ēr-mug'-ēr), *adj.* secret; sloven; confused.

Hu-gue-not (hū'ge-not or nō), *n.* a name formerly applied to French Protestants of the 16th and 17th centuries.

hulk (hulk), *n.* the body of a ship, especially if old or dismantled: *pl.* old dismasted ships formerly used as convict prisons (with *the*).

hulk-ing ('ing), *n.* unwieldly; bulky.

hull (hul), *n.* outer covering, especially of grain or nuts; the body or frame of a vessel: *v.t.* to peel off the hull or husk of; strike or pierce (the hull of a vessel) with a shot or shell: *v.i.* to drift to and fro upon the sea, like a ship without sails.

hul-la-ba-loo (-ă-bă-lōō'), *n.* uproar; noisy contention.

hul-lo. See halloa.

hum (hum), *n.* the noise of bees and other insects in flight: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hummed, *p.pr.* humming], to make such a noise: *v.t.* to sing in a low undertone; set or keep going in an energetic manner: *interj.* a sound with a pause implying hesitation or consideration.

hu-man (hū'măn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, man or mankind; having the qualities of a man; not divine.

hu-mane (-mān'), *adj.* having the feelings proper to man; benevolent; kind; compassionate; elevating.

Syn. merciful, pitying, tender.
Ant. (see cruel).

hu-mane-ly ('li), *adv.* in a humane manner.

hu-mane-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being humane.

hu-man-ism (-izm), *n.* culture derived from classical training; human nature.

hu-man-ist (-ist), *n.* a student of the humanities; one versed in the knowledge of human nature.

hu-man-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the humanities, or human nature.

hu-man-i-ta-ri-an (-i-tā'ri-ăn), *n.* a philanthropist; one who believes that Christ was merely a man; one who believes that the duty of man consists of acting rightly to others; a perfectionist: *adj.* philanthropic.

hu-man-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* humanities (-tiz)], mankind; the state or quality of being human or humane; philanthrophy; kindness; benevolence: *pl.* classical learning and literature.

hu-man-ize ('măn-īz), *v.t.* to render human; soften.

hu-man-kind (-kīnd), *n.* human species.

hu-man-ly (-li), *adv.* after the manner of men.

hum-ble (hum'bl), *adj.* having a low estimate of one's self; modest; meek; submissive; lowly; mean; obscure: *v.t.* to make submissive; subdue; bring low; mortify; humiliate.

Syn. unostentatious, simple, degrade.
Ant. (see haughty).

hum-ble-bee (-bē), *n.* a genus of large bees; bumble-bee.

hum-ble-pie (-pī), *n.* a pie made of the humbles, or entrails, of a deer; *to eat humble-pie;* to make humble apologies; humiliate one's self; withdraw one's words.

hum-bug ('bug), *n.* a fraud or imposition under fair pretenses; sham; a plausible deceiver; a spirit of trickery or deception: *v.t.*

[*p.t.* & *p.p.* humbugged, *p.pr.* humbugging], to cheat or impose upon; hoax.

hum-bug-ger (-ẽr), *n.* one who humbugs.

hum-bug-ger-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* humbuggeries (-iz)], imposition.

hum-drum ('drum), *adj.* dull; monotonous; commonplace.

hu-mer-al (hū'mẽr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the shoulder.

humero, a *prefix* meaning *shoulder.*

hu-mer-us ('mẽr-us), *n.* [*pl.* humeri (-rī)], the arm from the shoulder to the fore-arm; the cylindrical bone of that part.

hu-mid (hū'mid), *adj.* damp; moist.

hu-mid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* dampness; moisture.

hu-mil-i-ate (-mil'i-āt), *v.t.* to humble; abase.

hu-mil-i-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of humiliating; the state of being humiliated; mortification; abasement.

hu-mil-i-ty (-mil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* humilities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being humble; modesty; self-abasement.

hum-ming-bird ('hum'ing-bẽrd), *n.* a very small bird of the American family Trochilidæ, with brilliant metallic plumage.

hum-mock ('ok), *n.* a large mass of floating ice; a hillock or mound.

hu-mor (hū' or ū'mẽr), *n.* wit; merriment; the tendency to look at things from the mirthful or incongruous side; caprice; proud conceit; temper; petulance; peevishness; moisture of the body and eye; disease: *v.t.* to indulge; yield to a particular desire of.

Syn. mood, temper.

hu-mor-ist (-ist), *n.* one who gratifies his own humor; a droll person; one whose writing or conversation is characterized by humor.

hu-mor-ous (-us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, humor; comical; diverting.

hu-mor-some (-sum), *adj.* characterized by humor; laughable; capricious.

hump (hump), *n.* a protuberance on the back: *v.t.* to vex or annoy; exert (one's self).

hump-back ('bak), *n.* one with a humped back; a crooked back.

humpf (humf), *interj.* an exclamation of doubt or dissatisfaction.

hump-ty-dump-ty ('ti-dump'ti), *adj.* characterized by short limbs and a round body: *n.* a character in pantomime.

hu-mu-lus (-lus), *n.* a genus of twining plants, containing the hops.

hu-mus ('mus), *n.* vegetable mold.

Hun (hun), *n.* one of an ancient Tartar race, which in the 5th century, A.D., overran and devastated Europe.

hunch (hunch), *n.* a hump; lump; a thrust with the fist or elbow: *v.t.* to push with the fist or elbow; push with a sudden jerk.

hun-dred (hun'dred), *adj.* 10 times 10: *n.* the number of 10 times 10; the symbol (C. or 100) denoting it; a division of an English county; the name given to townships in the State of Delaware.

hun-dredth ('dredth), *adj.* the ordinal of 100: *n.* one of 100 equal parts.

hun-dred-weight ('dred-wāt), *n.* the 1-20th part of a ton.

hung, *p.t.* of hang.

hun-ger (hung'gẽr), *n.* keenness of appetite; pain or uneasiness caused by want of food; strong desire: *v.i.* to feel the pain of hunger; to have a longing or earnest desire.

hun-gri-ly ('gri-li), *adv.* in a hungry manner.

hun-gry ('gri), *adj.* [*comp.* hungrier, *superl.* hungriest], having a keen appetite; feeling pain or uneasiness for want of food; emaciated; eagerly desirous; unfertile: said of land.

hunk (hungk), *n.* a lump or large piece.

hunks (hungks), *n.* a niggardly fellow.

hunk-y ('i), *adj.* well done; in good trim.

hunt (hunt), *v.t.* to pursue, or chase, as game or wild animals; follow closely; search after: *v.i.* to follow the chase: *n.* pursuit of game or wild animals; pack of hounds; an association of huntsmen; district hunted over by hounds; a search.

Syn. seek, chase, track.

hunt-er ('ẽr), *n.* a huntsman; a horse or hound trained for hunting; a hunting-watch.

hunt-ing (hunt'ing), *n.* the act or practice of one who hunts; pursuit; search.

hunt-ing-box (-boks), *n.* a temporary residence while hunting.

hunt-ing-watch (woch), *n.* a watch having its face protected with a metal cover.

hunt-ress ('res), *n.* a female hunter.

hunts-man ('z-măn), *n.* [*pl.* huntsmen ('men)], a hunter; one who has the management of a pack of hounds.

hur-dle (hẽr'dl), *n.* a movable fence of osiers or branches; a fence to be leaped over in steeple-chasing; a rude frame on which criminals were formerly dragged to execution: *v.t.* to cover or inclose with hurdles.

hur-dy-gur-dy ('di-gẽr'di), *n.* a musical instrument, especially a piano mounted on wheels and played on the street by turning a crank.

hurl (hẽrl), *v.t.* to throw with violence; drive forcibly; utter with vehemence: *n.* the act of throwing.

hur-ly-bur-ly (hẽr'li-bẽr'li), *n.* tumult; great commotion.

hur-rah (hōō-rä'), *interj.* a shout of joy, triumph, applause, &c.: *v.i.* to utter such a shout in applause, &c. Also hurra.

hur-ri-cane (hur'i-kān), *n.* a gale of extreme violence characterized by fitful changes of the wind.

hur-ri-cane-deck (-dek), *n.* the bridge-deck of a steamship.

hur-ried ('id), *p.adj.* exhibiting, or characterized by, haste; hasty.

hur-ry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hurried, *p.pr.* hurrying], to impel to greater speed; hasten on; accelerate: *v.i.* to act or move with haste: *n.* haste; urgency; precipitation; confusion; a coaling stage for loading vessels.

hur-ry-scur-ry (-skur'i), *n.* confused bustle.

hurt (hẽrt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* hurt, *p.pr.* hurting], to cause or inflict pain in; wound; grieve; injure; impair or damage: *n.* a wound; injury; damage or loss.

hurt-ful ('fool), *adj.* injurious; harmful.

Syn. noxious, pernicious.

Ant. (see beneficial).

hurt-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* so as to hurt.

hur-tle (hẽrt'l), *v.t.* to move violently; impel forcibly: *v.i.* to clash; dash in collision.

hur-tle-ber-ry, same as whortleberry.

hus-band (huz'bănd), *n.* a married man: *v.t.* to manage or use with economy.

hus-band-man (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* husbandmen (-men)], a tiller of the soil; farmer.

hus-band-ry (-ri), *n.* agriculture; frugality.

Syn. cultivation, tillage.

hush (hush), *interj.* be still! silence! *adj.* quiet; silent: *n.* quietness; silence: *v.t.* to make silent; soothe.

husk (husk), *n.* the dry outer covering of certain fruits or seeds: *v.t.* to remove husks from.

husk-i-ly ('i-li), *adj.* hoarsely.

husk-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being husky.

husk-ing-bee ('ing-bē), *n.* a social gathering to assist in husking corn.

husk-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* huskier, *superl.* huskiest], consist-

ing of, or like, husks; worthless; rough or hoarse; said of the voice: *n.* an American Indian sledge-dog.

hus-sar (huz-är'), *n.* a light-armed cavalry soldier.

hus-sy (huz'i), *n.* [*pl.* hussies ('iz)], a fast girl; worthless woman.

hust-ings (hust'ings), *n.pl.* a court held in the Guildhall before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and sheriffs of London; formerly the stand from which Parliamentary candidates, when nominated, addressed the electors. [Eng.]

hus-tle (hus'l), *v.t.* to push roughly; jostle; mob; shake together in confusion: *v.i.* exhibit energy and alacrity.

hut (hut), *n.* a small house or cabin; a temporary erection for lodging troops.

hutch (huch), *n.* a bin, box, or chest; a coop or pen; a mining trough for washing ore: *v.t.* to store; to wash (ore) in a hutch.

huz-zah, same as hurrah.

hy-a-cinth (hī'â-sinth), *n.* a handsome bulbous flowering plant of the genus Hyacinthus; a variety of zircon, used as a jewel.

hy-a-cin-thine ('in), *adj.* pertaining to the hyacinth; like Hyacinthus, the handsome youth killed by Apollo and transformed into the hyacinth: hence handsome; beautiful.

Hy-a-des ('â-dēz), *n.pl.* the five stars in the face of the constellation Taurus, supposed by the ancients to bring rain when they rose with the sun. Also Hyads.

hy-æ-na (hī-ē'nâ), *n.* same as hyena.

hyal, a *prefix* meaning *glass*, as *hyal*ine, like glass: also hyalo: *hyalo*graphy, the art of writing or engraving upon glass.

hy-a-line (hī'â-lin), *adj.* glassy; transparent.

hy-brid (hī'brid), *n.* a mongrel; an animal or plant produced by interbreeding different species or varieties; a compound word, the elements of which are derived from different languages.

hy-brid-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to cause to interbreed and thus produce hybrids.

hy-da-tid (hī'dâ-ted), *n.* a vesicle containing an aqueous liquid; the encysted larva of the tapeworm.

hy-da-toid ('dâ-toid), *adj.* watery; *n.* the membrane around the aqueous humor of the eye; the aqueous humor itself.

hydr, a *prefix* meaning *water*, also the *presence of hydrogen*. Also hydro.

Hy-dra (hī'drâ), *n.* in classical mythology, the water serpent with nine heads slain by Hercules, each of these on being cut off becoming two: hence any evil which, when grappled with, appears to intensify; a genus of fresh-water polyps which multiply on division.

hy-drac-id (hī-dras'id), *n.* an acid containing hydrogen but no oxygen.

Hy-dran-ge-a (-dran'je-â), *n.* a genus of shrubs of the saxifrage family with showy flowers.

hy-drant ('drânt), *n.* a plug with a valve connected with a water main for extinguishing fires.

hy-drate ('drāt), *n.* a chemical compound containing a definite quantity of water: *v.t.* to combine with water to form a hydrate.

hy-drau-lic (-draw'lik), *adj.* pertaining to fluids in motion: *n.pl.* the science of liquids in motion and the application of the forces which influence the motions of water for practical purposes, as raising water, &c.

hy-dric ('drik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, hydrogen in combination; pertaining to water.

hy-dride ('drīd), *n.* a chemical combination of hydrogen with another element.

hydro, see hydr.

hy-dro-a-er-o-plane (hī-dro-ā'-ēr-o-plān), *n.* an aeroplane adapted to rise from or alight upon the surface of water.

hy-dro-car-bons (-kär'bonz), *n.pl.* a general name for bitumens, mineral resins, and

fats which are composed of hydrogen and carbon.

hy-dro-ceph-a-lus (-sef'ă-lus), *n.* dropsy of the brain.

hy-dro-chlo-rate (-klō'rāt), *n.* a salt of hydrochloric acid.

hy-dro-chlo-ric ('rik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and chlorine.

hy-dro-cy-an-ic (-si-an'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and cyanogen.

hy-dro-cy-an-ic ac-id (as'id), *n.* prussic acid.

hy-dro-dy-nam-ic (-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the pressure of water: *n.pl.* the science that treats of water pressure.

hy-dro-flu-or-ic (-flū-or'ik), *adj.* composed of hydrogen and fluorine.

hy-dro-flu-or-ic ac-id (as'id), *n.* a volatile fuming acid used in etching glass.

hy-dro-gen ('drō-jen), *n.* a colorless, gaseous, inflammable substance, which liquefies under great pressure, and is the lightest element yet known: when combined with oxygen it produces water. Hydrogen is the standard unit for the estimation of atomic weights and volumes.

hy-drog-ra-phy (-drog'ră-fi), *n.* the art of measuring and mapping the water surface of the earth, as oceans, lakes, coastlines, &c., with relative data as to their depth, tides, beds, &c.

hy-dro-ki-net-ics (hī-dro-ki-net'-iks), *n.pl.* that branch of physics which treats of fluids in motion.

hy-drol-o-gy (-drol'o-jī), *n.* the science of water, its property, laws, phenomena, &c.

hy-dro-mel (hī'dro-mel), *n.* a liquid consisting of honey dissolved in water.

hy-drom-e-ter (-drom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the specific gravity, strength, &c., of fluids.

hy-dro-path-ic (hī-dro-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hydropathy: *n.* an establishment where patients reside while under hydropathic treatment.

hy-drop-a-thy (hī-drop'a-thi), *n.* the cure of disease by water treatment, externally or internally.

hy-dro-phane ('dro-fān), *n.* an opaque variety of opal which when wet becomes translucent.

hy-dro-pho-bi-a (-fō'bi-ă), *n.* a disease caused by the virus from the saliva of a mad dog, accompanied by convulsions and unnatural dread of water.

hy-dro-phyte ('dro-fīt), *n.* a water-plant.

hy-dro-plane ('dro-plān), *n.* a motor boat with sloping bottom which rises to the surface when driven at high speed; an aëroplane attachment to a boat which acts to lift it partly out of the water.

hy-dro-stat ('dro-stat), *n.* an apparatus for the prevention of boiler explosions; an electrical contrivance for indicating the leakage or overflow of water.

hy-dro-stat-ic (hī-dro-stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hydrostatics: *n.pl.* that branch of physics that treats of the pressure and equilibrium of fluids.

hy-dro-ther-a-py (-ther'ă-pi), *n.* treatment of disease by water; water-cure.

hy-dro-ther-mal (-thĕr'măl), *adj.* pertaining to the action of hot water.

hy-e-mal (hī'e-mal), *adj.* pertaining to winter.

hy-e-na (hī-ē'nă), *n.* a bristly-maned wolf-like carnivorous quadruped.

hy-et-al (hī'et-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to rain, or rainfall.

hy-et-o-graph (-o-grăf'), *n.* a chart showing the rainfall over various areas.

Hy-ge-ian (-jē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Hygeia, the goddess of health.

hy-ge-ian *adj.* pertaining to health, or hygiene.

hy-gi-ene (hī'ji-ēn), *n.* the science of health, its preservation, and the laws of sanitation.

hy-gi-en-ic (-ji-en'ik), *adj.* pertaining to hygiene.

hy-gi-ol-o-gy (-ji-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science of hygiene; a treatise on hygiene.

hygro, a *prefix* meaning *moist, wet.*

hy-grom-e-ter (hī-grom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the amount of moisture contained in the atmosphere.

hy-grom-e-try (-grom'e-tri), *n.* that branch of physics that treats of the moisture of the atmosphere.

hy-gro-scope ('gro-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for indicating atmospheric moisture.

hy-men ('men), *n.* marriage, from Hymen, the Grecian god of marriage; the virginal membrane.

hy-me-ne-al (-nē'ăl), *p.adj.* pertaining to marriage; nuptial.

hymn (him), *n.* a sacred ode expressive of praise or adoration: *v.t.* to sing hymns to; adore or praise by hymns.

hym-nal ('năl), *n.* a collection of hymns for public worship.

hym-nol-o-gy (-nol'o-ji), *n.* the study of hymns, their origin, use, lore, &c.

hy-oid (hī'oid), *adj.* shaped like the Greek letter Υ: *n.* a U-shaped bone supporting the tongue.

hyp, see hypo.

hyper, a *prefix* meaning *over, beyond, excess,* and in chemistry *highest.*

hy-per-bo-la (-pĕr'bo-lă), *n.* a curve formed by the section of a cone when the cutting plane makes a greater angle with the base than the side of the cone makes.

hy-per-bo-le ('bo-lē), *n.* a figure of speech which expresses more than the truth.

hy-per-bol-ic (-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, hyperbole; exaggerated.

hy-per-bo-re-an (-bō're-ăn), *adj.* arctic.

hy-per-crit-i-cal (-krit'i-kal), *adj.* over-critical; captious.

hy-per-tro-phy (hī-pĕr'trō-fi), *n.* abnormal or excessive growth of the body or part.

hy-phen (hī'fen), *n.* a mark (-) joining two words or syllables: *v.t.* to join by such a mark.

hy-phen-at-ed (-āt-ed), *adj.* connected by a hyphen.

hypno, a *prefix* meaning *sleep.*

hyp-no-sis (hip-nō'sis), *n.* a hypnotic state or trance.

hyp-not-ic (hip-not'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, hypnotism.

hyp-no-tism ('no-tizm), *n.* a method of inducing a trance-like sleep; a method of medical treatment by hypnotism.

hyp-no-tize ('no-tīz), *v.t.* to produce, or subject to, hypnotism.

hypo, **hyp,** a *prefix* meaning *under; beneath.*

hyp-o-chon-dri-a (hip-o-kon'drią), *n.* a disease attended with extreme melancholy, and anxiety respecting one's state of health. Also hypochondriasis.

hyp-o-chon-dri-ac ('dri-ak), *n.* one who is affected with hypochondria: *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, hypochondria.

hyp-oc-ri-sy (-ok'ri-si), *n.* a feigning to be what one is not; dissimulation; false profession.

Syn. cant, pretense, sham, affectation.

Ant. (see truth).

hyp-o-crite ('o-krit), *n.* one who practices hypocrisy; a dissimulator.

Syn. dissembler, impostor.

hyp-o-der-mic (hip-o or hī-po-dĕr'mik), *adj.* inserted under the skin: *n.* a medicine thus injected.

hyp-o-gas-tric (hip-o-gas'trik), *adj.* pertaining to the hypogastrium, or lower part of the abdomen.

hyp-o-style ('o-stīl), *n.* a roof supported by columns; a covered colonnade; pillared hall or court.

hy-pot-e-nuse (hī-pot'e-nūs), *n.* the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. Also hypothenuse.

hy-poth-e-cate (-poth'e-kāt), *v.t.* to give property as security for a debt.

hy-poth-e-sis (-poth'e-sis), *n.* [*pl.* hypotheses (-sēz)], something assumed for the purpose of argument; a theory to explain some fact which may or may not prove to be true; supposition; conjecture.

hy-po-thet-ic (hī-po-thet'ik), *adj.* based on hypothesis; conjectural. Also hypothetical.

hy-po-thet-ic-al-ly (-āl-li), *adv.* by hypothesis.

hypsi, a *prefix* meaning *high, exceptionally high,* as *hypsi*brachycephalic: *adj.* having a high broad skull, as certain races. Also hypso.

hyp-som-e-ter (hip-som'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring altitudes by atmospheric pressure.

hyp-som-e-try ('e-tri), *n.* the art of determining altitudes by atmospheric pressure.

hy-rax (hī'raks), *n.* a small hare-like mammal, the coney of the Bible.

hys-sop (his'up), *n.* an aromatic plant with blue flowers; an unidentified plant mentioned in the Bible.

hys-te-ri-a (his-tē'ri-â), *n.* a nervous affection of women characterized by choking sensations, paroxysms of laughter or weeping, and frequently simulating other diseases.

hys-ter-i-cal (-ter'i-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, hysterics; violently emotional.

hys-ter-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a hysterical manner.

hys-ter-ics (his-ter'iks), *n.pl.* hysteria.

hys-ter-oid ('oid), *adj.* resembling hysteria.

hys-ter-ot-o-my (-ot'o-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting out, or into, the womb.

—I—

I (ī), *pron.* [*pl.* we (wē)], *nom. case, sing.* of the pronoun of the 1st person; the word by which the speaker or writer denotes himself: *n.* in metaphysics, the object of consciousness; the ego.

i-am-bic (ī-am'bik), *adj.* consisting of, or employing, iambics: *n.* an iambus, a satirical poem in iambic verse.

i-am-bus ('bus), *n.* a metrical foot consisting of two syllables, of which the first is short and the second is long (⏑–), or, in accentual versification, a foot of two syllables, in which the stress accent falls on the second syllable.

i-bex ('beks), *n.* a genus of wild goats, having very large recurved horns, the best known species of which is the Alpine steinbok or bouquetin.

i-bis ('bis), *n.* a genus of large wading birds, having a long, curved beak.

ice (īs), *n.* frozen water or other fluid; a frozen confection, as ice cream: *v.t.* to convert into ice; freeze; cover with concreted sugar; frost.

ice age (āj), *n.* the glacial epoch.

ice-berg ('bērg), *n.* a large mass of ice detached from a glacier, and floating in the sea.

ice boat (bōt), *n.* a strong steamboat used to break a channel through ice; a boat mounted on runners and propelled by sails on ice.

ice cream (īs'krēm), a mixture of cream, milk, sugar, &c., flavored and frozen.

iced (īst), *adj.* covered with ice, or with icing.

ice-field ('fēld), *n.* an extensive sheet of floating ice.

ice-floe ('flō), *n.* a smaller sheet of floating ice.

ice-pack ('pak), *n.* a field of broken and drifting ice, consisting of great masses packed together.

ich-neu-mon (ik-nū'mun), *n.* an animal of the weasel kind, found in Egypt, where it was anciently worshipped. It tracks out and devours the eggs of the crocodile.

ich-neu-mon fly (flī), *n.* an insect which lays its eggs in the bodies of other insects.

ich-nog-ra-phy (-nog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of drawing or tracing by means of compass and rule.

ich-no-lite ('no-līt), *n.* a stone impressed with a fossil footprint.

ich-nol-o-gy (-nol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of science which treats of fossil footprints.

i-chor (ī'kôr), *n.* in classical mythology the ethereal fluid which ran, instead of blood, in the veins of the gods; a thin, watery, acrid serum from an ulcer or wound.

ich-thy-ic (ik'thi-ik), *adj.* fish-like.

ichthyo, a *prefix* meaning *a fish,* as *ichthyo*lite, a fossil fish; the impression of a fossil fish. Also ichthy.

ich-thy-og-ra-phy (ik-thi-og'rå-fi), *n.* a treatise on fishes.

ich-thy-o-lite, see under ichthyo.

ich-thy-ol-o-gy (-ol'ō-ji), *n.* that branch of zoölogy which treats of fishes, their structure, classification, &c.

Ich-thy-o-sau-rus (-saw'rus), *n.* a genus of huge fossil fish-lizards.

ich-thy-o-sis (-ō'sis), *n.* a disease in which the skin presents the form of hard dry scales and plates.

i-ci-cle (ī'si-kl), *n.* a pendent cone of ice formed by the freezing of dripping water.

i-ci-ly ('si-li), *adv.* in an icy manner; coldly.

i-ci-ness ('si-nes), *n.* the state of being icy; coldness.

i-cing ('sing), *n.* a coating of concrete sugar used on cake.

i-con (ī'kon), *n.* [*pl.* icons ('konz), icones ('kon-ēz)], in the Greek Church, a sacred image or picture. Also eikon, ikon.

icono, a *prefix* meaning *image,* as *iconoclasm,* image breaking.

i-con-o-clast (ī-kon'o-klåst), *n.* an image breaker; one who attacks superstitions or shams.

icos, a *prefix* meaning *twenty,* as *icos*ahedral, having twenty plane faces.

i-cos-a-he-dron (ī-kos-å-hē'dron), *n.* a solid bounded by twenty plane faces.

ic-tus (ik'tus), *n.* a blow or stroke; in prosody and music, rhythmical or metrical accent or stress.

i-cy (ī'si), *adj.* [*comp.* icier, *superl.* iciest], pertaining to, or resembling, or abounding in, ice; cold; chilling; indifferent.

i-de-a (-dē'å), *n.* a mental image or picture; a conception of what ought to be; an abstract principle; opinion; belief; plan.
Syn. thought, imagination.

i-de-al (-dē'ål), *adj.* existing in imagination only; visionary; conforming to a standard of perfection; perfect: *n.* a mental conception, or an individual regarded as the standard of perfection.
Ant. (see actual).

i-de-al-ism (-izm), *n.* in art, the effort to realize, by elimination and combination, the highest type of any natural object; the doctrine that all our knowledge of objects is a knowledge of ideas.

i-de-al-ist (-ist), *n.* one who pursues the ideal; one who holds the doctrine of idealism; a visionary.

i-de-al-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to an ideal; relating to idealism or idealists.

i-de-al-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being ideal; the power to form ideals.

i-de-al-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to make ideal; embody in an

ideal form; represent (natural objects) so as to show their most important characteristics only: *v.i.* to form ideals.

i-de-al-ly (-li), *adv.* according to an ideal; mentally.

i-den-ti-cal (ī-den'ti-kăl), *adj.* expressing sameness; differing in no essential point.

i-den-ti-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* in an identical manner.

i-den-ti-fi-a-ble (-ti-fī'ă-bl), *adj.* that may be identified.

i-den-ti-fy (-den'ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* identified, *p.pr.* identifying], to make, prove to be, or consider as, the same.

i-den-ti-ty ('ti-ti), *n.* essential or practical sameness.

i-de-o-graph (ī'dē-o-grăf), *n.* a symbol, figure, or hieroglyph, not naming but suggesting the idea of an object. Also ideogram.

i-de-o-graph-ic ('ik), *adj.* representing ideas by symbols independently of sounds. Also ideographical.

i-de-og-ra-phy (ī-de-og'ră-fi), *n.* the direct representation of ideas by symbols.

i-de-ol-o-gist (ī-de-ol'o-jist), *n.* one occupied with ideas or ideals; a theorist.

i-de-ol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the science of ideas; the system of philosophy which derives ideas exclusively from sensation.

ides (īdz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar, the eighth day after the nones—the 15th of March, May, July, October, and the 13th of the other months.

id est (id est), that is: usually written *i. e.* [L.]

idio, a *prefix* meaning *one's own, peculiar.*

id-i-o-cy (id'i-o-si), *n.* the state of being an idiot; mental imbecility. Also idiotcy.
Syn. folly, imbecility, stupidity, senselessness.
Ant. (see intelligence).

id-i-o-graph (-graf), *n.* a private or trade mark.

id-i-om ('i-um), *n.* a turn of expression peculiar to a language; the distinctive characteristics of a language.

id-i-o-mat-ic (-o-mat'ik), *adj.* peculiar to a language; given to, or marked by, the use of idioms. Also idiomatical.

id-i-o-mat-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* according to the idiom.

id-i-o-path-ic (-o-path'ik), *adj.* characterizing a disease not produced by another.

id-i-op-a-thy (-op'ă-thi), *n.* an individual or personal affection; a primary disease not arising from another.

id-i-o-syn-cra-sy (-i-o-sin'kră-si), *n.* [*pl.* idiosyncrasies (-siz)], peculiarity of constitution or temperament; a characteristic peculiar to an individual.

id-i-ot ('i-ot), *n.* one of weak intellect; a foolish person.

id-i-ot-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an idiot; foolish; fatuous. Also idiotical.

id-i-ot-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an idiotic manner.

i-dle (ī'dl), *adj.* empty; unoccupied; unemployed; unused; useless; vain; of no importance; irrelevant; averse to labor; futile; lazy: *v.i.* to be inactive or without employment: *v.t.* to spend in idleness; waste (time): usually with *away.*
Syn. indolent, lazy.
Ant. (see industrious).

i-dle-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being indolent.

i-dler (ī'dlĕr), *n.* one who idles; a lazy person; one who has constant day duty on board ship, and does not keep night watch.

i-dly ('dli), *adv.* in an idle manner.

i-dol (ī-dol), *n.* an image of a divinity, employed as an object of worship; a person or thing loved to excess.

i-dol-a-ter ('ă-tĕr), *n.* an idol-worshipper; one who pays Divine honors to images, &c.; one who loves a person or thing to excess.

i-dol-a-tress ('ă-tres), *n.* a female idolater.

i-dol-a-trous ('ā-trus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, idolatry; marked by undue reverence or affection.

i-dol-a-try ('ā-tri), *n.* [*pl.* idolatries (-triz)], the paying of Divine honors to idols, images, or any created object; the ascription of Divine power to natural agencies; excessive admiration, veneration, or love for any person or thing.

i-dol-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to make an idol of; love or admire to excess.

i-dyl (ī'dil), *n.* a short, highly-wrought pastoral poem; applied also to descriptive and narrative poems of greater length; a description of simple, rural, pastoral scenes. Also idyll.

i-dyl-ist (ī'dil-ist), *n.* a pastoral poet, or painter.

i-dyl-lic ('lik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, an idyl; pastoral.

if (if), *conj.* on the condition; supposing that; whether; although.

ig-ne-ous (ig'ne-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling, fire, or produced by fire.

ig-nes-cent (-nes'ent), *adj.* emitting sparks when struck with steel; scintillating.

ig-nis fat-u-us ('nis fat'ū-us), *n.* a meteoric light seen to flit above the ground in marshy places, &c.; a misleading influence. Popularly known as *Will-o'-the-wisp, Jack-o'-Lantern, Corpse-candle.*

ig-nite (-nīt'), *v.t.* to set on fire; to make incandescent with heat; subject to the action of intense heat: *v.i.* to take fire; glow with heat.

ig-nit-er ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, kindles; a time exploder for igniting the powder of a torpedo.

ig-nit-i-ble (ig-nīt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being ignited; easily kindled.

ig-ni-tion (-nish'un), *n.* the act of igniting; the state of being set on fire.

ig-no-ble (-nō'bl), *adj.* of low birth or station; of mean character or quality; of little value; characterizing a short-winged hawk, as distinguished from a long-winged falcon.

ig-no-ble-ness ('bl-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being ignoble; absence of dignity.

ig-no-bly ('bli), *adv.* in an ignoble manner; basely.

ig-no-min-i-ous (-no-min'i-us), *adj.* marked with ignominy or public disgrace; shameful; deserving disgrace; despicable.

Syn. scandalous, infamous.

Ant. (see honorable).

ig-no-min-y (ig'no-min-i), *n.* [*pl.* ignominies (-iz)], loss of one's good name; public disgrace or dishonor; cause or source of disgrace.

Syn. shame, disgrace, obloquy, infamy, reproach.

ig-no-ra-mus (-rā'mus), *n.* an ignorant person, especially an ignorant pretender to knowledge.

ig-no-rance (-rans), *n.* the state of being ignorant; want of knowledge.

ig-no-rant (-rant), *adj.* destitute of knowledge; uninstructed.

Syn. unlearned, illiterate, uninformed, uneducated.

Ant. (see knowing).

ig-nore (-nōr'), *v.t.* to be ignorant of; treat as unknown; disregard; throw out as false or unsupported by sufficient evidence: said of a grand jury rejecting a bill.

i-gua-na (i-gwä'nä), *n.* a large tropical American lizard, having a dewlap under the throat.

il, a *prefix*, another form of *in* when followed by *l*, meaning *not*, as *illiterate*, uneducated.

il-e-um (il'e-um), *n.* the lower part of the small intestine.

I-lex (ī'leks), *n.* a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs represented by the holly.

il-i-ac (il'i-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the ileum, or to the ilium, or flank bone.

il-i-um (il'i-um), *n.* the dorsal or upper part of the hip-bone.

ill (il), *adj.* [*comp.* worse, *superl.* worst], bad or evil; contrary to good; causing or attended by evil or

il-lus-tra-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* by way of illustration.

il-lus-tra-tor ('us-trā-tēr), *n.* one who illustrates; one who exemplifies something in his own person; one who draws pictorial representations.

il-lus-tri-ous ('tri-us), *adj.* distinguished by luster or greatness; eminent; renowned; conferring luster or honor; glorious; famous; honored.
Syn. celebrated, eminent.
Ant. (see obscure).

im, a *prefix* representing *in* when followed by *b*, *m*, or *p*.

im-age (im'ej), *n.* an imitation of any person or thing; a statue, effigy, or bust; an idol; a counterpart; likeness; a mental picture, conception, or idea; an extended metaphor; the figure of an object formed by rays of light: *v.t.* to form, or reflect, an image of; represent to the mental vision; imagine.
Syn. representation, effigy.

im-aged ('ejd), *adj.* decorated with human figures, as porcelain.

im-age-ry ('ej-ri), *n.* [*pl.* imageries (-riz)], representation by images; images collectively; figures in discourse; forms of the fancy.

im-ag-i-na-ble (-aj'i-nā-bl), *adj.* that may be imagined or conceived.

im-ag-i-na-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being imaginable.

im-ag-i-na-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a conceivable manner; possibly.

im-ag-i-na-ry ('i-nā-ri), *adj.* existing only in imagination; unreal; utopian.
Syn. ideal, fanciful, illusory.
Ant. (see real).

im-ag-i-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the image-forming power of the mind, or the power of the mind which modifies the conceptions, especially the higher forms of this power exercised in art and poetry, usually termed the *plastic* or *creative* power; a conception or idea; fanciful opinion; fancy; invention.

im-ag-i-na-tive ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* proceeding from, exhibiting, or endowed with, imagination; inventive; fanciful.

im-ag-i-na-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an imaginative manner.

im-ag-i-na-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being imaginative.

im-ag-ine (-aj'in), *v.t.* to form a mental picture of; produce by the imagination; conceive; conjecture; think; suppose: *v.i.* to form a mental image; fancy; surmise.

im-be-cile (im'be-sil), *adj.* without strength, especially of mind; feeble-minded; idiotic: *n.* one of feeble mind.

im-be-cil-i-ty (-sil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* imbecilities (-tiz)], mental or physical weakness.
Syn. silliness, senility, dotage.

im-bibe (-bīb'), *v.t.* to drink in; absorb, as if by drinking; receive or absorb into the mind: *v.i.* to drink; absorb moisture.

im-bri-cate ('bri-kāt), *v.t.* to lay in order, one lapping over another, like tiles or shingles: *v.i.* to overlap serially: *adj.* bent and hollowed like a gutter tile or pantile; overlapping like tiles, as the scales of fishes, or the leaf-buds of plants; decorated with a pattern resembling lapping tiles or scales.

im-bro-glio (-brō'lyō), *n.* a confused mass of things; intricate and perplexing state of affairs; misunderstanding; entanglement; strife; perplexity; complicated plot.

im-brue (-brōō'), *v.t.* to wet or moisten; soak; drench, especially in blood.

im-bue (-bū'), *v.t.* to cause to absorb; tinge deeply; dye; to tincture deeply, as the mind with certain principles.

im-i-ta-ble ('i-tā-bl), *adj.* capable of, or worthy of, imitation.

im-i-tate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to produce a semblance of, in form, color, qualities, conduct, and the like; use as a model or pattern; to take example by; to counterfeit; copy.
Syn. ape, mimic, mock.

im-i-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of imitating; that which is produced by imitating; the repetition of the same melodic theme or phrase, either in a different key, or in another voice or part: *adj.* made in imitation; not genuine.

im-i-ta-tive ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* inclined to, or aiming at, imitation; formed after a model.

im-i-ta-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an imitative manner.

im-i-ta-tor ('i-tā-tẽr), *n.* one who imitates.

im-mac-u-late (-mak'ū-let), *adj.* without blemish; unspotted; undefiled; pure.
Syn. spotless, unsullied, stainless.

im-mac-u-late-ly (-li), *adv.* in an immaculate manner.

im-mac-u-late-ness (-nes), *n.* spotless purity.

im-ma-nent (im'ma-nent), *adj.* remaining within; inherent.

im-ma-te-ri-al (-mâ-tē'ri-âl), *adj.* not consisting of matter; spiritual; disembodied; unimportant.

im-ma-te-ri-al-ism (-izm), *n.* ideal-ism; spiritualism.

im-ma-te-ri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* without matter; in an unimportant manner or degree.

im-ma-ture (-mâ-tūr'), *adj.* not ripe; not fully grown or developed; not finished or perfected; crude.

im-ma-tured (-tūrd'), *adj.* not matured; not ripened.

im-ma-ture-ly (-tūr'li), *adv.* crudely.

im-ma-ture-ness ('nes), *n.* immaturity.

im-ma-tur-i-ty (-tūr'i-ti), *n.* unripeness; incompleteness.

im-meas-ur-a-bil-i-ty (-mezh-ū-r-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of not being measurable.

im-meas-ur-a-ble ('ūr-â-bl), *adj.* not to be measured; immense; limitless; vast. Also immensurable.

im-meas-ur-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* boundless extent.

im-meas-ur-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* to an indefinite extent or degree.

im-me-di-ate (-mē'di-ât), *adj.* directly related without an intervening medium; next; direct; approximate; instant.
Syn. pressing, next, proximate.

im-me-di-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* directly, proximately, instantly.
Syn. forthwith, presently.

im-me-di-ate-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being immediate; promptness.

im-me-mor-i-al (-me-môr'i-âl), *adj.* extending beyond the reach of memory, record, or tradition: as *immemorial* usage or custom.

im-me-mor-i-al-ly (-li), *adv.* from time out of mind.

im-mense (-mens'), *adj.* immeasurable; boundless; vast; very great or large; very good or fine: *n.* infinite space; immensity.
Syn. enormous, huge, prodigious, monstrous.

im-mense-ly ('li), *adv.* to an immense degree; exceedingly.

im-men-si-ty ('si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* immensities (-tiz)], the character of being immense; immeasurableness; infinite space; vastness in extent or bulk; immenseness.

im-merge (-mẽrj'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; immerse: *v.i.* to disappear by entering into any medium, as the moon into the shadow of the earth.

im-merse (-mẽrs'), *v.t.* to plunge into or under anything, especially a fluid; sink; dip; plunge into, as an occupation; baptize by immersion.
Syn. immerge, dip, plunge, submerge.

im-mersed (-mẽrst'), *p.adj.* deeply plunged into anything,

especially a fluid; deeply occupied, engrossed, or involved; growing wholly under water: said of a plant.

im-mer-sion (-mĕr'shun), *n.* the act of immersing; the state of being immersed; baptism by dipping the whole person into water.

im-mi-grant ('i-grănt), *adj.* passing or coming into, as a new habitat or place of residence: *n.* one who, or that which, immigrates.

im-mi-grate ('i-grāt), *v.i.* to come into a new habitat or place of residence, especially to come into a country to settle.

im-mi-nence ('i-nens), *n.* the condition of being imminent; nearness; impending evil or danger.

im-mi-nent ('i-nent), *adj.* threatening or about to fall or occur immediately: said especially of misfortune or peril.

Syn. impending, threatening.

Ant. (see unexpected).

im-mo-bile (im-mō'bēl), *adj.* not movable; not to be affected by the emotions.

im-mo-bil-i-ty (-mo-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness in place or state.

im-mod-er-ate (-mod'ĕr-ăt), *adj.* not moderate; not confined to customary or just or reasonable limits; extravagant; intemperate.

im-mod-er-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* excessively; unreasonably.

im-mod-er-ate-ness (-nes), *n.* want of moderation; excess.

im-mod-est (-mod'est), *adj.* forward; arrogant; wanting in the restraint required by decency; indelicate; unchaste.

im-mod-es-ty (-mod'es-ti), *n.* want of modesty, delicacy, or proper reserve; arrogance; unchastity.

im-mo-late ('o-lāt), *v.t.* to kill as a sacrificial victim; offer in sacrifice; make a sacrifice of.

im-mor-al (-mor'ăl), *adj.* contrary to the moral law, or to the public good; vicious; dissolute; dishonest; unprincipled.

im-mo-ral-i-ty (-mo-ral'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being immoral; an immoral act or practice.

im-mor-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an immoral manner.

im-mor-tal (-môr'tăl), *adj.* not mortal or subject to death; imperishable; ever-living; *n.* one who is immortal: *pl.* the gods of classical mythology.

im-mor-tal-ize ('tăl-īz), *v.t.* to render immortal; bestow lasting fame upon.

im-mor-tal-i-ty (-tal'i-ti), *n.* exemption from death or oblivion; unending existence.

im-mor-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* eternally.

im-mor-telle (-môr-tel'), *n.* [*pl.* immortelles (-telz')], a plant whose flowers may be dried without losing their form or color; an everlasting; a wreath made of everlastings.

im-mov-a-bil-i-ty (-mōōv-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* fixedness.

im-mov-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being moved; fixed; steadfast; unchanging; unfeeling: *n.pl.* land, or things fixed to, or running with, land, as trees, buildings.

im-mune (-mūn'), *adj.* exempt, as from a disease: *n.* one who is exempt from any particular disease by reason of having had it.

im-mu-ni-ty (-mū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* immunities (-tiz)], exemption from any duty, office, or tax; freedom from natural or usual liability; special privilege (usually in *pl.*).

Syn. privilege, prerogative.

im-mun-ize (-mūn'īz), *v.t.* to render immune.

im-mure (-mūr'), *v.t.* to enclose within walls; shut up in prison; confine.

im-mu-ta-bil-i-ty (-mū-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* unchangeableness.

im-mu-ta-ble (-mū'tă-bl), *adj.* unchangeable; invariable; unalterable; permanent.

imp (imp), *n.* a young, little, or inferior devil; a hobgoblin; sprite; a pert or mischievous child.

im-pact (im'pakt), *n.* collision.

im-pair (-pār'), *v.t.* to make worse; lessen in quantity, value, excellence, or strength: *v.i.* to become worse; deteriorate.
Syn. injure, diminish, decrease.

im-pair-ment ('ment), *n.* diminution; injury.

im-pale (-pāl), *v.t.* to fix on a stake; put to death by spitting on a sharp stake fixed upright; surround with, or as with, a pale or palisade; in heraldry, to join (two coats of arms) on one shield, palewise.

im-pal-pa-ble (-pal'pă-bl), *adj.* not to be perceived by touch; not material; incorporeal; not (readily) apprehensible by the mind; intangible; unreal.

im-pan-el (-pan'el), *v.t.* to enter the names of (jurors) on a piece of parchment called a *panel;* summon to serve on a jury; draw from the panel and swear in persons to form a jury.

im-par-i-ty (-par'i-ti), *n.* inequality; disproportion; difference of degree, rank, excellence, number, quantity, &c.; want of correspondence.

im-part (-pärt'), *v.t.* to bestow a share or portion of; give; to communicate knowledge of; make known: *v.i.* to give a share.
Syn. reveal, divulge, disclose, discover, bestow, afford.

im-par-tial (-pär'shăl), *adj.* free from partiality; equitable; fair; just; unprejudiced; unbiased.

im-par-ti-al-i-ty (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* freedom from bias; fairness.

im-par-tial-ly (-pär'shăl-li), *adv.* justly; fairly; without prejudice.

im-par-tial-ness (-nes), *n.* impartiality.

im-part-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being imparted or communicated; indivisible.

im-pass-a-ble (-pas'ă-bl), *adj.* not to be passed; not admitting passage; impervious.

im-pass-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being impassable.

im-pass-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an impassable manner.

im-pass-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* incapable of suffering from external causes; exempt from harm or pain; not to be moved to passion, sympathy, or any sign of emotion.

im-pas-sioned (-pash'und), *p.adj.* moved to strong feeling; animated; excited.
Syn. glowing, burning, fiery, vehement, intense.

im-pas-sive (-pas'iv), *adj.* apathetic.

im-pas-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an impassive manner.

im-pas-sive-ness (-nes), *n.* insensibility.

im-pa-tience (-pā'shens), *n.* the state of being restless or irritable.

im-pa-tient ('shent), *adj.* intolerant of pain, delay, opposition, control, or circumstances; exhibiting or expressing impatience (with *at*); eager (with *for*).

im-pawn (-pawn'), *v.t.* to put in pawn; deposit as security; pledge.

im-peach (-pēch'), *v.t.* to call in question; accuse before a tribunal of official misconduct; challenge the credibility or validity of: as a witness or a document.
Syn. charge, arraign, censure.

im-peach-ment ('ment), *n.* the arraignment of a public officer for malfeasance in office; a discrediting or calling in question.

im-pec-ca-bil-i-ty (-pek-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* exemption from sin, error, or wrongdoing.

im-pec-ca-ble (-pek'ă-bl), *adj.* not liable to sin; faultless.

im-pe-cu-ni-os-i-ty (-pe-kū-ni-os'i-ti), *n.* want of money; poverty.

im-pe-cu-ni-ous ('ni-us), *adj.* without money; poor.

im-pede (-pēd), *v.t.* to obstruct; hinder; retard; prevent.

im-ped-i-ment (-ped'i-ment), *n.* that which impedes progress or activity; obstruction; obstacle.
Syn. hindrance, barrier.
Ant. (see aid).

im-ped-i-men-ta (-ped-i-men'tă), *n.pl.* encumbrances; traveling equipage; baggage, especially military baggage; military supplies.

im-ped-i-men-tal ('tăl), *adj.* of the nature of an impediment; impeding.

im-pel (-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* impelled, *p.pr.* impelling], to drive or urge forward or on; constrain to any kind of motion or action.
Syn. animate, induce, incite, instigate, embolden.
Ant. (see retard).

im-pel-lent ('ent), *adj.* having the quality of impelling: *n.* a motive or impelling power.

im-pend (-pend'), *v.i.* to hang over; be ready to fall; be at hand.

im-pend-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* overhanging; suspended so as to menace; close at hand. Also impendent.
Syn. imminent, threatening.

im-pen-e-tra-bil-i-ty (-pen-e-tră-bil'-i-ti), *n.* incapability of being penetrated; that property of matter in virtue of which no two bodies can occupy the same space at the same time.

im-pen-e-tra-ble ('e-tră-bl), *adj.* not penetrable; not admitting entrance; impervious.

im-pen-i-tence (-pen'i-tens), *n.* hardness of heart; stubborn wickedness. Also impenitency.

im-pen-i-tent ('i-tent), *adj.* not contrite; finally negligent of the duty of repentance; obdurate: *n.* one who finally neglects the duty of repentance; a hardened sinner.

im-per-a-tive (-per'ă-tiv), *adj.* expressing command; peremptory; obligatory: *n.* that mood of a verb that expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.
Syn. commanding, despotic, authoritative.

im-per-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* peremptorily.

im-pe-ra-tor (im-pe-rā'tur), *n.* a commander; supreme ruler; Roman title of honor for victorious generals.

im-per-cep-ti-bil-i-ty (-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imperceptible.

im-per-cep-ti-ble (-sep'ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be perceived by the senses, or apprehended by the mind.

im-per-cep-ti-bly ('ti-bli), *adv.* so as not to be readily perceived.

im-per-fect (im-pĕr'fekt), *adj.* wanting in completeness, correctness, or excellence; wanting in some organ essential to normal activity; incomplete; defective.

im-per-fec-tion (-fek'shun), *n.* incompleteness; faultiness; a defect or blemish, physical, mental, or moral; failing.
Syn. fault, vice, weakness.

im-per-fo-rate ('fo-rāt), *adj.* having no perforations or pores.

im-pe-ri-al (-pē'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an empire or emperor; fit or suitable for one who wields supreme authority; of superior size or excellence; royal; sovereign: *n.* the top of a diligence or coach; a baggage-case on a traveling carriage; a size of paper, 30 in. x 22 in.; a tuft of hair left unshaven on the lower lip and chin (so called from Napoleon III., who set this fashion.)

im-pe-ri-al-ism (-izm), *n.* the system of imperial government; the policy of imperial federation; policy of territorial expansion.

im-pe-ri-al-ist (-ist), *n.* one who favors or upholds imperialism.

im-pe-ri-al-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or favoring, imperialism.

im-pe-ri-al-ly ('ri-ăl-li), *adv.* in an imperial manner.

im-per-il (-per'il), *v.t.* to put in peril; endanger; jeopardize.

Syn. hazard, risk, chance.

im-pe-ri-ous (-pē'ri-us), *adj.* domineering, dictatorial; overbearing; urgent; imperative.

Syn. commanding, authoritative, lordly.

im-per-ish-a-ble (-per'ish-ă-bl), *adj.* indestructible; not subject to decay; permanently enduring.

im-per-me-a-bil-i-ty (-pēr-mē-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being impermeable.

im-per-me-a-ble ('mē-ă-bl), *adj.* not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance; impervious; impenetrable.

im-per-me-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be impermeable.

im-per-son-al ('sun-ăl), *adj.* wanting personality or conscious individuality; not referring to a particular person: *n.* an impersonal verb.

im-per-son-al-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* absence of personality.

im-per-son-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in an impersonal manner.

im-per-son-al verb (vērb), *n.* a verb used without a subject, or (in English) with only the impersonal *it*.

im-per-son-ate ('sun-āt), *v.t.* to invest with personality; embody as a person; represent as a personality; to represent a person or character, especially on the stage.

im-per-son-a-tor (-ă-tēr), *n.* one who impersonates; an actor.

im-per-ti-nence ('ti-nens), *n.* that which is impertinent or irrelevant, as in speech or manners; a thing of no value; a trifle; forwardness; rudeness; in law, matter which is immaterial in substance.

im-per-ti-nent ('ti-nent), *adj.* non-pertinent; of no relation to the matter in hand; not to the point; inapposite; inapplicable; rude; uncivil, or offensive in behavoir: *n.* a forward, ill-mannered person.

Syn. intrusive, meddling, officious, rude, saucy, impudent.

im-per-turb-a-bil-i-ty (-turb-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imperturbable.

im-per-turb-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* not easily disturbed, agitated, or disconcerted; self-contained; calm.

im-per-vi-ous ('vi-us), *adj.* impenetrable; not permitting passage, as of a fluid, through its substance.

im-pe-trate (im'pe-trāt), *v.t.* to obtain by request or entreaty.

im-pe-tra-tive (-trā'tiv), *adj.* using prayer or entreaty to gain some end.

im-pet-u-os-i-ty (-ū-os'i-ti), *n.* vehemence; violence; force.

im-pet-u-ous ('ū-us), *adj.* rushing with force and violence; vehement in feeling; acting with sudden energy; precipitate.

Syn. violent, boisterous, furious, vehement.

Ant. (see calm).

im-pe-tus ('pe-tus), *n.* the force with which any body is driven or impelled; impulse; momentum.

im-pi-e-ty (-pī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* impieties (-tiz)], want of piety; disregard of the Supreme Being; ungodliness; an act of irreverence or wickedness; violation of natural duty towards others, as disobedience to parents.

im-pinge (-pinj'), *v.i.* to strike or dash; clash; come in collision (with *on*, *upon*, or *against*).

im-pin-gent ('pin-jent), *adj.* striking upon; impinging.

im-pi-ous ('pi-us), *adj.* irreligious; wicked; profane.
Syn. profane, godless.
Ant. (see reverent).

imp-ish (imp'ish), *adj.* having the mischievous character of an imp.

im-pla-ca-bil-i-ty (-plā-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* a state of irreconcilable enmity or unappeasable anger. Also implacableness.

im-pla-ca-ble (-plā'kā-bl), *adj.* not to be pacified or appeased; constant in anger or enmity; relentless.

im-pla-ca-bly (-bli), *adv.* with unappeasable resentment.

im-plant (-plant'), *v.t.* to infix for growth; cause to take root; ingraft.

im-plead (-plēd'), *v.t.* to sue or prosecute; accuse; impeach.

im-ple-ment ('ple-ment), *n.* that which supplies a want, or is a requisite to an end, especially an instrument, tool, or utensil: *pl.* the tools and weapons of prehistoric man.

im-ple-ment-al ('āl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, the use of implements.

im-pli-cate ('pli-kāt), *v.t.* to infold; involve; entangle; bring into connection with.
Syn. involve, entangle, embarrass, compromise.

im-pli-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* entanglement; that which is implied; an inference not expressed but understood; deduction.

im-plic-it (-plis'it), *adj.* implied; resting on implication or inference; trusting in the word or authority of another; submissive; blind; tacit; unreserved.

im-plore (-plōr'), *v.t.* to entreat (a person, or for a thing) earnestly, humbly, and importunately: *v.i.* to beg; pray; supplicate.

im-plor-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* supplicating.

im-ply (-plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* implied, *p.pr.* implying], to contain by implication; mean or signify by fair inference; express indirectly; insinuate.
Syn. involve, comprise, infold, import, denote, signify.

im-pol-i-cy (-pol'i-si), *n.* the quality of being impolitic; want of policy; inexpediency.

im-po-lite (-po-līt'), *adj.* wanting in good manners; boorish; coarse.

im-po-lite-ly (-lī), *adv.* ill-manneredly; discourteously.

im-po-lite-ness (-nes), *n.* incivility; rudeness.

im-pol-i-tic (-pol'i-tik), *adj.* contrary to good policy; unwise; injudicious; indiscreet.

im-pon-der-a-bil-i-ty (-pon-dēr-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being imponderable.

im-pon-der-a-ble (-pon'dēr-ā-bl), *adj.* not capable of being weighted; without (sensible) weight: *n.* a term applied to the hypothetical universal medium, ether.

im-po-ros-i-ty (-po-ros'i-ti), *n.* absence of pores; compactness.

im-po-rous (-pō'rus), *adj.* without pores; solid.

im-port (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to bring into a country from abroad; opposed to export; bring in from without, as irrelevant matter into a discussion; signify; betoken; be of interest or consequence to; concern: *v.i.* to be of moment: *n.* (im'pōrt) merchandise brought into a country from abroad (usually in *pl.*); meaning; purport; significance; importance.

im-por-tance (-pōr'tāns), *n.* the quality of being important; high place in public estimation; high self-esteem.
Syn. significance, avail, consequence, gravity, moment.

im-por-tant ('tānt), *adj.* of much significance; momentous; bearing weight or consequence; of high standing; pompous.

im-por-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of bringing merchandise into a country from abroad; that which is imported;

one who, or that which, is recently introduced.

im-por-ter ('tēr), *n.* one who brings or imports goods from foreign countries.

im-por-tu-nate (-pôr'tū-net), *adj.* persistent; unreasonable or troublesome in solicitation; not to be repulsed; urgent.

im-por-tu-nate-ly (-li), *adv.* with persistent solicitation.

im-por-tu-nate-ness (-nes), *n.* importunity.

im-por-tune (-pôr-tūn'), *v.t.* to harass with perpetual petitions or demands: *v.i.* to beg persistently or urgently.

im-por-tu-ni-ty (-tū'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* importunities (-tiz)], persistent solicitation or demand; incessant insistence; urgency.

im-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place upon: as, to *impose* the hands in confirmation or ordination; lay upon, as a burden, punishment, or charge; to palm off; lay (pages of type) on an imposing-stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase: *v.i.* to place a burden or tax; practice deception (with *upon*).

im-pos-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* adapted to impress forcibly; commanding; stately; grand; impressive: *n.* in printing, the arrangement of pages or columns into forms.

Syn. striking, majestic, august, noble, grand.

Ant. (see insignificant).

im-po-si-tion (-po-zish'un), *n.* a laying upon, especially of hands in ordination or confirmation; the fixing of a meaning upon the terms of a proposition; that which is imposed, levied, or enjoined; an extra exercise imposed on a student as a punishment; a trick, fraud, or deception.

im-pos-si-bil-i-ty (-pos-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* character of being impossible; that which cannot be, or be supposed to be, done.

im-pos-si-ble (-pos'i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be done; inconceivable.

im-post ('post), *n.* that which is imposed or levied; a tax, tribute, or duty, especially a customs-duty levied by government on imports; the top member of a pillar on which the arch rests.

im-pos-tor (-pos'tēr), *n.* one who imposes upon others by an assumed character or false pretensions.

im-pos-tress ('tres), *n.* a female impostor.

im-pos-ture (-pos'tūr), *n.* deception, especially that which is practiced under an assumed character or by false pretensions.

im-po-tence ('po-tens), *n.* the state of being impotent in body or mind; feebleness; want of capacity; deficiency of means to achieve an end.

Syn. weakness, incapacity, infirmity, frailty.

Ant. (see power).

im-po-tent ('po-tent), *adj.* wanting in physical, intellectual, or moral power; weak; deficient in capacity; lacking self-restraint.

Syn. weak, feeble, helpless, infirm.

Ant. (see strong).

im-pound (-pound'), *v.t.* to shut up in a pound or pen, as stray cattle; confine; hold in the custody of a court.

im-pov-er-ish (-pov'ēr-ish), *v.t.* to make poor; reduce to poverty; cause to deteriorate in quality or productiveness.

im-pov-er-ish-ment (-ment), *n.* the act of impoverishing; the state of being impoverished; indigence; deterioration.

im-prac-ti-ca-bil-i-ty (-prak-ti-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impracticable.

im-prac-ti-ca-ble ('ti-kā-bl), *adj.* not to be effected by the means employed, or at command; not easily dealt with; unmanageable; impossible; intractable.

im-pre-cate ('pre-kāt), *v.t.* to invoke, especially an evil or curse, upon; curse; wish evil to.

im-pre-ca-to-ry ('pre-kā-to-ri), *adj.* invoking evil or a curse.

im-preg-na-bil-i-ty (-preg-nā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being unconquerable.

im-preg-na-ble ('nā-bl), *adj.* not to be captured, as a fortress; not to be overcome, as virtue.

im-preg-na-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to defy attack.

im-preg-nate (-preg'nāt), *v.t.* to make pregnant; fecundate; fertilize; infuse an active principle, or the particles of another substance, into; imbue; saturate.

im-pre-sa-ri-o (-prā-sä'rē-ō), *n.* the manager of an opera or concert company; one who engages singers and brings them before the public.

im-pre-scrip-ti-ble (-pre-skrip'-ti-bl), *adj.* not founded on prescription; not to be alienated or lost by lapse of time; independent of external authority; inalienable; self-evidencing.

im-press (-pres'), *v.t.* to mark, stamp, or print by pressure; to affect forcibly, or stamp deeply on, the mind; to imprint; inculcate; compel to enter the public service as soldiers or sailors; formerly to seize, by force, for British naval service; seize for the public service as money or provisions: *n.* (im'pres), a mark made by pressure; an image or figure; a mark of distinction; characteristic; stamp; an impression or image fixed in the mind.

im-press-i-bil-i-ty (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being impressible.

im-press-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being mentally affected; susceptible of impressions.

im-pres-sion (-presh'un), *n.* the mark made by a stamp or mold; style or character formed by external force or influence; the mark or stamp which is the result of external force or influence; an image in the mind caused by something external to it; the immediate effect produced upon the mind by a sensation, passion, or emotion; an indistinct or vague notion, remembrance, or belief; a copy taken by pressure from type; number of copies printed at once; edition.

im-pres-sion-a-bil-i-ty (-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being open to influence.

im-pres-sion-a-ble (-ā-bl), *adj.* capable of receiving impressions; susceptible.

im-pres-sion-al ('un-āl), *adj.* pertaining to impressions.

im-pres-sion-ism ('un-izm), *n.* the doctrine that natural objects should be painted —or described in literature—so as to reproduce only their larger and more immediate effect or impression, without selection or elaboration of details.

im-pres-sion-ist ('un-ist), *n.* one who, in art or in literature, adheres to the theory of impressionism.

im-pres-sion-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, susceptibility or impressionism.

im-press-ive (-pres'iv), *adj.* capable of making impression.

Syn. stirring, forcible, exciting, affecting, moving.

im-press-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an impressive, affecting, or touching manner.

im-press-ive-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being impressive.

im-press-ment ('pres'ment), *n.* the act of seizing for public use, or of compelling to enter the public service.

im-pri-ma-tur (im-pri-mā'tur), *n.* license to print a book: approval.

im-pri-mis (-prī'mis), *adv.* in the first place: a word introducing the first of a series of particulars in an enumeration.

im-print (-print'), *v.t.* to mark by pressure; to stamp, as letters and words on paper, by means of inked types; print; impress deeply, as on the mind or memory: *n.* (im'print), an impression, impress, or mark left by something; the publisher's or printer's name, usually with time and place of issue, on the title-page or at the end of a book or other publication.

im-pris-on (-priz'n), *v.t.* to put into a prison; detain

in custody; restrain or confine in any way; incarcerate.
Syn. shut up, immure, confine.
Ant. (see liberate).

im-pris-on-ment (-ment), *n.* state of being shut in, or as in, prison; confinement.
Syn. captivity, durance.

im-prob-a-bil-i-ty (-prob-â-bil'-i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* improbabilities (-tiz)], unlikelihood; an improbable event.

im-prob-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* unlikely; not to be expected.

im-prob-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an improbable manner.

im-prob-i-ty (-prob'i-ti), *n.* want of probity or rectitude; dishonesty.

im-promp-tu (-promp'tū), *adv.* without preparation; offhand; extempore: *adj.* extemporaneous; thrown off on the spur of the moment: *n.* an extemporaneous speech or effort.

im-prop-er (-prop'ĕr), *adj.* not well adapted or suited to the purpose; not according to nature, usage, &c.; erroneous; unseemly.

im-prop-er frac-tion (frak'-shun), *n.* a fraction whose numerator is equal to, or greater than, its denominator.

im-pro-pri-e-ty (-prī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* improprieties (-tiz)], the quality of being improper; unsuitableness; that which is improper in act, expression, &c.

im-prov-a-ble (-prōōv'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being improved.

im-prove (-prōōv'), *v.t.* to make better; turn to account; intensify: *v.i.* to grow better.
Syn. amend, reform, rectify, ameliorate, use, employ.
Ant. (see deteriorate).

im-prove-ment ('ment), *n.* advancement of anything from good to better; profitable use or application of anything; that by which the value of anything, especially property, is advanced: *pl.* betterments.

im-prov-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, improves.

im-prov-i-dence (-prov'i-dens), *n.* want of foresight or thrift.

im-prov-i-dent ('i-dent), *adj.* lacking foresight or thrift; wanting care to provide for the future; careless.
Syn. incautious, prodigal, wasteful, reckless, rash.
Ant. (see thrifty).

im-prov-i-sa-tion (-sā'shun), *n.* the act of improvising; the act of composing poetry or music extemporaneously; an impromptu.

im-prov-i-sa-tor ('i-sā-tĕr), *n.* an improviser. Also improvisatore.

im-pro-vise (-pro-vīz'), *v.t.* to compose extemporaneously, especially verse or music; bring about on a sudden, or without previous preparation; devise on the spur of the moment, or for a special occasion: *v.i.* to compose extemporaneously; do a thing in an off-hand way.

im-pru-dence (-prōō'dens), *n.* want of prudence; carelessness of consequences; inattention to one's interests.

im-pru-dent ('dent), *adj.* wanting prudence; not attentive to consequences or interest; indiscreet; injudicious.

im-pu-dence ('pū-dens), *n.* want of modesty; shamelessness; rudeness; forwardness.
Syn. assurance, impertinence, confidence, insolence.

im-pu-dent ('pū-dent), *adj.* shameless; offensively forward; intentionally disrespectful.
Syn. saucy, brazen, bold, impertinent, insolent, immodest.

im-pugn (-pūn'), *v.t.* to attack by arguments; contradict; gainsay.

im-pugn-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* that may be impugned or gainsaid.

im-pulse ('puls), *n.* force communicated suddenly; the result of an impelling force; a mental force directly urging to action; a sud-

den determination not arising from reflection.

Syn. incentive, incitement, motive, instigation.

im-pul-sion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of impelling; the state of being impelled; instigation.

im-pul-sive ('siv), *adj.* having the power of impelling; actuated by, or resulting from, impulse; passionate; acting by momentary impulse, not continuously.

Syn. rash, hasty, forcible, violent.

Ant. (see deliberate).

im-pul-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* by impulse.

im-pul-sive-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being impulsive.

im-pu-ni-ty (-pūn'i-ti), *n.* freedom from punishment, injury, or loss.

im-pure (-pūr'), *adj.* mixed with extraneous matter; unchaste; unclean, dirty; not accurate or idiomatic: said of a language or style.

im-pure-ly ('li), *adv.* in an impure manner.

im-pure-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being impure; impurity.

im-pu-ri-ty ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* impurities (-tiz)], uncleanness; a physical or moral blemish.

im-pu-ta-ble (-pūt'ă-bl), *adj.* that may be imputed, charged, or ascribed.

im-pu-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of imputing or charging; anything imputed or charged, especially in the way of discredit; censure; reproach; insinuation; the doctrine that the sin of Adam is attributed to his posterity, and the righteousness of Christ to the believer.

Syn. blame, censure, reproach, charge, accusation.

im-pute (-pūt'), *v.t.* to charge, attribute or ascribe, especially a fault; attribute (sin or righteousness) as derived from another.

in, *prefix* meaning *in, within, inside, not.* The words beginning with the prefix *in* are very numerous, most of them being self-defining and variants of words beginning with *un.* We give the more important ones. In those not given *in* has usually the sense of *not,* or *lack of,* as *inactive,* not active, &c.

in-ad-vert-ence (in-ad-vĕrt'ens), *n.* want of attention; oversight; mistake. Also inadvertency.

in-ad-vert-ent ('ent), *adj.* inattentive; heedless; careless; unconscious.

in-a-lien-a-bil-i-ty (-āl-yen-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inalienable.

in-a-lien-a-ble (-ă-bl), *adj.* that cannot, or should not, be alienated, surrendered or transferred to another.

in-a-lien-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* inalienability.

in-a-lien-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be inalienable.

in-a-mo-ra-ta (in-ă-mo-rä'tă), *n.* a woman with whom one is in love; sweetheart; mistress. [It.]

in-a-mo-ra-to ('tō), *n.* a man who is in love; a lover. [It.]

in-ane (-ān'), *adj.* empty; void; senseless; silly; pointless.

in-an-i-mate (in-an'i-māt), *adj.* not animate or animated; dead; spiritless; lifeless.

in-a-ni-tion (-ă-nish'un), *n.* emptiness; exhaustion from lack of nourishment.

in-an-i-ty (-an'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inanities (-tiz)], emptiness; mental vacuity; frivolity: *pl.* vanities.

in-ap-pre-ci-a-ble (-prē'shi-ă-bl), *adj.* not to be appreciated or estimated; of no consequence.

in-arch (in-ärch'), *v.t.* to graft by uniting (a scion) to a stock without separating the scion from its parent tree.

in-ar-tic-u-late (in-är-tik'ū-lāt), *adj.* not uttered with intelligible distinctness; incapable of speech; not articulated; not jointed, segmented, or valved.

in-ar-tic-u-late-ly (-li), *adv.* in an inarticulate manner.

in-ar-tic-u-late-ness (-nes), *n.* indistinctness of utterance.

in-as-much (-az-much'), *adv.* in a like degree; seeing that (with *as*); because.

in-au-gu-ral (-aw'gū-rāl), *adj.* pertaining to an inauguration: *n.* an inaugural address.

in-au-gu-rate ('gū-rāt), *v.t.* to induct into office with appropriate ceremonies; invest with office in a formal manner; consecrate; make a formal beginning of; initiate, as a new policy; celebrate the first public use of by some opening ceremony; dedicate, as a public building.

in-au-gu-ra-tor (-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who inaugurates, or initiates.

in-aus-pi-cious (-spish'us), *adj.* ill-omened; unlucky; unfavorable.

in-be-ing (-bē'ing), *n.* inherent existence; inherence; inseparableness.

in-board ('bôrd), *adv.* and *adj.* within the ship; not projecting over the bulwarks.

in-bond ('bond), *adj.* a term applied to a brick or stone laid lengthwise across a wall.

in-bred ('bred), *adj.* bred within; innate; natural.

in-breed (-brēd'), *v.t.* to breed or develop within; breed from animals closely related.

In-ca (ing'kå), *n.* the Peruvian emperor, or a member of the royal race in Peru previous to the Spanish conquest; the aboriginal Peruvian race.

in-cal-cu-la-ble (in-kal'kū-lă-bl), *adj.* beyond calculation.

in-cal-cu-la-bly (-bli), *adv.* immeasurably.

in-cal-es-cence (-kal-es'ens), *n.* the state of growing warm. Also incalescency.

in-cal-es-cent (-es'ent), *adj.* increasing in heat.

in-can-desce (-kan-des'), *v.t.* to cause to glow with heat: *v.i.* to glow with heat.

in-can-des-cence ('ens), *n.* white heat. Also incandescency.

in-can-des-cent ('ent), *adj.* glowing; white with heat.

in-can-des-cent lamp (lamp), *n.* a lamp in which the light is produced by a thin strip of non-conducting material contained in a vacuum, and heated to incandescence by an electric current.

in-can-ta-tion (-kan-tā'shun), *n.* a magical charm said or sung; enchantment.

in-can-ta-to-ry ('tā-to-ri), *adj.* dealing by enchantment; magical.

in-ca-pac-i-tate (-kă-pas'i-tāt), *v.t.* to deprive of capacity or natural power; render incapable or unfit; disqualify; disable.

in-ca-pac-i-ty (-ti), *n.* lack of power, physical or mental; legal disqualification.

in-car-cer-ate (-kär'sĕr-āt), *v.t.* to imprison; confine.

in-car-cer-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* imprisonment; confinement; constriction, as of a hernia.

in-car-cer-a-tor ('sĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who incarcerates.

in-car-na-dine ('na-din), *v.t.* to dye red or flesh-color: *adj.* flesh-colored; pale red.

in-car-nate ('nāt), *v.t.* to clothe with flesh; embody in flesh: *p.adj.* embodied in flesh; flesh-colored.

in-car-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of clothing with, or of assuming, flesh; embodiment in human form; a striking exemplification or personification; the assumption of human nature by the Son of God; the process in which a wound heals by being filled with new flesh.

in-case (-kās'), *v.t.* to enclose in a solid covering; to surround.

in-cau-tious (-kaw'shus), *adj.* wanting in caution; not circumspect; unwary.

in-ca-vo (-kā'vō), *n.* the hollowed part in an intaglio or an engraved work.

in-cen-di-a-rism (-sen'di-ā-rizm), *n.* the act of an incendiary; burning; arson.

in-cen-di-a-ry ('di-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to arson or the malicious burning of property; tending to excite passion or violence; inflammatory; seditious: *n.* one guilty of arson; one who excites passion or violence; a seditious agitator.

in-cense (in-sens'), *v.t.* to fire; inflame with anger; provoke; irritate; (in'sens), to perfume with incense: *n.* any aromatic material which exhales perfume when burned, especially olibanum, the frankincense of the Jews, and also of the ancient Greeks and Romans; any gratifying odor, as of flowers; homage; odor of spices and gums burned in religious rites.

in-cen-tive (-sen'tiv), *adj.* inciting; encouraging: *n.* incitement; encouragement; motive; spur; stimulus.

in-cep-tion (-sep'shun), *n.* reception; beginning; the initial period.

in-cep-tive (-sep'tiv), *adj.* beginning: *n.* a word or phrase that indicates commencement.

in-ces-sant (-ses'ânt), *adj.* unceasing; ceaseless; continuous.

in-cest ('sest), *n.* sexual commerce between persons related within the prohibited degrees of marriage.

in-ces-tu-ous (-ses'tū-us), *adj.* guilty of, or involving, incest.

inch (inch), *n.* 1-12th of a foot; a small quantity or degree; a critical moment: *v.t.* to drive by small degrees; deal out sparingly: *v.i.* move slowly.

in-cho-ate (in'kō-āt), *adj.* just begun; incipient; elementary; incomplete.

in-cho-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* rudimentarily.

in-cho-a-tive ('ā-tiv), *adj.* incipient; rudimentary: *n.* an inceptive.

in-ci-dence ('si-dens), *n.* the direction in which a ray of light or heat falls upon a surface.

in-ci-dent ('si-dent), *adj.* falling upon, as a ray of light on a reflecting surface; apt to occur; appertaining; occurring accidentally; casual; subordinate: *n.* occurrence; that which happens beside the main design; casualty; episode; event; accident.

in-ci-dent-al ('âl), *adj.* casual; subordinate: *n.* something casual or subordinate: *pl.* minor expenses.

in-ci-dent-al-ly (-li), *adv.* casually.

in-cin-er-ate (-sin'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to burn to ashes.

in-cin-er-a-tion (-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* cremation.

in-cin-er-a-tor ('ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* a furnace or retort for reducing substances to ashes.

in-cip-i-ence (-sip'i-ens), *n.* incipient state; beginning; commencement. Also incipiency.

in-cip-i-ent ('i-ent), *adj.* beginning to be or to appear; initial.

in-cise (in-cīse'), *v.t.* to cut in; to engrave.

in-cised (-sīzd'), *p.adj.* cut; caused by cutting; engraved.

in-ci-sion (-sizh'un), *n.* a cut made with a sharp instrument.

in-ci-sive (-sī'siv), *adj.* having the quality of cutting into; sharp; trenchant; pertaining to the incisor teeth; incisorial: *n.* the incisive edge or tooth of the mandible of a beetle.

in-ci-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* with incision.

in-ci-sive-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being incisive.

in-ci-sor (in-sī'sēr), *n.* a cutting tooth; one of the teeth in front of the canines in both jaws.

in-ci-so-ri-al (-sō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the character of, an incisor tooth.

in-ci-so-ry ('so-ri), *adj.* cutting.

in-cite (-sīt'), *v.t.* to move to action; stir up; spur on; encourage; impel.
Syn. instigate, excite, provoke, stimulate, encourage, urge, impel.

in-cite-ment ('ment), *n.* an inciting cause; incentive; impulse; encouragement.

in-ci-vil-i-ty (-si-vil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* incivilities (-tiz)], lack of civility or courtesy; impoliteness.

in-clem-en-cy (-klem'en-si), *n.* [*pl.* inclemencies (-siz)], want of clemency; severity of temper; storminess; adversity.

in-clem-ent ('ent), *adj.* unmerciful; tempestuous.

in-cli-na-tion (-cli-nā'shun), *n.* a leaning; deviation from normal direction or position; tendency of the mind; disposition; a slope or declivity; propensity.
Syn. bent, bias, affection, attachment, wish, liking, desire.
Ant. (see aversion).

in-cline (-klīn'), *v.i.* to deviate from the normal direction or position; lean; bow; have a mental bent or tendency; be disposed: *v.t.* to cause to lean; direct; bow (as in reverence or civility); give a tendency to; turn; dispose: *n.* a slope; an inclined plane; gradient.
Syn. slant, tend, bend, turn, bias, dispose.

in-clined (-klīnd') *p.adj.* having a tendency; sloping; disposed; bent into a convex curve.

in-clined plane (plān), *n.* a plane that makes an angle with the plane of the horizon; one of the mechanical powers.

in-close (-klōz'), *v.t.* to shut in; encompass; surround; put into an envelope; separate from common lands by a fence.
Syn. fence in, cover, wrap.

in-clo-sure ('zhūr), *n.* the act of inclosing, or state of being inclosed; that which is inclosed; that which incloses, as a fence; something inclosed with a letter in an envelope, as a bill, check, &c.

in-clude (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to inclose; hold as in an inclosure; confine within something; comprise or comprehend, as a genus the species.
Syn. contain, embrace, take in.

in-clud-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* inclosed; contained; not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla of a flower.

in-clu-sion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* the act of including; the state of being included; that which is included.

in-clu-sive ('siv), *adj.* inclosing; including; taking in extremes, as from Monday to Saturday *inclusive*, i.e., taking in both Monday and Saturday.

in-clu-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* so as to include.

in-cog-ni-to (-kog'ni-tō), *adj.* unknown or disguised: *adv.* in disguise; under an assumed name: *n.* a great personage who travels under an assumed style; the assumption of a character or title to avoid recognition; state of being unrecognized. *Fem.* incognita.

in-co-her-ence (-ko-hēr'ens), *n.* want of cohesion; looseness; want of connection; incongruity; inconsequence; incoherency.

in-co-her-ent ('ent), *adj.* without cohesion; incongruous; inconsecutive.

in-co-he-sion (-hē'zhun), *n.* want of cohesion.

in-com-bus-ti-ble (-kom-bus'ti-bl), *adj.* that cannot be consumed by fire: *n.* an unburnable substance.

in-come ('kum), *n.* the gain which proceeds from labor, business, property, or capital; annual receipts of a person or corporation.

in-com-er ('kum-ēr), *n.* one who comes in; one who succeeds another as a tenant.

in-com-ing ('kum-ing), *p.adj.* coming in; accruing: *n.* the act of coming in; that which comes in; income.

in-com-men-su-ra-bil-i-ty (-kom-men-sū-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being unmeasurable. Also incommensurableness.

in-com-men-su-ra-ble ('sū-rā-bl), *adj.* having no common measure; having no

common divisor except unity: *n.* one of two (or more) quantities that have no common measure.

in-com-men-su-rate (-rāt), *adj.* not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable; not sufficient in measure; inadequate.

in-com-men-su-rate-ly (-li), *adv.* not in equal or due measure.

in-com-mode (-kom-ōd'), *v.t.* to give inconvenience or trouble to; disturb.

Syn. annoy, plague, molest, disturb, inconvenience, trouble.

Ant. (see accommodate).

in-com-mo-di-ous ('i-us), *adj.* tending to incommode; troublesome; inconvenient.

in-com-mu-ni-ca-ble (-mū'ni-kă-bl), *adj.* that cannot be communicated or told.

in-com-pa-ra-ble (-kom'pă-ră-bl), *adj.* not admitting of comparison; unequaled; transcendent; peerless.

in-com-pa-ra-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* excellence beyond comparison.

in-com-par-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* beyond comparison.

in-com-pat-i-bil-i-ty (-pat-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* irreconcilableness. Also incompatibleness.

in-com-pat-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* incapable of harmonious subsistence or combination; inconsistent; incongruous: *n.pl.* persons or things irreconcilably disagreeing with each other.

in-com-pat-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an incompatible manner.

in-com-pe-tence (-kom'pe-tens), *n.* inability, physical, intellectual, or moral; insufficiency; inadequacy; lack of qualification or jurisdiction. Also incompetency.

in-com-pe-tent ('pe-tent), *adj.* wanting ability; inadequate; wanting qualification or fitness; incapacitated; inadmissible.

Syn. incapable, unable, insufficient.

Ant. (see competent).

in-com-plete (-plēt'), *adj.* not fully finished or developed; not having all its parts; imperfect; defective.

in-com-plete-ly ('li), *adv.* imperfectly.

in-com-plete-ness ('nes), *n.* lack of perfection.

in-com-pre-hen-si-ble (-pre-hen'si-bl), *adj.* illimitable; not to be understood or grasped by the mind; inconceivable.

in-com-press-i-ble (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being reduced in volume by pressure; resisting pressure.

in-con-ceiv-a-bil-i-ty (-kon-sēv-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inconceivable.

in-con-ceiv-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being conceived or imagined; incredible.

in-con-ceiv-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* beyond the power of conception.

in-con-clu-sive (-klōō'siv), *adj.* leading to no conclusion in evidence or argument; unconvincing; reaching no definite result in action; ineffective; inefficient.

in-con-clu-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an inconclusive manner.

in-con-den-si-ble (-den'si-bl), *adj.* incapable of being made more dense or compact, or of being reduced to liquid form.

in-con-gru-i-ty (-grōō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* incongruities (-tiz)], want of mutual fitness; unsuitableness of one thing to another.

in-con-gru-ous (-kong'grōō-us), *adj.* reciprocally disagreeing; unsuited to one another; inharmonious; inappropriate.

Syn. conflicting, inconsistent.

Ant. (see suitable).

in-con-nu (-kon-nū'), *adj.* unknown: *n.* an unknown person. *Fem.* inconnue. [Fr.]

in-con-se-quence ('se-kwens), *n.* the quality of being inconsequent; want of logical sequence; inconclusiveness.

in-con-se-quent (-kwent), *adj.* not following from the premises; illogical; out of proper relation; irrelevant.

in-con-sid-er-a-ble (-sid'ĕr-â-bl), *adj.* not deserving consideration; unimportant.

in-con-sid-er-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* very little.

in-con-sid-er-ate (-sid'ĕr-āt), *adj.* without consideration; thoughtless.

in-con-sid-er-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* thoughtlessly.

in-con-sis-ten-cy (-sis'ten-si), *n.* [*pl.* inconsistencies (-siz)], the quality of being inconsistent; incongruity.

in-con-sis-tent ('tent), *adj.* lacking coherence or agreement; discrepant; lacking uniformity; self-contradicting; incongruous.

in-con-so-la-ble (-sō'lâ-bl), *adj.* not to be consoled or comforted.

in-con-so-la-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an inconsolable manner or degree.

in-con-spic-u-ous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* not easily perceived; so small as to escape notice; hardly discernible.

in-con-stan-cy ('stân-si), *n.* changeableness.

in-con-stant ('stânt), *adj.* subject to change; unstable; variable; fickle; capricious.

in-con-test-a-ble (-test'â-bl), *adj.* not admitting of question or dispute; incontrovertible.

in-con-test-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* indisputably.

in-con-ti-nence ('ti-nens), *n.* lack of restraint, especially undue indulgence of the sexual passions; licentiousness; involuntary discharge. Also incontinency.

in-con-ti-nent ('ti-nent), *adj.* unrestrained; unchaste: *n.* an unchaste person.

in-con-tro-ver-ti-bil-i-ty (-tro-vĕr-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being incontrovertible.

in-con-tro-ver-ti-ble ('ti-bl), *adj.* not admitting of controversy; indisputable.

in-con-tro-ver-ti-bly (-bli), *adv.* indisputably.

in-con-ven-ience (-vēn'yens), *n.* want of convenience; unfitness; troublesomeness; that which incommodes; disadvantage. Also inconveniency: *v.t.* to put to inconvenience; incommode; annoy; molest.

in-con-ven-ient ('yent), *adj.* disadvantageous; inopportune; unfit; inexpedient.

in-con-vert-i-bil-i-ty (-vĕrt-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inconvertible.

in-con-vert-i-ble ('ti-bl), *adj.* incapable of being converted into, or exchanged for, something else.

in-cor-po-rate (-kôr'po-rāt), *v.t.* to combine into one body; give a body to; embody; unite; associate; unite intimately; assimilate; blend; form into a corporation recognized by law: *v.i.* to unite with another body so as to form a part of it; be mixed or blended with: *p.adj.* incorporated; united in one body.

in-cor-po-ra-tion (-po-rā'shun), *n.* combination; assimilation; mixture; formation of a body corporate; a corporation.

in-cor-po-ra-tor (-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who incorporates; an original member of an incorporated society.

in-cor-po-re-al (-pō're-âl), *adj.* not corporeal; immaterial; intangible, and existing only in contemplation of the law.

in-cor-po-re-al-ly (-li), *adv.* immaterially.

in-cor-rect (-kor-ekt'), *adj.* not according to model or rule; faulty; not according to fact; inaccurate; not in accordance with morality or good manners; improper.

in-cor-ri-gi-ble ('ri-ji-bl), *adj.* bad beyond correction or amendment; irreclaimable.

in-cor-ri-gi-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being incorrigible. Also incorrigibility.

in-cor-ri-gi-bly (-bli), *adv.* irreclaimably.

in-cor-rod-i-ble (-rōd'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being corroded.

in-cor-rupt (-kor-upt'), *adj.* free from physical or moral taint; unimpaired; upright; especially above the influence of corruption or bribery; honest.

in-cor-rupt-i-bil-i-ty (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of corruption.

in-cor-rupt-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* incapable of physical corruption, decay, or dissolution; not liable to moral perversion or contamination; especially incapable of being bribed.

in-cor-rupt-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an incorruptible manner.

in-cor-rup-tion (-rup'shun), *n.* exemption from corruption.

in-crease (-krēs'), *v.i.* to become greater in any respect; augment; multiply; grow; wax, as the moon: *v.t.* to make greater in any respect; enhance; aggravate; enlarge: *n.* (in'krēs), a growing larger; that which is added to the original stock; increment; produce; profit; issue; offspring; a waxing, as of the moon.

Syn. extend, enlarge, augment, dilate, expand, amplify, raise, enhance, aggravate, magnify, grow, augmentation, accession, addition, enlargement, extension.

Ant. (see decrease).

in-cred-i-bil-i-ty (-kred-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredible. Also incredibleness.

in-cred-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* surpassing belief; hard to believe; unimaginable; inconceivable.

in-cred-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an incredible manner.

in-cre-du-li-ty (-kre-dū'li-ti), *n.* the quality of being incredulous; scepticism; disbelief.

in-cred-u-lous (-kred'ū-lus), *adj.* hard of belief; sceptical; unbelieving.

in-cre-ment ('kre-ment), *n.* increase; augmentation; produce.

in-cres-cent (-kres'ent), *p.adj.* increasing; in heraldry, denoting the new moon, with the horns towards the dexter side.

in-crim-i-nate (-krim'i-nāt), *v.t.* to charge with a crime; criminate; accuse.

in-crust (in-krust'), *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a crust; coat; overlay; to inlay, as mosaic, so as to form a decorative covering. Also encrust.

in-crust-ate ('āt), *adj.* covered with earthy matter; growing firmly to the pericarp: said of seeds.

in-crus-ta-tion (-krus-tā'shun), *n.* a crust; covering; an incrusted or inlaid object or substance; a covering or inlaying of marble, mosaic, &c., attached to masonry.

in-cu-bate ('kū-bāt), *v.t.* to sit upon (eggs) to hatch them; hatch out: *v.i.* to brood; in sickness, to go through the stage of incubation.

in-cu-ba-tion (-kū-bā'shun), *n.* the act of hatching by any means; the period between infection by a disease and its development.

in-cu-ba-tor ('kū-bā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, incubates; especially an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially.

in-cu-bus ('kū-bus), *n.* [*pl.* incubuses (-ez), incubi (-bī)], the nightmare; in the superstition of the middle ages, a demon believed to cause nightmare and the birth of deformed children; a heavy weight or burden.

in-cul-cate (-kul'kāt), *v.t.* to impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions.

in-cul-ca-tor ('kā-tēr), *n.* one who inculcates.

in-cum-ben-cy (-kum'ben-si), *n.* [*pl.* incumbencies (-siz)], the act or state of being incumbent; full possession and exercise of any office; state of holding a benefice.

in-cum-bent ('bent), *adj.* lying upon; imposed as a duty: *n.* the holder of an office; a clergyman in possession of a benefice. *Syn.* obligatory.

in-cur (-kēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* incurred, *p.pr.* incurring], to become liable to, by one's own action; contract, as a debt.

in-cur-a-bil-i-ty (-kūr-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being incurable.

in-cur-a-ble (-kūr'ă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being cured; beyond the power of skill or medicine; irremediable; incorrigible: *n.* a person diseased beyond cure.

in-cur-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* without remedy.

in-cur-sion (in-kēr'shun), *n.* an inroad; raid; invasion.

in-cur-vate ('vāt), *p.adj.* bent inward; curved.

in-debt-ed (-det'ed), *p.adj.* being in debt; lying under an obligation.

in-de-cen-cy (-dē'sen-si), *n.* [*pl.* indecencies (-siz)], want of decency, modesty, or good manners: that which is grossly vulgar, or obscene; in law, the public exhibition of something indecent.

in-de-cent ('sent), *adj.* violating propriety in language, behavior, &c.; immodest; indelicate; obscene.

in-de-ci-sion (-dē-sizh'un), *n.* want of decision; a wavering of the mind; irresolution.

in-de-ci-sive (-sī'siv), *adj.* not bringing to a decision or final issue; inconclusive.

in-de-ci-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an indecisive manner.

in-de-cli-na-ble (-klī'nă-bl), *adj.* that cannot be declined, or varied by declension: *n.* a word that cannot be declined.

in-de-cli-na-bly (-bli), *adv.* without declension.

in-de-co-rous (-de-kō'rus or dek'o-rus), *adj.* violating decorum, or any accepted rule of conduct.

in-de-co-rum (-kō'rum), *n.* violation of decorum or propriety; breach of etiquette or civility.

in-deed (-dēd'), *adv.* in fact; in truth.

in-de-fat-i-ga-bil-i-ty (-de-fat-i-gă-bil'-ti), *n.* the quality of being indefatigable.

in-de-fat-i-ga-ble (-i-gă-bl), *adj.* not to be wearied out; not yielding to fatigue; unremitting in labor or effort.

in-de-fat-i-ga-bly (-bli), *adv.* without yielding to fatigue; persistently.

in-de-fea-si-bil-i-ty (-de-fē-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indefeasible.

in-de-fea-si-ble ('zi-bl), *adj.* not to be defeated or made void, as a title.

in-de-fea-si-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be set aside or made void.

in-de-fec-ti-ble (-fek'ti-bl), *adj.* subject to no defect, failure, or decay.

in-de-fen-si-ble (-fen'si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defended, maintained, or justified.

in-de-fen-si-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to admit of no defense.

in-de-fi-na-ble (-fi'nă-bl), *adj.* that cannot be defined.

in-de-fi-na-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an indefinable manner.

in-def-i-nite (-def'i-nit), *adj.* not defined; not precise; vague; having no particular limit; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely infinite; too numerous or variable to be easily counted; indeterminate in logical quantity.

Syn. vague, uncertain, unsettled, loose, lax.
Ant. (see definite).

in-def-i-nite-ly (-li), *adv.* to an indefinite degree; without determinate limitation.

in-del-i-bil-i-ty (-del-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indelible.

in-del-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* not to be blotted out, effaced, or obliterated.

in-del-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be indelible.

in-del-i-ca-cy (-del'i-kă-si), *n.* [*pl.* indelicacies (-siz)], want of delicacy; that which is offensive to modesty or refined taste.

in-del-i-cate ('i-kat), *adj.* offensive to modesty or propriety; coarse; indecent.

in-del-i-cate-ly (-li), *adv.* in an indelicate manner.

in-dem-ni-fi-ca-tion (-dem-ni-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of securing against loss; reimbursement of loss.

in-dem-ni-fy ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* indemnified, *p.pr.* indemnifying], to secure or insure against loss or damage; reimburse.

in-dem-ni-ty ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* indemnities (-tiz)], security against loss, damage, or punishment; compensation for loss.

in-dent (-dent'), *v.t.* to make a dent or depression in; dent; cut into points like teeth; notch; bind out by indenture, as an apprentice: *n.* a notch in the margin; a covenant.

in-den-ta-tion (-den-tā'shun), *n.* a small hollow or depression, as from a blow; a dent or dint; a notch or recess in a margin.

in-dent-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* notched in the margin like a row of teeth; zigzag; in heraldry, notched or serrated.

in-den-ture ('tūr), *n.* a covenant or deed, formerly in duplicate, with the edges notched so as to correspond: *v.t.* to bind by indenture, as an apprentice.

in-de-pend-ence (in-de-pend'ens), *n.* freedom from support or governance by others; a competency; self-reliance. Also independency.

In-de-pend-ence Day (dā), July 4, the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, observed as a national holiday.

in-de-pend-ent ('ent), *adj.* not dependent, supported by, or governed by, another; having a competency; not subject to bias or influence; free; irrespective: *n.* one who supports measures or men independently of any organized party.

in-de-scrib-a-ble (-skrīb'ă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being described.

in-de-struc-ti-bil-i-ty (-struk-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being destroyed.

in-de-struc-ti-ble ('ti-bl), *adj.* not to be destroyed.

in-de-struc-ti-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be indestructible.

in-de-ter-min-ate (-tēr'min-āt), *adj.* not determinate, settled, or fixed; indefinite; not precise; having an indefinite number of values or solutions.

in-de-ter-min-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* indefinitely.

in-dex ('deks), *n.* [*pl.* indexes (-ez), indices ('di-sēz)], that which points out or indicates; an alphabetical table of the contents of a book; the figure or letter which shows the power or root of a quantity; the exponent: *v.t.* to provide with an index.

in-dex-fin-ger (-fing'gēr), *n.* the fore-finger.

In-di-a-man ('di-ă-măn), *n.* [*pl.* Indiamen (-men)], a large vessel formerly employed in the India trade.

In-di-an ('di-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Indies, to the West Indies or to the American Indians; made of maize or Indian corn: *n.* an East Indian, West Indian or Anglo-Indian; one of the aborigines of America, or a Red Indian.

In-di-an corn (kôrn), *n.* an American cereal plant, also known as maize.

In-di-an-file (-fīl), *n.* single file.

In-di-an red (red), *n.* a silicate of iron, imported from the Persian Gulf.

In-di-an sum-mer (sum'ĕr), *n.* summer-like weather, with calm and absence of rain, occurring in late autumn.

In-di-an yel-low (yel'ō), *n.* a bright yellow pigment.

in-di-a-rub-ber ('di-ă-rub'ĕr), *n.* caoutchouc.

in-di-can (in'di-kăn), *n.* a substance obtained from the various indigo-producing plants, decomposing, by the action of acids, into sugar, indigo-blue, indigo-red, and indiglucin.

in-di-cant ('di-kănt), *adj.* indicating: *n.* that which points out a remedy for a disease.

in-di-cate ('di-kāt), *v.t.* to point out; show; suggest; hint.

Syn. show, mark, signify.

in-di-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of indicating; that which signifies; information; token; evidence; sign; symptom.

in-dic-a-tive (-dik'ă-tiv), *adj.* pointing out; bringing to notice; noting that mood of the verb which indicates, predicates, or affirms: *n.* the indicative mood.

in-dic-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* so as to indicate.

in-di-ca-tor ('di-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, indicates; the part of an instrument by which an effect is indicated, especially an apparatus for ascertaining and recording the variations of pressure or vacuum in the cylinder of a steam engine.

in-di-ca-to-ry (-kā-to-ri), *adj.* serving to indicate.

in-dict (-dīt'), *v.t.* to charge with a crime, by the presentment of a grand jury.

in-dict-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* liable to be indicted; punishable.

in-dict-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who indicts. Also indictor.

in-dict-ment ('ment), *n.* a written accusation against a prisoner presented by a grand jury to a court.

in-dif-fer-ence (-dif'ĕr-ens), *n.* the state of being indifferent; impartiality; absence of preference or interest; unconcernedness; unimportance; mediocrity.

Syn. apathy, carelessness, listlessness, insensibility.

Ant. (see assiduity, application).

in-dif-fer-ent ('ĕr-ent), *adj.* unconcerned; unimportant; mediocre; regardless.

in-di-gence ('di-jens), *n.* the state of being destitute; poverty; want. Also indigency.

Syn. neediness, penury, destitution, privation.

Ant. (see affluence).

in-di-gene ('di-jēn), *n.* a native; aborigine.

in-dig-e-nous (-dij'e-nus), *adj.* born or produced in a country; not exotic; not imported; innate; inherent; native.

in-di-gent ('di-jent), *adj.* destitute; needy.

in-di-gest-ed (-jest'ed), *adj.* undigested, as food; crude; not softened by heat.

in-di-gest-i-bil-i-ty (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indigestible.

in-di-gest-i-ble (-jest'i-bl), *adj.* not digestible, physically or mentally.

in-di-gest-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be digested.

in-di-ges-tion (-jes'chun), *n.* difficulty in digesting food; dyspepsia.

in-dig-nant (-dig'nănt), *adj.* affected with indignation; inflamed with mingled anger and disdain.

in-dig-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* anger at what is unworthy, unjust, dishonorable, or base; anger mingled with contempt or disgust.

Syn. wrath, ire, resentment.

in-dig-ni-ty (-dig'ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* indignities (-tiz)], an action intended to lower the dignity of another; insult.

Syn. affront, outrage, obloquy, opprobrium, reproach, ignominy.
Ant. (see honor).

in-di-go ('di-gō), *n.* a blue dyestuff obtained from the indigo plant, also by chemical methods; a deep violet blue.

in-di-rect (-di-rekt'), *adj.* not straight or rectilinear; not directly resulting from a cause; not reaching the end aimed at by the most direct method; not straightforward or fair.

in-dis-creet (-dis-krēt'), *adj.* wanting in discretion; imprudent.

in-dis-cre-tion (-dis-kresh'un), *n.* want of discretion; imprudence; an imprudent act.

in-dis-crim-i-nate (-krim'i-nāt), *adj.* undistinguishing; promiscuous.
Syn. indistinct, chance, confused.
Ant. (see select, chosen).

in-dis-crim-i-nate-ly (-li), *adv.* without distinction.

in-dis-crim-i-na-tive (-krim'i-nā-tiv), *adj.* making no distinction.

in-dis-pens-a-bil-i-ty (-pens-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being dispensed with.

in-dis-pens-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dispensed with; absolutely necessary.
Syn. essential, requisite.
Ant. (see unnecessary, supernumerary).

in-dis-pens-a-bly (-bli), *adj,* unavoidably.

in-dis-pose (-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to disincline; unfit.

in-dis-posed (-pōzd'), *adj.* slightly ill in health; disinclined.

in-dis-po-si-tion (-po-zish'un), *n.* slight illness; disinclination.

in-dis-pu-ta-bil-i-ty (-pū-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indisputable.

in-dis-pu-ta-ble ('tă-bl), *adj.* too evident to admit of dispute; unquestionable.
Syn. undeniable, undoubted, incontestable, sure, infallible.

in-dis-pu-ta-bly (-bli), *adv.* unquestionably.

in-dis-so-lu-bil-i-ty (-o-lū-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being dissolved or liquefied; perpetuity of obligation.

in-dis-so-lu-ble ('o-lū-bl), *adj.* not dissoluble or dissolvable.

in-dis-tinct (-dis-tingkt'), *adj.* not distinct to the senses or the mind; undefined; indefinite; confused.

in-dis-tin-guish-a-ble (-ting'-gwish-ă-bl), *adj.* incapable of being distinguished, discriminated, or perceived.

in-dis-tin-guish-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be distinguished.

in-dite (-dīt'), *v.t.* to compose; write.

in-di-um ('di-um), *n.* a rare metallic element found in zinc-blende.

in-di-vid-u-al (-di-vij'ū-ăl), *adj.* existing as a single indivisible entity; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a single person or thing: *n.* a single person, animal, or thing.

in-di-vid-u-al-ize ('ū-ăl-īz), *v.t.* to invest with individuality; distinguish.

in-di-vid-u-al-ism (-izm), *n.* the quality of being individual; a social system in which each individual works for himself alone; the theory of government which discountenances the interference of the state in the affairs of the individual.

in-di-vid-u-al-ist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the theory of individualism: *adj.* individualistic.

in-di-vid-u-al-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being individual; separate or distinct existence; distinctive character.

in-di-vid-u-al-ly (-li), *adv.* separately; personally.

in-di-vid-u-ate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to mark as distinct.

in-di-vis-i-bil-i-ty (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the property of being indivisible.

in-di-vis-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* not separable into parts: *n.* that which is undividible; an element, infinitely small, assumed to admit of no further division.

in-di-vis-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be incapable of division.

Indo, a *prefix* meaning *connected with India,* as *Indo*-Chinese, pertaining to Indo-China.

in-doc-ile (in-dō'sil, or in-dos'il), *adj.* unteachable; intractable.

in-do-cil-i-ty (-do-sil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being indocile.

in-doc-tri-nate (-dok'tri-nāt), *v.t.* to imbue with learning, principles, or doctrines.

In-do-Eu-ro-pe-an (in-dō-ū-rō-pē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the family of Aryan languages extending from India over Europe.

in-do-lence ('do-lens), *n.* love of ease; indisposition to labor; laziness; supineness.

in-do-lent (-lent), *adj.* indulging in ease; avoiding labor; lazy.

in-dom-i-ta-ble (-dom'i-tă-bl), *adj.* untamable; irrepressible; invincible.

in-dorse (-dōrs'), *v.t.* to write on the back of, as a check, &c.; sanction; approve. Also endorse. *Syn.* ratify, confirm, superscribe.

in-dor-see (-sē), *n.* a person to whom a check, &c., is indorsed or assigned.

in-dorse-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of writing on the back of a check, &c.; that which is so written; approval; sanction.

in-dors-er ('ēr), *n.* one who indorses. Also indorsor.

in-du-bi-ta-ble (-dū'bi-tă-bl), *adj.* too evident to be doubted; unquestionable.

in-du-bi-ta-bly (-bli), *adv.* beyond doubt.

in-duce (-dūs'), *v.t.* to lead on; to influence; prevail upon; bring on; effect; cause; to infer by induction; produce by magnetic or electric induction.

in-duced (-dūst'), *p.adj.* caused by induction.

in-duce-ment (-dūs'ment), *n.* that which induces; motive; in pleading, an introductory statement.

in-duc-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being induced, caused, or inferred.

in-duct (-dukt'), *v.t.* to introduce; install into an office; put into possession of a benefice.

in-duct-ance ('ăns), *n.* the capacity for induction possessed by an active electric circuit on itself, or on neighboring circuits.

in-duc-tion (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of inducting; the introduction of a person into an office; the introduction of a clergyman into a benefice; the process of discovering and proving general propositions from particular cases; conclusion drawn from a process of induction; electrical or magnetic influence without direct contact.

Syn. deduction, inference.

in-duc-tion-al ('shun-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, induction; inductive.

in-duct-ive ('iv), *adj.* proceeding by induction; producing induction; reasoning from discovered facts; reaching conclusions through experiment.

in-duct-ive phil-os-o-phy (fil-os'o-fi), *n.* the name given by Bacon to experimental science, or science founded on induction.

in-duct-ive sci-ence (sī'ens), *n.* any branch of science which admits of, and employs, the inductive method.

in-duc-tiv-i-ty (-tiv'i-ti), *n.* specific inductive capacity.

in-duc-tom-e-ter (-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree or rate of electric induction.

in-duct-or ('ēr), *n.* one who inducts; that part of an electric apparatus which acts inductively.

in-due (-dū'), *v.t.* to clothe or invest; furnish; supply; endow.

in-dulge (-dulj'), *v.t.* to be kind or complaisant to; humor; give free course to: *v.i.* to gratify one's self.
Syn. foster, cherish, fondle.
Ant. (see deny).

in-dul-gence ('ens), *n.* freedom from restraint or control; permission; license; gratification; excess; forbearance of present payment; toleration.

in-dul-gent ('ent), *adj.* disposed to indulge; compliant; showing favor; kind.

in-dul-gent-ly (-li), *adv.* with indulgence.

in-du-line ('dū-lin), *n.* a coal-tar dye-stuff of a dark blue color. Also indulin.

in-du-rate ('dū-rāt), *v.i.* to grow hard: *v.t.* to make hard; render unfeeling or obdurate.

in-dus-tri-al (-dus'tri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to productive industry.

in-dus-tri-al-ism ('tri-ăl-izm), *n.* a state of society marked by the predominance of industrial pursuits.

in-dus-tri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* with reference to industry or industrialism.

in-dus-tri-ous ('tri-us), *adj.* characterized by diligence or industry; hard-working.
Syn. active, busy, diligent.
Ant. (see lazy).

in-dus-try ('dus-tri), *n.* [*pl.* industries (-triz)], steady application to business or labor; productive labor; an industrial art; a particular branch of work or trade.

in-e-bri-ate (-ē'bri-āt), *v.t.* to make drunk; intoxicate: *n.* an habitual drunkard.

in-e-bri-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* intoxication.

in-e-bri-e-ty (-brī'e-ti), *n.* intoxication; habitual drunkenness.

in-ef-fa-ble (ef'ă-bl), *adj.* unspeakable; inexpressible; too sacred for utterance.

in-ef-fa-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* unspeakableness.

in-ef-fa-bly (-bli), *adv.* unspeakably.

in-ef-fect-ive (-ef-ekt'iv), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; ineffectual.

in-ef-fect-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* without effect.

in-ef-fec-tu-al ('tū-ăl), *adj.* not producing the desired effect; unavailing.
Syn. vain, useless, fruitless, abortive, inoperative.
Ant. (see effective).

in-ef-fec-tu-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in vain.

in-ef-fi-ca-cy (-ef'i-kă-si), *n.* lack of efficacy.

in-ef-fi-cien-cy (-ish'en-si), *n.* incompetency.

in-ef-fi-cient ('ent), *adj.* not producing, or not capable of producing, the desired effect; incapable.

in-e-las-tic (-e-las'tik), *adj.* wanting flexibility.

in-el-e-gance (-el'e-gâns), *n.* [*pl.* inelegancies (-ganscz)], want of any quality required by good taste.

in-el-e-gant ('e-gânt), *adj.* offensive to good taste.

in-el-i-gi-bil-i-ty (-el-i-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being ineligible.

in-el-i-gi-ble ('i-ji-bl), *adj.* unworthy of choice; unsuitable; legally disqualified for choice or election.

in-el-i-gi-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an ineligible manner.

in-ept (in-ept'), *adj.* not fit or suitable.

in-ept-ly (-ept'li), *adv.* unsuitably; foolishly.

in-e-qual-i-ty (-e-kwăl'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inequalities (-tiz)], difference, especially of rank or station; unevenness; changeableness; inadequacy; deviation of a planet or satellite from its uniform mean motion.
Syn. disparity, disproportion, dissimilarity, unevenness.
Ant. (see equality).

in-eq-ui-ta-ble (in-ek'wi-tă-bl), *adj.* not according to equity; unjust.

in-eq-ui-ta-bly (-bli), *adv.* unjustly; unfairly.

in-eq-ui-ty ('wi-ti), *n.* lack of equity; injustice.

in-ert (in-ērt'), *adj.* having no power of motion or action; lifeless; sluggish.

in-er-tia (-ēr'shi-ă), *n.* lack of activity; sluggishness; that property of matter by virtue of which it tends to remain at rest, if resting, or to move uniformly in a straight line, if moving (*vis inertiæ*).

in-es-ti-ma-ble (-es'ti-mă-bl), *adj.* not to be estimated; beyond measure or price; incalculable; invaluable.

in-es-ti-ma-bly (-bli), *adv.* above estimation.

in-ev-i-ta-bil-i-ty (in-ev-i-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* impossibility of being avoided. Also inevitableness.

in-ev-i-ta-ble (-ev'i-tă-bl), *adj.* not to be evaded; unavoidable.

Syn. certain, unescapable.

in-ev-i-ta-bly (-bli), *adv.* unavoidably.

in-ex-act (-egz-akt'), *adj.* not precise, correct, accurate, or punctual.

in-ex-act-ness ('nes), *n.* want of precision.

in-ex-cu-sa-ble (-eks-kū'zā-bl), *adj.* incapable of being excused; unpardonable.

in-ex-cu-sa-bly (-bli), *adv.* without excuse.

in-ex-haust-i-ble (-egs-awst'i-bl), *adj.* not to be exhausted or spent; unfailing; unwearied.

in-ex-haust-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an inexhaustible manner or degree.

in-ex-o-ra-bil-i-ty (-eks-o-ră-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being moved by prayers. Also inexorableness.

in-ex-o-ra-ble ('o-ră-bl), *adj.* not to be moved by prayers; unyielding; unrelenting.

in-ex-o-ra-bly (-bli), *adv.* inflexibly.

in-ex-pe-di-en-cy (-pē'di-en-si), *n.* unsuitableness; inadvisability. Also inexpedience.

in-ex-pe-di-ent ('di-ent), *adj.* unsuitable to circumstances; inadvisable.

in-ex-pen-sive (-pen'siv), *adj.* cheap.

in-ex-pe-ri-ence (-pē'ri-ens), *n.* want of experience, or of the knowledge that comes from experience.

in-ex-pe-ri-enced (-enst), *adj.* lacking experience; unpracticed; unskilled; unversed.

in-ex-pert (-pērt'), *adj.* unskilled; lacking the knowledge or dexterity derived from practice.

in-ex-pi-a-ble ('pi-ă-bl), *adj.* that cannot be expiated, atoned for, or satisfied.

in-ex-pli-ca-ble ('pli-kă-bl), *adj.* not to be explained, made plain, or intelligible; not to be interpreted or accounted for.

in-ex-pli-ca-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be explained.

in-ex-plo-sive (-plō'siv), *adj.* not liable to explode.

in-ex-press-i-ble (-pres'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being expressed, uttered, or described.

in-ex-press-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* unspeakably.

in-ex-press-ive (-pres'iv), *adj.* lacking expression or distinct significance.

in-ex-ten-si-bil-i-ty (-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inextensible.

in-ex-ten-si-ble ('si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be extended or stretched.

in-ex-tin-guish-a-ble (-ting'gwish-ă-bl), *adj.* unquenchable.

in-ex-tin-guish-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as not to be extinguished.

in-ex-tri-ca-ble ('tri-kă-bl), *adj.* not extricable; not permitting extrication; not to be freed from intricacy or perplexity.

in-ex-tri-ca-bly (-bli), *adv.* beyond disentanglement.

in-fal-li-bil-i-ty (-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being infallible.

in-fal-li-ble (-fal'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of erring; unfailing.

in-fal-li-bly (-bli), *adv.* without error or failure.

in-fa-mous ('fā-mus), *adj.* having a notoriously bad reputation; odious; scandalous.

Syn. shameful, ignominious, opprobrious, disgraceful.

Ant. (see honorable).

in-fa-mous-ly (-li), *adv.* shamefully; wickedly.

in-fa-my ('fā-mi), *n.* infamous character; public disgrace; ignominy.

in-fan-cy ('fan-si), *n.* the state of being an infant; early childhood; the first age of anything; in law, the period of life from birth to the age of twenty-one.

in-fant ('fānt), *n.* a young child; popularly a child under two years; in law, a person who has not attained his legal majority, or the age of twenty-one: *adj.* pertaining to infancy, or to the legal period of infancy; infantile; incipient.

in-fan-ti-cide (-fan'ti-sīd), *n.* the murder of an infant born alive; one who kills an infant.

in-fan-tile ('fān-til), *adj.* pertaining to infants or infancy; child-like; childish.

in-fan-try ('fān-tri), *n.* foot soldiers, except engineers and men of the army service corps.

in-fare ('fār), *n.* a housewarming.

in-fat-u-ate (-fat'ū-āt), *v.t.* to lead into folly; to inspire with fatuous passion.

in-fat-u-a-tion (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* extravagant folly; fatuous passion.

in-fect (-fekt'), *v.t.* to communicate some (especially bad) quality to; taint, especially with disease, physical or moral.

in-fec-tion (-fek'shun), *n.* the act of infecting; that which infects; taint; communication of disease from the sick to the healthy; an infectious disease.

in-fec-tious ('shus), *adj.* communicable by infection; sympathetic; communicating infection: demoralizing.

in-fe-cun-di-ty (-fe-kun'di-ti), *n.* barrenness.

in-fe-lic-i-tous (-fe-lis'i-tus), *adj.* unfortunate; unhappy; inappropriate; ill-timed.

in-fe-lic-i-ty (-lis'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infelicities (-tiz)], misfortune; unhappiness; inappropriateness; an infelicitous act or expression.

in-felt ('felt), *adj.* felt within; heartfelt.

in-fer (-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inferred, *p.pr.* inferring], to derive by induction or deduction; accept as a fact or consequence; imply: *v.i.* to conclude.

in-fer-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being inferred.

in-fer-ence ('fēr-ens), *n.* the act of inferring; conclusion; deduction; induction.

Syn. corollary, conclusion, consequence.

in-fer-en-tial (-en'shāl), *adj.* having the nature of an inference; deduced by inference.

in-fer-en-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* by way of inference.

in-fe-ri-or (-fē'ri-ēr), *adj.* lower in place, rank, or quality; secondary; subordinate; between the earth and the sun; below the horizon; growing below another organ: *n.* one who ranks below another; a subordinate.

in-fe-ri-or-i-ty (-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* lower state or quality.

in-fer-nal (-fēr'nāl), *adj.* pertaining to the Tartarus of the ancients, the regions of the dead; pertaining to or resembling hell; hellish; diabolical; fiendish; outrageous.

in-fer-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* in an infernal manner.

in-fer-nal ma-chine (mā-shēn'), *n.* an apparatus maliciously designed to explode to the destruction of life or property.

in-fer-no ('nō), *n.* [*pl.* inferni ('nē)], a place or position of torment.

in-fer-tile ('til), *adj.* lacking fertility; barren.

in-fer-til-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* unproductiveness; unfruitfulness.

in-fest (-fest'), *v.t.* to attack; haunt; overrun.

Syn. annoy, plague, harass.

in-fi-del ('fi-del), *adj.* rejecting all religion; rejecting a religion which claims to be divinely revealed, especially the Christian religion; manifesting unbelief in creed or doctrine: *n.* one who rejects Christianity as a divine revelation; formerly, a Mohammedan, Jew, or heathen.

in-fi-del-i-ty (-del'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infidelities (-tiz)], disbelief in some religion, especially in Christianity; breach of trust; violation of the marriage contract by adultery.

in-field ('fēld), *n.* in baseball, the space within the base line, 30 yds. × 30 yds.

in-fil-trate (in-fil'trāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to cause a liquid or gas to pass through pores or interstices; to percolate.

in-fil-tra-tion (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of infiltrating.

in-fi-nite ('fi-nit), *adj.* indefinitely extensive; immeasurable; *n.* the Infinite Being; the Absolute; the Unconditioned; a quantity greater or less than any assignable quantity of the same kind; an indeterminate.

in-fi-nite-ly (-li), *adv.* beyond any conceivable degree; vastly.

in-fi-nite-ness (-nes), *n.* infinity; immensity.

in-fin-i-tes-i-mal (-fin-i-tes'i-mal), *adj.* infinitely small: *n.* a quantity less than any assignable quantity.

in-fin-i-tes-i-mal-ly (-li), *adv.* by infinitesimals; in infinitely small quantities; in an infinitesimal degree.

in-fin-i-tive (-fin'i-tiv), *adj.* the term applied to that verb-form which simply expresses the general sense of the verb without limitation to person or number: *n.* the infinite mood; a verb in the infinitive mood.

in-fin-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infinities (-tiz)], the state of being infinite; unlimited extent of time, space, or quantity; absolute perfection; an infinite quantity. Also infinitude.

in-firm (-fērm'), *adj.* feeble in body or health; weak-minded; vacillating; insecure; debilitated; irresolute; precarious.

Syn. weak, feeble, enfeebled.

Ant. (see robust).

in-fir-ma-ry ('mā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* infirmaries (-riz)], a hospital for the sick and injured.

in-fir-mi-ty ('mi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* infirmities (-tiz)], the state of being infirm; debility; imbecility; weakness of body or of mind; malady; failing; foible.

in-fix (-fiks'), *v.t.* to fix or fasten in; implant; insert: (in'fiks), *n.* something infixed; an element equivalent to a prefix or suffix inserted in the body of a word.

in-flame (-flām'), *v.t.* to set on fire; fire with passion; excite; provoke; irritate; put into a state of inflammation: *v.i.* to become inflamed.

Syn. anger, enrage, chafe, incense, aggravate, exasperate.

Ant. (see allay, soothe).

in-flamed (-flāmd'), *p.adj.* heated; exasperated; in heraldry, represented as burning, or decorated with tongues of flame.

in-flam-ma-bil-i-ty (-flam-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being inflammable.

in-flam-ma-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* easily set on flame; combustible; easily excited; excitable.

in-flam-ma-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an inflammable manner.

in-flam-ma-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* a morbid process, characterized, when external, by pain, redness, heat, and swelling.

in-flam-ma-to-ry ('ā-to-ri), *adj.* tending to excite passion, tumult, or sedition; tending to produce, accompanied by, or indicative of, inflammation.

in-fla-ta-ble (-flā'tă-bl), *adj.* capable of being inflated.

in-flate (-flāt'), *v.t.* to swell, or distend, with air or gas; puff up; elate; expand or raise artificially, as prices.

in-fla-tion-ist (-flā'shun-ist), *n.* one in favor of an increased issue of paper money.

in-fla-tor ('tĕr), *n.* a mechanical appliance for producing inflation.

in-fla-tus (-flā'tus), *n.* inspiration; afflatus.

in-flect (-flekt'), *v.t.* to bend; turn from a direct line; modulate; vary the terminations of; decline; conjugate: *v.i.* to undergo grammatical change of termination.

in-flect-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* bent or turned from a direct line or course; having inflections; bent or turned inward or downward.

in-flec-tion (-flek'shun), *n.* a bend or bending; modulation of the voice; variation of nouns, verbs, &c., by declension and conjugation; diffraction of light or heat. Also inflexion.

in-flec-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* exhibiting grammatical inflections. Also inflexional.

in-flect-ive (-flekt'iv), *adj.* capable of bending.

in-flex (fleks'), *v.t.* to inflect; curve inward.

in-flexed (-flekst'), *adj.* turned in; bent inward.

in-flex-i-bil-i-ty (-fleks-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* incapability of being bent; stiffness; obstinacy.

in-flex-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* not to be bent; rigid; stiff; not to be moved by prayers; inexorable; not to be varied or changed; unalterable; stubborn.

in-flex-i-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being inflexible.

in-flex-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* rigidly; inexorably.

in-flict (-flikt'), *v.t.* to cause by, or as if by, striking; cause to be suffered; impose as a punishment.

in-flo-res-cence (-flo-res'ens), *n.* the mode or principle of floral arrangement exhibited by any species of plant; a group of flowers arising upon a common main axis.

in-flu-ence ('floo-ens), *n.* energy or potency tending to produce effects insensibly and invisibly; power arising from character or station; electrical induction: *v.t.* to exercise influence on, physically or morally.

Syn. bias, sway, prejudice, prepossess: *n.* credit, favor, reputation character, weight, authority.

in-flu-en-tial (-floo-en'shăl), *adj.* having or exerting influence.

in-flu-en-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* so as to influence.

in-flu-en-za (-floo-en'zä), *n.* an epidemic catarrh accompanied by fever, pains, and nervous prostration.

in-flux ('fluks), *n.* an inflow; infusion; continuous importation; the point at which a stream flows into another or into the sea.

in-form (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to animate; mold; instruct; apprise: *v.i.* to give information.

in-form-al ('ăl), *adj.* not according to form, custom, or rule; irregular; unceremonious; deficient in legal form.

in-for-mal-i-ty (-mal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* informalities (-tiz)], want of regular, customary, or legal form.

in-form-al-ly (-form'al-i), *adv.* in an informal manner.

in-form-ant ('ănt), *n.* one who gives information.

in-for-ma-tion (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* communicated knowledge or intelligence; a suit instituted on behalf of the government; a declaration made before a magistrate to induce him to issue a summons or warrant.

in-form-er (-fôrm'ĕr), *n.* one who informs a magistrate of a violation of the law, or sues for a penalty under some statute.

infra, a *prefix*, meaning *below, further on*, as *infra*-axillary, situated below the axil.

in-frac-tion (-frak'shun), *n.* a violation, or breach, especially of law; infringement.

in-fran-gi-ble (-fran'ji-bl), *adj.* that cannot be broken, separated, or violated; inviolable.

in-fre-quence (-frē'kwens), *n.* the state of being infrequent; rareness. Also infrequency.

in-fre-quent ('kwent), *adj.* seldom occurring.

in-fringe (-frinj'), *v.t.* to violate or break, as a law: *v.i.* to encroach, followed by *on* or *upon*.

Syn. invade, intrude, contravene, break, transgress, violate.

in-fringe-ment ('ment), *n.* violation, or breach, as of a law, patent, trade-mark, &c.

in-fu-ri-ate (-fū'ri-āt), *v.t.* to enrage; madden.

in-fuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to introduce, as by pouring; instil.; make an infusion of.

in-fu-si-bil-i-ty (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* capability of infusion.

in-fu-si-ble (-fūz'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being instilled or inculcated; not fusible; incapable of being melted.

in-fu-sion (-fū'zhun), *n.* a pouring in, or something poured in or mingled; instillation, as of good principles; a liquid extract obtained by steeping a vegetable substance in hot or cold water without boiling.

in-gate ('gāt), *n.* the aperture in a mold through which the melted metal enters.

in-gath-er-ing (-gath'ēr-ing), *n.* the act of gathering in, especially of a harvest.

in-gen-ious (-jēn'yus), *adj.* having ingenuity or inventive skill; clever.

in-gé-nue (äng-zhā-nōō'), *n.* an artless girl or young woman; an actress who acts such a character in a play. [Fr.]

in-ge-nu-i-ty (-je-nū'i-ti), *n.* cleverness in contriving or inventing; skill.

in-gen-u-ous (-jen'yoo-us), *adj.* frank; open; sincere; artless; candid.

Syn. candid, generous, plain.

Ant. (see crafty).

in-gle (ing'l), *n.* a fire or fireplace. [Scotch.]

in-glo-ri-ous (-glō'ri-us), *adj.* without glory; disgraceful; shameful.

in-got ('got), *n.* a cast mass of metal.

in-grain (-grān'), *v.t.* to dye with grain or kermes; dye with any deep, lasting color; impregnate deeply: *adj.* (in'grān), dyed prior to being manufactured: *n.* a carpet made of cotton warps and wool filling.

in-gra-ti-ate (-grā'shi-āt), *v.t.* to insinuate (one's self) into the favor of another; secure favorable reception for (with *into*).

in-grat-i-tude (-grat'i-tūd), *n.* absence of gratitude; insensibility to kindness.

in-gre-di-ent (-grē'di-ent), *n.* a component part of a compound body; part.

in-gress ('gres), *n.* entrance.

in-gulf, same as engulf.

in-hab-it (-hab'it), *v.t.* to dwell in; occupy as a place of residence: *v.i.* to reside; remain.

in-hab-it-a-ble ('it-â-bl), *adj.* fit for habitation.

in-hab-it-ance ('it-ans), *n.* occupancy; residence. Also inhabitancy.

in-hab-it-ant ('it-ânt), *n.* one who, or that which, inhabits; a permanent resident.

in-hab-i-ta-tion (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inhabiting; continued residence.

in-ha-lant (-hā'lânt), *n.* an apparatus for inhaling; that which is inhaled.

in-ha-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of inhaling; inspiration.

in-hale (-hāl'), *v.t.* to draw into the lungs.

in-har-mo-ni-ous (-här-mō'ni-us), *adj.* unmusical; discordant.

in-here (-hēr'), *v.i.* to be fixed or exist in something else; be an essential part of.

in-her-ence ('ens), *n.* the state of being inherent. Also inherency.

in-her-ent ('ent), *adj.* existing inseparably in something else; innate.

in-her-it (-her'it), *v.t.* to possess from an ancestor by right of succession; receive by nature from one's ancestors; become divinely endowed with: *v.i.* to come into possession of property as the heir.

in-her-it-ance (-ăns), *n.* the act of inheriting; that which is inherited; a possession.

in-hib-it (-hib'it), *v.t.* to restrain; prevent; interdict; prohibit (a priest) from exercising his spiritual functions.

in-hos-pi-ta-ble (-hos'pi-tă-bl), *adj.* not hospitable; affording no shelter; barren; cheerless.

in-hu-man (-hū'măn), *adj.* cruel; unfeeling. Also inhumane.

Syn. brutal, savage, barbarous, ruthless, merciless, ferocious.

Ant. (see humane).

in-hu-man-i-ty (-man'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* inhumanities (-tiz)], the quality of being inhuman; cruelty.

in-hume (-hūm'), *v.t.* to bury; inter.

in-im-i-cal (-im'i-kăl), *adj.* hostile; adverse.

in-im-i-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* hostilely; adversely.

in-im-i-ta-ble ('i-tă-bl), *adj.* matchless.

in-im-i-ta-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an inimitable manner.

in-iq-ui-tous (-ik'wi-tus), *adj.* wicked; unjust.

in-iq-ui-ty ('wi-ti), *n.* [*pl.* iniquities (-tiz)], wickedness; injustice; unrighteousness; crime; evil.

Syn. wrong, grievance.

in-i-tial (-ish'ăl), *adj.* placed at the beginning; incipient: *n.* a letter placed at the beginning of a word, &c.: *pl.* the first letters of a person's name placed separately: *v.t.* to mark with an initial.

in-i-ti-ate ('i-āt), *v.t.* to instruct in the first principles of anything; set on foot; bring in; acquaint with mysteries or secrets.

in-i-ti-a-tion (-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of initiating; formal admission.

in-i-ti-a-tive ('i-ă-tiv), *adj.* introductory: *n.* an introductory or first step; power of commencing, especially legislative projects.

in-i-ti-a-tor ('i-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who initiates.

in-i-ti-a-to-ry ('i-ă-to-ri), *adj.* introductory.

in-ject (-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw or cast in; introduce, as a liquid, by mechanical means.

in-jec-ta (-jek'tă), *n.pl.* things injected.

in-ject-or ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, injects, especially an apparatus for filling the boilers of steam-engines with water.

in-ju-dici-ous (-jū-dish'us), *adj.* not judicious; indiscreet; anwise.

in-junc-tion (-jungk'shun), *n.* the act of enjoining; that which is enjoined; command, order, or precept; a writ of equity or prohibition to restrain certain proceedings.

in-jure ('jur), *v.t.* to hurt; harm; damage, physically or morally.

Syn. deteriorate, wrong, aggrieve, harm, spoil, mar, sully.

Ant. (see benefit).

in-ju-ri-ous (-jōō'ri-us), *adj.* hurtful, physically or morally; unjust; detrimental.

Syn. baneful, pernicious, noxious, prejudicial, damaging.

Ant. (see beneficial).

in-ju-ry ('jōō-ri), *n.* [*pl.* injuries (-iz)], that which occasions harm morally or physically; detriment; loss; damage.

in-jus-tice (-jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being unjust; violation of another's rights; injury; wrong.

Syn. iniquity, grievance.

Ant. (see right).

ink (ingk), *n.* a fluid or viscous material used for writing, printing,

&c.: *v.t.* to spread ink upon; color or blacken with ink.

ink-i-ness ('ī-nes), *n.* the state of being inky.

ink-ling ('ling), *n.* an intimation; hint.

ink-y ('ĭ), *adj.* consisting of, or like, ink; discolored with ink; black.

in-land (in'land), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the interior of a country; remote from the sea; not foreign: *adv.* towards the interior.

in-lay (-lā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inlaid, *p.pr.* inlaying], to ornament (a surface) by laying in pieces of ivory, wood, metal, &c.: *n.* materials for inlaying.

in-let (-let'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* inlet, *p.pr.* inletting], to inlay; insert: *n.* (in'let), an entrance; a small bay or creek.

in-mate (in'māt), *n.* one who dwells with others in a house.

in-most ('mōst), *adj.* deepest within. Also innermost.

inn (in), *n.* a house for the reception and entertainment of travelers; tavern; in England, a college of common law professors and students.

in-nate ('nāt or -nāt'), *adj.* inborn; native.

in-ner ('ĕr), *adj.* internal; interior; esoteric: *n.* that part of a target which is between the outer circle and the bull's-eye.

in-ner-most (-mōst), *adj.* most remote from the outer part; inmost.

in-ner-va-tion (-ĕr-vā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of nervous filaments in the body; special activity or stimulus in any part of the nervous system.

in-nings ('ings), *n.pl.* the turn of a side or player to bat; lands reclaimed from the sea.

in-no-cence ('o-sens), *n.* freedom from guilt; purity; simplicity of heart; harmlessness; mental imbecility. Also innocency.

in-no-cent ('o-sent), *adj.* free from guilt or wrongdoing; blameless; pure in heart and life; weak in intellect.

Syn. guiltless, sinless, harmless, inoffensive, innoxious.

Ant. (see guilty).

in-noc-u-ous (-nok'ū-us), *adj.* harmless; safe; innocent.

Ant. (see hurtful).

in-no-vate ('o-vāt), *v.i.* to make alterations or changes in something already established; introduce new things.

in-no-va-tor ('o-vā-tĕr), *n.* one who introduces, or seeks to introduce, new things.

in-nox-ious (-nok'shus), *adj.* not hurtful; harmless.

in-nu-en-do (-ū-en'dō), *n.* [*pl.* innuendos, -does (-dōz)], an oblique hint or insinuation.

in-nu-mer-a-bil-i-ty (in-nū-mĕr-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being innumerable. Also innumerableness.

in-nu-mer-a-ble ('mĕr-ā-bl), *adj.* that cannot be counted; very numerous.

in-nu-mer-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* without number.

in-nu-tri-tious (-trish'us), *adj.* not affording nutrition or nourishment.

in-o-car-pus (-o-kär'pus), *adj.* having fibrous fruit.

in-oc-u-late (-ok'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to communicate a disease to, by the insertion of infectious matter into the system; graft on by the insertion of buds: *v.i.* to practice inoculation; graft by the insertion of buds.

in-oc-u-la-tor ('tĕr), *n.* one who inoculates.

in-or-di-nate (-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* immoderate; excessive.

Syn. intemperate, irregular, disorderly, excessive.

Ant. (see moderate).

in-or-di-nate-ly (-li), *adv.* immoderately.

in-or-gan-ic (-gan'ik), *adj.* destitute of organs; not produced by living organisms. Also inorganical.

in-or-gan-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* without organs.

in-quest ('kwest), *n.* a coroner's inquiry with a jury into the cause of a sudden death from any cause; a judicial inquiry.

in-quire (-kwīr'), *v.i.* to seek for or after by questions; make inquiry (with *for, into, after, about*).

in-quir-y (-kwīr'i), *n.* [*pl.* inquiries ('iz)], the act of inquiring; search by question; investigation; question; research.
Syn. examination, scrutiny, query, interrogation.

in-qui-si-tion (-kwi-zish'un), *n.* inquiry; examination; a judicial inquiry in criminal matters; in R. C. Church, a tribunal for examining and punishing heretics.

in-quis-i-tive (-kwis'i-tiv), *adj.* given to asking questions; prying; curious.
Syn. peeping, peering.

in-quis-i-tor ('i-tēr), *n.* one who makes inquiries or investigates.

in-quis-i-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to an inquisitor or to his office; prying.

in-road ('rōd), *n.* a hostile incursion.

in-rush ('rush), *n.* a rushing in; a sudden invasion.

in-sane (-sān'), *adj.* mentally deranged; mad; irrational; very foolish.
Syn. deranged, delirious.
Ant. (see sane).

in-san-i-ty (-san'i-ti), *n.* derangement of mind or intellect; lunacy; madness.
Syn. mental aberration, delirium.
Ant. (see sanity).

in-sa-tia-bil-i-ty (-sā-shā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insatiable.

in-sa-tia-ble ('shā-bl), *adj.* that cannot be satisfied or appeased.

in-scribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or engrave upon; address in a formal dedication; draw (one figure within another).

in-scrip-tion (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of inscribing; that which is inscribed; a dedicatory address; entry in a roll or register.

in-scru-ta-bil-i-ty (-skrōō-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being inscrutable.

in-scru-ta-ble ('tă-bl), *adj.* not to be penetrated by inquiry or reason; incomprehensible.

in-sect ('sekt), *n.* one of a numerous class of articulate animals, the Insecta; anything very minute or contemptible.

In-sec-ta (-sek'tă), *n.pl.* a class of land articulates having the body divided into 3 segments—head, thorax, and abdomen.

in-sec-ti-cide ('ti-sīd), *n.* a powder for destroying insects.

in-sec-tiv-or-ous (-tiv'or-us), *adj.* insect eating; pertaining to the Insectivora.

in-sen-sate (-sen'sāt), *adj.* destitute of sense or mental perception; soulless; mad; brutish.

in-sen-si-bil-i-ty (-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insensible; apathy.

in-sen-si-ble ('si-bl), *adj.* that cannot be felt or perceived mentally or physically; heedless; callous; senseless.

in-sert (-sērt'), *v.t.* to place in or among; introduce into.

in-ser-tion (-sēr'shun), *n.* the act of inserting; that which is inserted, as lace or embroidery in a garment, words in writing, &c.

in-set ('set), *n.* a leaf or leaves inserted in a newspaper, magazine, &c.: *v.t.* (in-set'), to set in; implant.

in-shore ('shôr), *adv.* near or towards the shore.

in-side ('sīd), *adj.* interior; being within: *adv.* & *prep.* within; in less time or space: *n.* that which is within; inner part; contents; entrails; an inside passenger.

in-sid-i-ous (-sid'i-us), *adj.* treacherous; deceitful; operating secretly.

in-sight ('sīt), *n.* penetration; intuition.

in-sig-ni-a (-sig'ni-ā), *n.pl.* badges of honor or office.

in-sig-nif-i-cance (-nif'i-kăns), *n.* unimportance. Also insignificancy.

in-sig-nif-i-cant ('i-kânt), *adj.* without importance, force, influence, or meaning; trivial; contemptible.

in-sin-u-ate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to ingratiate, as into the confidence or affections of; suggest or hint indirectly; introduce as by a winding motion; worm in: *v.i.* work one's self into the confidence or affection of another.

Syn. hint, intimate, suggest, infuse, introduce, ingratiate.

in-sin-u-at-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* characterized by insinuation; hinting slyly.

in-sin-u-a-tion (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of insinuating; an indirect or sly hint.

in-sip-id (-sip'id), *adj.* without flavor; tasteless.

Syn. dull, flat, mawkish, vapid, inanimate, lifeless.

Ant. (see bright, sparkling).

in-si-pid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insipid.

in-sip-i-ent (in-sip'i-ent), *adj.* foolish; unwise.

in-sist (-sist'), *v.i.* to urge or press, as a wish or command; be persistent or peremptory.

in-sist-ence ('ens), *n.* the act of insisting.

in-sist-ent ('ent), *adj.* urgent; conspicuous; entirely on the ground, as the hind toe of a bird; supported by something else.

in-so-bri-e-ty (-sō-brī'i-ti), *n.* intemperance.

in-so-lence ('so-lens), *n.* contemptuous or overbearing language or manner; offensive impertinence; insulting behavior.

in-so-lent ('so-lent), *adj.* overbearing or contemptuously offensive to others; insulting; grossly rude.

Syn. saucy, pert, impertinent, abusive, opprobrious, offensive.

in-sol-u-bil-i-ty (-sol-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being insoluble.

in-sol-u-ble ('ū-bl), *adj.* that cannot be dissolved; not soluble; inexplicable.

in-sol-ven-cy ('ven-si), *n.* [*pl.* insolvencies (-siz)], the state of being insolvent.

in-sol-vent ('vent), *adj.* unable to pay all debts; bankrupt: *n.* one who cannot pay all his debts; a bankrupt.

in-som-ni-a (-som'ni-ă), *n.* sleeplessness.

in-so-much ('so-much), *adv.* in such wise; to such a degree.

in-span (-span'), *v.t.* to harness; attach draft animals to.

in-spect (-spekt'), *v.t.* to examine critically; test officially; superintend.

in-spec-tion (-spek'shun), *n.* the act of inspecting; careful or critical scrutiny.

in-spect-or ('ĕr), *n.* one who inspects or oversees; an official who superintends some matter of public interest; a police officer ranking next below a superintendent.

in-spi-ra-tion (-spi-rā'shun), *n.* the act of drawing air into the lungs; creative influence of genius; elevating influence derived from association with great minds, scenery, &c.; the supernatural influence of the Holy Spirit on sacred writers and teachers.

in-spire (-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw (air) into the lungs; breathe into; imbue with ideas; exhilarate or enliven; communicate officially: *v.i.* to inhale air or any influencing substance.

Syn. animate, cheer, inhale.

in-spir-it (-spir'it), *v.t.* to infuse spirit into; animate; exhilarate; cheer.

in-spis-sate (-spis'āt), *v.t.* to thicken by boiling or evaporation.

in-sta-bil-i-ty (-stă-bil'i-ti), *n.* want of stability or firmness; inconstancy; fickleness.

Syn. mutability, mutableness, wavering.

Ant. (see stability, firmness).

in-stall (-stawl'), *v.t.* to place or instate in an office or rank.

in-stal-la-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of installing; induction of a minister of a non-episcopal church to a charge; introduction of machinery for use.

in-stall-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of installing; payment of part of a sum of money due; one of a number of parts of anything produced.

in-stance ('stans), *v.t.* to refer to, or offer as an example: *n.* something offered as an illustration or example; earnest solicitation.

in-stant ('stant), *adj.* urgent; immediate; passing; current: *n.* a particular moment of time; point of duration.

in-stan-ta-ne-ous (-stan-tā'ne-us), *adj.* acting or occurring in a moment; position at a particular moment.

in-stan-ter (-stan'tĕr), *adv.* immediately.

in-stant-ly ('stant-li), *adv.* at once.

in-state (-stāt'), *v.t.* to put in office or rank.

in-stead (-sted'), *adv.* in room or place: followed by *of*.

in-step ('step), *n.* the arched forepart of the upper side of the human foot; that part of a horse's hind-leg which reaches from the ham to the pastern-joint.

in-sti-gate ('sti-gāt), *v.t.* to provoke or urge on (in a bad sense); incite.

Syn. stir up, persuade, animate, incite, urge, stimulate, encourage.

in-sti-ga-tor (-gā'tĕr), *n.* one who instigates.

in-stil (-stil'), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* instilled, *p.pr.* instilling], to insinuate gradually, as if by drops; pour in by drops.

Syn. implant, inculcate, infuse.

in-stinct ('stingkt), *adj.* animated; stimulated from within: *n.* natural impulse in animals.

in-stinc-tive (-stingk'tiv), *adj.* acting or prompted by instinct; spontaneous.

in-sti-tute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to establish; set up; fix; originate; set in operation; ordain; invest with the spiritual part of a benefice: *n.* established law; a maxim or principle; scientific or literary society; *pl.* a book of laws or principles, especially Roman laws.

in-sti-tu-tion (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of instituting; that which is instituted or established; a corporate body or society for promoting a particular object; the building where such a society meets.

in-sti-tu-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to institutions; elementary.

in-sti-tu-tor ('sti-tū-tĕr), *n.* a founder of a system or society; an enactor of laws or rules; an instructor of youth.

in-struct (-strukt'), *v.t.* to teach; educate; furnish with orders or directions.

Syn. inform, teach, initiate.

in-struc-tion (-struk'shun), *n.* the act of instructing; education; an order, &c.

in-struc-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to instruction.

in-struct-ive (-strukt'iv), *adj.* tending to instruct; conveying instruction.

in-struct-or ('ĕr), *n.* one who instructs.

in-stru-ment ('strōō-ment), *n.* that by which anything is effected; a tool or implement; a mechanical contrivance for producing musical sounds; agent; a writing containing the terms of a contract, as a deed.

in-stru-men-tal (-men'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, an instrument; conducive to some end; helpful.

Syn. conducive, assistant, helping, ministerial.

in-stru-men-tal-i-ty (-tal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* instrumentalities (-tiz)], a subordinate or auxiliary agency; means.

in-stru-men-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of music for a combination of instruments; music thus arranged; use or method of using an instrument.

in-sub-or-di-nate (-sub-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* not submitting to authority; mutinous.

in-sub-or-di-na-tion (-di-nā'-shun), *n.* the state of being insubordinate.

in-suf-fer-a-ble (--suf'ĕr-å-bl), *adj.* intolerable.

in-suf-fer-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* intolerably.

in-su-lar ('sū-lår), *adj.* pertaining to an island, or to the inhabitants of an island, their customs, &c.; isolated; narrow.

in-su-lar-i-ty (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state of being insular; narrowness of opinions, &c.

in-su-late ('sū-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone, or in a detached situation; separate by a non-conductor from other conducting bodies.

in-su-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of insulating; the state of being insulated.

in-su-la-tor ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, insulates; a non-conductor of electricity, heat, or sound.

in-su-lin (in'sū-lin), *n.* a new remedy for diabetes.

in-sult ('sult), *n.* an affront or indignity; gross abuse in word or action: *v.t.* (-sult'), to treat with gross indignity, contempt, or abuse, by word or act.

in-su-per-a-ble (-sū'pĕr-å-bl), *adj.* not to be overcome; invincible.

in-su-per-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* insurmountably.

in-sur-a-ble (-shūr'å-bl), *adj.* capable of being insured against loss, damage, &c.; proper to be insured.

in-sur-ance ('åns), *n.* the act or system of insuring against loss or damage; a contract entered into to secure against loss by fire, &c., by the payment of a specified sum; premium paid.

in-sure (-shūr'), *v.t.* to contract on certain conditions to secure against loss or damage by fire, &c.; make sure or secure.

in-sur-gent (-sĕr'jent), *adj.* rising against constituted authority: *n.* a rebel.

in-sur-rec-tion (-rek'shun), *n.* active or open hostility to constituted authority; rebellion.

in-sur-rec-tion-a-ry (-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or engaged in, insurrection; seditious.

in-tact (-takt'), *adj.* entire; uninjured.

in-tag-lio (ēn-tä'lyō), *n.* [*pl.* intaglii, -glios (lyē, lyōz)], a gem or stone having a design cut in the surface; incised carving.

in-tag-lio print-ing (print'ing), *n.* printing from an engraved metal plate in which the engraved line has the positive value.

in-tang-i-ble (in-tang'i-bl), *adj.* incapable of being touched; impalpable.

in-te-ger ('te-jĕr), *n.* the whole; a whole number: opposed to fraction.

in-te-gral ('te-grål), *adj.* constituting a whole; complete; pertaining to an integer: *n.* the whole made up of parts.

in-te-grant ('te-grånt), *adj.* making part of a whole; necessary to constitute an entire thing.

in-te-grate ('te-grāt), *v.t.* to bring together the parts of; give the sum total of: *v.i.* to pass from a complex and unstable state to one relatively simple and stable.

in-teg-ri-ty (-teg'ri-ti), *n.* uprightness; virtue; honesty; soundness; unimpaired or unbroken state of anything.

Syn. probity, entirety, completeness, rectitude, purity.

Ant. (see dishonesty).

in-teg-u-ment ('ū-ment), *n.* an external covering or skin.

in-tel-lect ('tel-ekt), *n.* the mind or understanding; superior intelligence; acquired knowledge.

Syn. sense, brains, mind, ability, talent, genius.

Ant. (see body).

in-tel-lec-tu-al ('tū-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or apprehended by, the intellect; mental.

Syn. ideal, metaphysical.

Ant. (see brutal).

in-tel-lec-tu-al-ism (-izm), *n.* intellectual power or quality; the doctrine that all knowledge is derived from pure reason.

in-tel-lec-tu-al-i-ty (-tū-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being intellectual.

in-tel-lec-tu-al-ly ('tū-âl-li), *adv.* by means of the intellect.

in-tel-li-gence (-tel'i-jens), *n.* intellectual capacity; understanding; mind; acquired knowledge; notification; news.

in-tel-li-gent ('i-jent), *adj.* endowed with intelligence or understanding; exhibiting knowledge; clever; acute; discerning.

in-tel-li-gi-ble ('i-ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being understood; clear.
Syn. obvious, plain, distinct.
Ant. (see abstruse).

in-tel-li-gi-bly (-bli), *adv.* clearly.

in-tem-per-ance (-tem'pēr-ans), *n.* want of moderation or self restraint; excess, especially in the use of alcoholic liquors.

in-tem-per-ate ('pēr-et), *adj.* characterized by want of moderation or self restraint; excessive; addicted to alcoholic liquors.
Syn. immoderate, drunken, inclement, inordinate.
Ant. (see temperate).

in-tend (-tend'), *v.t.* to purpose; propose; mean.

in-tend-ant ('ânt), *n.* a superintendent.

in-tend-ed ('ed), *n.* an affianced lover: *adj.* designed.

in-tense (-tens'), *adj.* increased to excess; strained; forced; ardent; vehement.
Syn. earnest, glowing, fervid.

in-ten-si-fy (-ten'si-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intensified, *p.pr.* intensifying], to render more intense; heighten; strengthen.

in-ten-si-ty ('si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* intensities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being intense; density, as of a negative plate; the force or energy of any physical agent.

in-ten-sive ('siv), *adj.* serving to intensify; giving force or emphasis to.

in-tent (-tent'), *adj.* having the mind strained or closely fixed on a subject; anxiously diligent; constantly or assiduously directed (with *on*): *n.* purpose; aim.
Syn. design, intention, drift, view, purport, meaning.

in-ten-tion (-ten'shun), *n.* purpose; design; aim; project.

in-ten-tioned ('shund), *adj.* having intentions.

in-ter (-tēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* interred, *p.pr.* interring], to bury.

in-ter, *a prefix* meaning *between, among.* As in the case of *in,* there are many words beginning with the prefix *inter* whose meaning is obvious, as *interact,* to act between, &c. We give a few only of the more important.

in-ter-ca-la-ry (-tēr'kâ-lâ-ri), *adj.* inserted in the calendar, as Feb. 29 in leap-year.

in-ter-ca-late ('kâ-lāt), *v.t.* to insert between or among.

in-ter-cede (-sēd'), *v.i.* to mediate as a friend between persons at variance; plead for another.

in-ter-cept (-sept'), *v.t.* to stop and seize in the way; cut off; obstruct; include between two points of a line.

in-ter-ces-sion (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of interceding; mediation; a prayer for persons of different conditions.

in-ter-ces-sor (-ses'ēr), *n.* a mediator.

in-ter-cos-tal (-kos'tal), *adj.* between the ribs: *n.* a muscle thus situated.

in-ter-course ('ter-kōrs), *n.* connection, correspondence, or communication between individuals, nations, &c.; mutual exchange; familiarity; fellowship.
Syn. commerce, connection, intimacy, acquaintance.

in-ter-dict (-dikt'), *v.t.* to restrain or forbid; cut off from

the spiritual services of the Church. *Syn.* prohibit, inhibit, proscribe, debar.
Ant. (see allow).

in-ter-est ('tĕr-est), *v.t.* to engage the attention; awaken concern in; cause to take a share in: *n.* advantage; influence; personal concern; benefit; profit; premium paid for the use of money.

in-ter-est-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* engaging the attention or curiosity; exciting the feelings or emotions.

in-ter-fere (-fēr'), *v.i.* to interpose or meddle in the affairs of others; oppose; come into collision; act reciprocally so as to modify the result; injure the fetlock by striking it with the opposite hoof.

in-ter-fer-ence ('ens), *n.* the act of interfering.

in-ter-fuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to cause to flow together; cause to blend; intermix.

in-ter-im ('tĕr-im), *n.* intervening time or period: *adv.* in the meanwhile.

in-te-ri-or (-tē'ri-ôr), *adj.* not exterior; inner; internal; remote from the coast or frontier: *n.* the inside; the inland; home department of a government.

in-ter-jec-tion (-tĕr-jek'shun), *n.* an exclamation; a word thrown in to express sudden emotion, feeling, &c.

in-ter-leave (-lēv), *v.t.* to insert a leaf in: as to *interleave* a book with blank leaves or illustrations.

in-ter-lin-e-ar (-lin'e-ăr), *adj.* written or printed between other lines, as a translation.

in-ter-loc-u-to-ry (-lok'ū-to-ri), *adj.* conversational; intermediate; not final.

in-ter-lo-per ('tĕr-lō-pĕr), *n.* an intruder.

in-ter-lude ('tĕr-lōōd or -lūd), *n.* short entertainment given between acts of a play, &c.; a short instrumental passage played between the stanzas of a hymn, acts of an opera, &c.

in-ter-me-di-a-ry (-mē'di-ă-ri), *adj.* intervening: *n.* an agent; go-between; medium.

in-ter-me-di-ate ('di-āt), *adj.* existing or lying in the middle; intervening.

in-ter-ment ('ment), *n.* burial.

in-ter-mez-zo (-met'zō), *n.* an interlude. [It.]

in-ter-mis-sion (-mish'un), *n.* interruption; pause; temporary cessation between paroxysms of a disease.

in-ter-mit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intermitted, *p.pr.* intermitting], to cause to cease for a time; interrupt; suspend.

in-tern (-tĕrn'), *v.t.* to confine within a town or fortress, or in the interior of a country; place under arrest.

in-ter-nal (-tĕr'nal), *adj.* pertaining to the center; interior; inward; not foreign; domestic.

in-ter-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* inwardly.

in-ter-na-tion-al (-nash'un-al), *adj.* pertaining to two or more nations in common.

in-ter-ne-cine (-nē'sin), *adj.* mutually destructive; deadly.

in-ter-pel-late (-pel'āt), *v.t.* to question.

in-ter-plead-er (-plēd'ĕr), *n.* the discussion of a point incidentally occurring in law.

in-ter-po-late ('po-lāt), *v.t.* to insert in a book or writing new or spurious matter; corrupt by insertions.

in-ter-po-la-tor (-ĕr), *n.* one who interpolates.

in-ter-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to place between; thrust in; interrupt: *v.i.* to intercede; come between.
Syn. arbitrate, mediate, interfere, meddle.

in-ter-pret ('pret), *v.t.* to explain the meaning of; expound; construe.
Syn. elucidate, unfold, decipher.

in-ter-pre-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of interpreting; explanation.

in-ter-reg-num (-reg'num), *n.* the period between two reigns, governments, or ministries; time of abeyance.

in-ter-ro-gate ('o-gāt), *v.t.* to question: *v.i.* to ask questions.

in-ter-ro-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of interrogating; a question; inquiry; a mark (?) denoting a question.

in-ter-rog-a-tive (-rog'ă-tiv), *adj.* denoting or containing a question or inquiry: *n.* a word used in asking a question.

in-ter-rog-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* by questions.

in-ter-ro-ga-tor ('o-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who interrogates.

in-ter-rog-a-to-ry (-rog'ă-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, a question: *n.* a question in writing put to a party to a suit.

in-ter-rupt (-rupt'), *v.t.* to stop or hinder by breaking in upon; break the continuity of; cause to be delayed; end suddenly.

in-ter-rupt-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* intermitted; broken.

in-ter-rup-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of interrupting; hindrance; obstruction; intervention; sudden cessation.

in-ter-sect (-sekt'), *v.t.* to cut or divide mutually: *v.i.* to cross each other.

in-ter-sec-tion (-sek'shun), *n.* the act or state of intersecting; place of crossing; the point or line in which two lines or two planes cut each other.

in-ter-sperse (-spĕrs'), *v.t.* to distribute widely; diversify by scattering objects upon.

in-ter-stel-lar (-stel'ăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, space between the stars.

in-ter-stice ('tĕr-stis, or -tĕr'stis), *n.* a narrow space between things closely set; crevice.

in-ter-sti-tial (-stish'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or existing in, interstices.

in-ter-ti-dal (-tī'dăl), *adj.* living between high- and low-water mark.

in-ter-val ('tĕr-văl), *n.* time or space between; distance between two given musical sounds.

in-ter-vale ('tĕr-vāl), *n.* a tract of low ground situated between hills, especially along a river.

in-ter-vene (-vēn'), *v.i.* to come, or be situated, between; interpose; interfere.

in-ter-ven-tion (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of intervening; interposition; mediation.

in-ter-view ('tĕr-vū), *v.t.* to visit, as a notable personage, in order to obtain particulars respecting himself or his opinions: *n.* a personal conference or meeting.

in-tes-ta-cy (-tes'tă-si), *n.* the state of dying without a will.

in-tes-tate ('tāt), *adj.* dying without having made a valid will: *n.* one who dies without having made a will.

in-tes-ti-nal ('ti-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the intestines.

in-tes-tine ('tin), *adj.* internal; not foreign: *n.pl.* the bowels; entrails.

in-ti-ma-cy ('ti-mă-si), *n.* [*pl.* intimacies (-siz)], close or confidential friendship.

in-ti-mate ('ti-met), *adj.* close in friendship; well acquainted; familiar; confidential: *v.t.* (in'-ti-māt), to indicate; make known.

Syn. hint, suggest, insinuate, express, signify, impart, tell.

in-ti-mate-ly (-met-li), *adv.* in an intimate manner.

in-ti-ma-tion (-mā'shun), *n.* an indirect suggestion or hint; announcement.

in-tim-i-date (-tim'i-dāt), *v.t.* to make afraid.

Syn. dishearten, alarm, frighten, scare, appeal, daunt.

Ant. (see encourage).

in-to ('tōō), *prep.* noting passage inwards; inclusion or comprehension.

in-tol-er-a-ble (-tol'ĕr-â-bl), *adj.* unbearable; insufferable.
Syn. insupportable, unendurable.

in-tol-er-a-bly (-blĭ), *adv.* in an intolerable manner.

in-tol-er-ance ('ĕr-ans), *n.* want of toleration of the opinions or practices of others; inability to bear or endure.

in-tol-er-ant ('ĕr-ânt), *adj.* bigoted; unable to bear or endure (with *of*).

in-to-na-tion (-to-nā'shun), *n.* the act or manner of sounding musical notes; modulation of the voice; act of intoning.

in-tone (-tōn'), *v.t.* to recite in monotone.

in-tox-i-cant (-toks'i-kânt), *n.* that which intoxicates.

in-tox-i-cate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to make drunk by spirituous liquors; excite unduly.

in-tox-i-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of intoxicating; extreme excitement.

intra, a *prefix* meaning *within,* as *intra*mural, within the walls of a city.

in-trac-ta-bil-i-ty (-trak-tâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being intractable.

in-trac-ta-ble (-trak'tâ-bl), *adj.* unmanageable.

in-trac-tile ('til), *adj.* incapable of being drawn out; not extensible.

in-tra-mu-ral, see under *intra.*

in-tran-si-tive ('si-tiv), *adj.* not passing over to or requiring an object: said of certain verbs.

in-tran-si-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an intransitive manner.

in-trench (-trench'), *v.t.* to surround with a trench; to make hollow: *v.i.* to encroach.

in-trep-id (-trep'id), *adj.* bold; fearless; brave; daring.
Syn. dauntless, courageous, valorous, heroic, gallant, chivalrous, doughty.
Ant. (see cowardly, faint-hearted).

in-tre-pid-i-ty (-tre-pid'i-ti), *n.* fearlessness; valor.

in-tri-ca-cy ('tri-kâ-si), *n.* [*pl.* intricacies (-siz)], the quality of being intricate; complexity.

in-tri-cate ('tri-kat), *adj.* entangled or involved.

in-trigue (in-trēg'), *v.i.* to carry on a secret plot; engage in clandestine love affairs: *v.t.* to interest; to charm; as, the book intrigues me: *n.* a secret plot; clandestine love affair.

in-trin-sic (-trin'sik), *adj.* pertaining to that which is inherent; real; genuine; sterling.
Syn. true, native, natural.
Ant. (see extrinsic).

in-trin-sic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* inherently.

intro, a *prefix* meaning *within, into,* as *intro*cession, a depression or sinking of parts inwards.

in-tro-duce (-tro-dūs'), *v.t.* to conduct or bring in; bring into use or notice; bring into acquaintance; insert.

in-tro-duc-tion (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of introducing; presentation; a preface.

in-tro-duc-to-ry ('to-ri), *adj.* serving to introduce. Also introductive.

in-tro-flexed (-flekst'), *adj.* bent inwards.

in-tro-mis-sion (-tro-mish'un), *n.* insertion; introduction.

in-tro-mit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* intromitted, *p.pr.* intromitting], to admit; insert.

in-tro-spect (-spekt'), *v.t.* to look into; examine the interior of.

in-tro-vert (vert'), *v.t.* to turn within; to turn in.

in-trude (-trōōd'), *v.i.* to thrust one's self in without invitation or welcome: *v.t.* force in.

in-tru-sion (-trōō'zhun), *n.* the act of intruding; encroachment.

in-trust (-trust'), *v.t.* to give in trust; confide; place in charge.

in-tu-i-tion (-tū-ish'un), *n.* instinctive knowledge or feeling; immediate perception.

in-tu-i-tion-al (-āl), *adj.* pertaining to intuition.

in-tu-i-tive ('i-tiv), *adj.* perceived immediately by the mind.

in-tu-i-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* without reasoning.

in-tu-mesce (in-tū-mes'), *v.i.* to enlarge; expand; swell.

in-un-date (-un'dāt), *v.t.* to fill with an overflowing abundance; flood.

in-un-da-tion (-dā'shun), *n.* overflow; flood.

in-ure (-ūr'), *v.t.* to habituate, or accustom; toughen.

in-vade (-vād'), *v.t.* to enter (a country) with a hostile army; infringe upon; violate.

in-vag-in-ate (-vaj-in-āt'), *v.t.* to put into, as into a sheath; ensheathe; introvert.

in-val-id (-val'id), *adj.* of no force or authority, null and void: *n.* (in'vâ-lid), one who is weak or infirm in health; a disabled soldier or sailor: *v.t.* to register as an invalid; affect with disease.

in-val-i-date (-val'i-dāt), *v.t.* to weaken or destroy the force or validity of.

Syn. quash, cancel, overthrow, vacate, nullify, annul.

in-va-lid-i-ty (-lid'i-ti), *n.* want of legal force or argument.

in-val-u-a-ble (-val'ū-â-bl), *adj.* priceless.

in-var-i-a-ble (-vār'i-ā-bl), *adj.* constant.

in-var-i-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* constantly.

in-va-sion (-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of invading; hostile incursion; encroachment.

Syn. irruption, inroad, aggression, raid, fray.

in-vec-tive (-vek'tiv), *n.* a violent utterance of censure, sarcasm, or abuse: *adj.* abusive.

Syn. reproach, railing, sarcasm.

in-veigh (-vā'), *v.i.* to rail against persons or things with vehemence; utter censure or reproach; declaim.

in-vei-gle (-vē'gl), *v.t.* to entice; seduce.

in-vent (-vent'), *v.t.* to find out by original study or contrivance; devise or contrive; originate.

Syn. frame, discover, design.

in-ven-tion (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of inventing; the thing invented; discovery; creative faculty; fabrication.

in-vent-ive ('iv), *adj.* able to invent; quick at contriving; ready in expedients.

in-vent-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* by the faculty of invention.

in-vent-ive-ness (-nes), *n.* the inventive faculty.

in-vent-or ('ēr), *n.* one who invents.

in-ven-to-ry ('ven-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* inventories (-riz)], a catalogue or list of goods, furniture, &c.; account: *v.t.* to draw up an inventory or catalogue of.

in-verse (-vērs'), *adj.* contrary in tendency, direction, or effect; reciprocal; inverted.

in-verse-ly ('li), *adv.* in an inverse order or ratio.

in-ver-sion (-vēr'shun), *n.* the act of inverting; the state of being inverted; contrary change of order or position.

in-ver-sive ('siv), *adj.* pertaining to, or causing, inversion.

in-vert (-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down.

In-ver-te-bra-ta (-vēr-te-brā'ta, or brâ'tâ), *n.pl.* one of the sub-divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have no vertebræ or spinal column.

in-ver-te-brate ('te-brāt), *n.* one of the Invertebrata: *adj.* having no backbone; having no force of character; weak.

in-vert-ed ('ed), *adj.* turned in an opposite direction.

in-vest (-vest'), *v.t.* to place or lay out, as money; clothe, as with office, authority, or dignity; surround: *v.i.* to make an investment.

in-ves-ti-gate ('ti-gāt), *v.t.* to ascertain by careful inquiry; search; examine.

in-ves-ti-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of investigating; inquiry; search.
Syn. examination, scrutiny.

in-ves-ti-ga-tor ('ti-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who investigates.

in-ves-ti-ture ('ti-tūr), *n.* the act or right of giving legal possession; the ceremony of inducting a bishop into his office.

in-vest-ment (-vest'ment), *n.* the act of laying out money productively; money so invested; the act of besieging or blockading.

in-vest-or (-vest'ĕr), *n.* one who invests.

in-vet-er-a-cy (-vet'ĕr-â-si), *n.* the state of being inveterate.

in-vet-er-ate ('ĕr-āt or -et), *adj.* deep-rooted; habitual.
Syn. confirmed, chronic, malignant.
Ant. (see inchoate).

in-vid-i-ous (-vid'i-us), *adj.* likely to provoke ill-will or envy; unpleasant.
Syn. envious, hateful, odious, malignant.

in-vig-or-ate (-vig'or-āt or -et), *v.t.* to give vigor to; strengthen; animate.
Syn. brace, harden, nerve.
Ant. (see enervate).

in-vin-ci-bil-i-ty (-vin-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being invincible.

in-vin-ci-ble ('si-bl), *adj.* unconquerable, impregnable.

in-vi-o-la-bil-i-ty (-vī-o-lâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being inviolable.

in-vi-o-la-ble ('o-lâ-bl), *adj.* that cannot be profaned or injured; unbroken. Inviolate.

in-vis-i-bil-i-ty (-viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being invisible.

in-vis-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* that cannot be seen.
Syn. unseen, imperceptible, impalpable, unperceivable.

in-vi-ta-tion (-vi-tā'shun), *n.* the act of inviting; polite solicitation; the words or document by which one is invited.

in-vi-ta-to-ry (-vī'tâ-to-ri), *adj.* containing, or using, invitation.

in-vite (-vit'), *v.t.* to ask, solicit, or summon; request the presence of; persuade; allure.
Syn. call, attract, solicit.

in-vit-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* tempting; seductive.

in-vo-ca-tion (-vō-kā'shun), *n.* the act or form of invoking.

in-voice ('vois), *n.* a document announcing the despatch of goods with their prices, quantity, &c.: *v.t.* to state in such a paper.

in-voke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to address in prayer or supplication; solicit (aid or protection).
Syn. invocate, call upon, appeal, refer, implore, beseech.

in-vo-lu-cre (in'vo-lū-kĕr), *n.* an enveloping membrane; a ring of bracts around the base of a floral cluster.

in-vol-un-ta-ri-ly (-vol'un-tâ-ri-li), *adv.* not willingly.

in-vol-un-ta-ry (-vol'un-tâ-rĭ), *adj.* without will or choice; not spontaneous.

in-vo-lute ('vo-lūt), *adj.* folded or rolled inwards, as certain leaves and flowers; coiled spirally: *n.* a particular kind of curve turned inward at the margin.

in-vo-lu-tion (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of involving or infolding; complication; return of an organ or tissue to its normal size after distention; the process of raising an arithmetical or algebraical quantity to a given power, as $3^4 = 81$.

in-volve (-volv'), *v.t.* to complicate; entangle; surround; embroil; result as a logical consequence; multiply a quantity into itself any given number of times.
Syn. implicate, compromise, envelop, surround.

in-vul-ner-a-bil-i-ty (-vul-nĕr-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being invulnerable.

in-vul-ner-a-ble (-vul'nĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* that cannot be wounded or injured; without any weak point.

in-ward ('wărd), *adj.* situated within; in the mind: *adv.* interior; towards the center. Also inwards.

in-ward-ly (-li), *adv.* in an inward manner; secretly.

in-wrought (-rawt'), *p.adj.* worked in; adorned with figures or patterns.

io (ī'ō), *n.* the peacock butterfly; a large moth; a Greek cry of joy or triumph.

i-od-ic (ī-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, iodine.

i-o-dine ('o-din), *n.* a non-metallic element, which, when heated, gives off a rich violet vapor.

i-o-dize ('o-dīz), *v.t.* to treat with iodine.

i-o-do-form (-ōd'o-fôrm), *n.* a crystalline compound formed by the action of iodine on alcohol and potash.

i-on ('on), *n.* a substance resulting from the decomposition of a body by electrolysis; electrified emanations from radio-active substances.

I-o-ni-an ('ō-ni-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Ionia, or its inhabitants. Also Ionic.

I-on-ic or-der ('ik ôr'dĕr), *n.* an order of classic architecture, characterized by the volute, or ram's-horn scroll, of its capital.

i-o-ta (-ō'tă), *n.* the Greek letter (*ι*), which from its being used under certain vowels (*iota subscriptum*), denotes anything small or insignificant.

I O U, "I owe you;" a memorandum of a debt; promise to pay.

ip-e-cac-u-an-ha (ip-e-kak-ū-an'ă), *n.* the root of a South American plant: used in medicine. Also ipecac.

ir, *prefix* equivalent to *in* or *un*, signifying *not*, as *ir*reclaimable, &c.

i-ra-de (i-rä'dē), *n.* an imperial decree. [Turkish]

I-ra-ni-an (ī-rā'ni-an), *n.* relating to Persia or Iran.

i-ras-ci-bil-i-ty (ī-ras-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* quality of being irascible.

i-ras-ci-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* easily excited to anger.

i-ras-ci-bly (-bli), *adv.* in an irascible manner.

i-rate (-rāt'), *adj.* angry; enraged.

ire (īr), *n.* anger; wrath.

irid, a *prefix* meaning *eye*. Also irido.

ir-i-des-cence (ir-i-des'ens), *n.* the exhibition of colors like those of the rainbow.

ir-i-des-cent ('ent), *adj.* exhibiting iridescence.

i-rid-i-um (ī-rid'i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

i-ris ('ris), *n.* [*pl.* irises, irides ('ri-sēz, 'ri-dēz)], the pupil of the eye; the rainbow.

i-ri-scope ('ri-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for showing the prismatic colors.

I-rish ('rish), *adj.* pertaining to Ireland, its inhabitants, or language.

I-rish-ism (-izm), *n.* an Irish idiom.

irk (ĕrk), *v.t.* to weary: *v.i.* to become tired.

irk-some ('sum), *adj.* tedious; wearisome.
Syn. tiresome, annoying.
Ant. (see pleasant).

i-ron (ī'ĕrn), *n.* the most common and useful of the metals; an instrument made of iron; anything especially hard or durable: *pl.* fetters: *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or made of iron: *v.t.* to smooth with an iron implement; furnish with iron; fetter.

i-ron age (āj), *n.* the latest prehistoric age, characterized by the use of iron for weapons, &c.; the last of the four ages of classic mythology.

i-ron-clad (-klad), *n.* a warship protected wholly or partially with iron or steel plates: *adj.* covered or protected with iron armor.

i-ron-i-cal (ī-ron'i-kăl), *adj.* expressing one thing and meaning another.

i-ron-i-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* in an ironical manner.

i-ron-wood (ī'ērn-wood), *n.* a name for the timber of trees of exceptional hardness and durability.

i-ron-y (ī'ērn-i), *n.* subtle sarcasm; a mode of speech conveying the opposite of what is meant.
Syn. satire, ridicule, raillery.

ir-ra-di-ance (ir-rā'di-ăns), *n.* the act of sending forth luminous rays; luster. Irradiancy.

ir-ra-di-ant (-ănt), *adj.* emitting rays of light.

ir-ra-di-ate ('di-āt), *v.t.* to shed light upon; illuminate; brighten: *v.i.* emit rays of light.

ir-rad-i-cate (-rad'i-kāt), *v.t.* to root deeply; fix firmly.

ir-ra-tion-al ('shun-al), *adj.* lacking reasoning powers; contrary to reason; absurd.

ir-re-spec-tive (-re-spek'tiv), *adj.* regardless (with *of*).

ir-re-spec-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* without regard.

ir-ri-gate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to moisten, as land, by causing water to flow over it by artificial means.

ir-ri-ta-bil-i-ty (-i-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being irritable. Irritableness.

ir-ri-ta-ble ('i-tă-bl), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; easily stimulated to perform some physical function.
Syn. excitable, irascible, susceptible, sensitive.
Ant. (see calm).

ir-ri-ta-bly (-bli), *adv.* with irritation.

ir-ri-tant ('i-tănt), *adj.* causing irritation: *n.* anything which causes irritation.

ir-ri-tate ('i-tāt), *v.t.* to provoke or make angry; excite heat and redness in.
Syn. aggravate, worry, embitter, madden, exasperate.

ir-ri-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of irritating; the state of being irritated; exasperation; vexation; impatience; excitement of muscular action by external agency.

ir-rup-tion (-rup'shun), *n.* a bursting or rushing in; sudden invasion.

is (iz), *3rd p., sing., pres., indic.* of be.

is, *prefix* meaning *equal.* Also *iso:* as *is*anthous, having equal anthers; *iso*thermal, having the same mean summer temperature.

i-sa-gon (ī'să-gon), *n.* a figure with equal angles.

Ish-ma-el-ite (ish'mă-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Ishmael: hence a social outcast.

i-sin-glass (ī'zin-glăs), *n.* a white semi-transparent substance prepared from the sounds or air-bladders of the sturgeon, cod, &c.; a sheet of mica.

Is-lam (is'lăm), *n.* the Mohammedan religion; the whole body of Mohammedans and the countries where the religion of Mohammed is professed.

is-land (ī'land), *n.* a tract of land surrounded by water; anything resembling an island.

isle (īl), *n.* an island [Poet.].

is-let (ī'let), *n.* a small island.

ism (izm), *n.* a system or theory.

iso *prefix*, see *is.*

i-so-bar (ī'sō-bär), *n.* a line which connects places on the earth's surface having the same atmospheric pressure at the sea level.

i-so-bar-ic (-bar'ik), *adj.* of equal barometric pressure; pertaining to, or showing, isobars. Also isobarometric.

i-so-chro-mat-ic (-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* having the same color.

i-soch-ro-nous (-sok'ro-nus), *adj.* occurring in equal times.

i-so-cli-nal (-so-klī'năl), *adj.* having the same dip or inclination.

i-so-dy-nam-ic (-dī-nam'ik), *adj.* having equal force.

i-so-ge-o-ther-mal (-jē-o-thēr'-mal), *adj.* noting imaginary lines connecting places or passing through points on the earth's surface which have the same mean annual temperature.

is-o-late (is'o-lāt), *v.t.* to place alone; place in a detached situation; insulate; obtain in an uncombined form, as an element.

is-o-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the state of being isolated; detachment; insulation.

is-o-mer-ic (-mēr'ik), *adj.* having the same elements in the same proportions, but with different physical characteristics.

is-o-met-ric (-met'rik), *adj.* having equality of measure, as in the axial lines of a crystal.

is-o-mor-phism (-môr'fizm), *n.* the quality of having the same crystalline form, formed of different elements.

i-sos-ce-les (ī-sos'e-lēz), *adj.* having equal sides.

i-so-therm ('so-thērm), *n.* an imaginary line connecting those places on the earth's surface which have the same mean annual or seasonal temperature.

i-so-ther-mal, *adj.* having uniform temperatures.

Is-ra-el-ite (iz'ra-el-īt), *n.* a descendant of Israel or Jacob; a Hebrew; a Jew.

Is-ra-el-it-ish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to the Israelites; Jewish. Also Israelitic.

is-sue (ish'ū), *n.* the act of passing or flowing out; egress; that which flows or passes out; discharge; flux; publication; offspring; lineal descendants; produce of the earth; profits of land, &c.; essential points in pleading or debate; result; an outcome; a running sore: *v.t.* to send out; publish; put into circulation: *v.i.* to come or pass out; arise, as from a source; flow; proceed; be descended. *Syn.* emerge, rise, spring, emanate: *n.* end, upshot, effect, result.

isth-mi-an (is' or ist'mi-ân), *adj.* pertaining to an isthmus; connecting bodies of land.

isth-mus ('mus), *n.* a neck of land connecting two larger parts, or a peninsula to the mainland.

I-tal-ian (i-tal'yân), *adj.* pertaining to Italy, its inhabitants, or language: *n.* a native of Italy.

I-tal-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to Italy; noting a slender, sloping kind of type (*italic*): used for emphasis, &c.: *n.pl.* italic type.

i-tal-i-cize ('i-sīz), *v.t.* to write or print in italics.

itch (ich), *n.* a parasitic cutaneous disease causing great irritation; a constant and teasing desire for something: *v.i.* to feel a particular uneasiness in the skin, causing a desire to scratch the part affected; have a constant and teasing desire for.

i-tem (ī'tem), *n.* a separate article or particular; a newspaper paragraph: *adv.* also; likewise.

i-tem-ize (īz), *v.t.* to state by items; give particulars of, as to itemize an account.

it-er-ate (it'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to utter a second time; repeat.

it-er-a-tion ('shun), *n.* repetition; a second performance.

it-er-a-tive ('ēr-â-tiv), *adj.* repeating; doing again.

i-tin-er-a-cy (ī-tin'ēr-a-si), *n.* the practice of itinerating; the state of being itinerant.

i-tin-er-an-cy ('ēr-ân-si), *n.* a passing from place to place, especially in the discharge of some official function, as by a judge on circuit, a preacher, &c.

i-tin-er-ant ('ēr-ânt), *adj.* passing from place to place: *n.* one who itinerates.

i-tin-er-a-ry ('ēr-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or done on, a journey; traveling from place to place: *n.* a traveler's guide or routebook; a diary of a journey; plan of a projected excursion.

i-tin-er-ate ('ēr-āt), *v.i.* to travel from place to place.

its, the possessive case of the pronoun *it*; belonging to a thing.

it-self (it-self'), *pron.* the neuter reciprocal pronoun; the reflective or emphatic form of *it*.

i-vo-ride (ī'vo-rīd), *n.* a variety of artificial ivory.

i-vo-ry ('vo-ri), *n.* the hard, bony, white dentine which forms the tusks of the elephant, walrus, &c.: *adj.* made of, or like, ivory.

i-vo-ry palm (pām), *n.* the palm from which the ivory nuts used in turning as an imitation for ivory are obtained.

i-vo-ry-type (-tīp), *n.* a particular kind of photographic picture with an ivory-like surface.

i-vy (ī'vi), *n.* a clinging evergreen plant of the genus Hedera.

ix-o-lite (iks'u-līt), *n.* a mineral resin found in bituminous coal.

iz-ard (iz'ărd), *n.* the wild goat of the Pyrennes; the ibex.

iz-zard (iz'ărd), *n.* an old name for the letter *Z*.

—J—

jab-ber (jab'ĕr), *v.i.* to talk rapidly and indistinctly; chatter.

ja-bot (zha-bō'), *n.* a lace frill on a woman's bodice; formerly a ruffle on a shirt bosom. [Fr.]

ja-cinth (jā'sinth), *n.* hyacinth; a red variety of zircon.

jack (jak), *n.* a pike; in bowls, a small ball serving as a mark to be aimed at; the male of some animals; a leather cup or jug; timber cut short of its usual length; a flag used for signaling; the knave of cards; a leathern coat of mail; a name applied to various kinds of levers or mechanical labor-saving appliances, as a *jack*-screw, roasting-*jack*, &c.: *v.t.* to lift with a jack; give up.

jack-al ('awl), *n.* a dog-like carnivorous animal which hunts in packs; one who does base work for another.

jack-a-napes ('ă-nāps), *n.* a conceited or upstart fellow.

jack-ass ('ăs), *n.* the male ass; donkey.

jack-boots ('bōōtz), *n.pl.* large boots reaching above the knee.

jack-daw ('daw), *n.* a glossy species of crow.

jack-et ('et), *n.* a short tailless coat; a covering to prevent radiation of heat: *v.t.* to clothe with a jacket; to beat; thrash.

jack-stays ('stāz), *n.pl.* ropes stretched along the yard of a ship to fasten the sails to.

jac-o-net ('o-net), *n.* a fine soft white cotton material somewhat resembling cambric; nainsook. Also jacconet.

Jac-quard ('kärd), *n.* a loom for weaving patterns invented by Jacquard, a Frenchman.

jade (jād), *n.* a tired or worn-out horse; a vicious woman; a young woman (contemptuously or humorously); a silicate of magnesia and lime of green color: formerly much used for ornaments, &c.: *v.t.* to tire by long-continued labor; harass.

Syn. weary, tire, worry.

jag (jag), *n.* a notch; projecting point; denticulation; a small load; a condition of partial intoxication: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jagged, *p.pr.* jagging], to cut into notches or teeth.

jag-uar (jag-wär'), *n.* a fierce animal of South America, resembling the leopard; the American tiger.

ja-had (ja-hād', ja-häd'), *n.* a Mohammedan holy war. Jihad.

jail (jāl), *n.* a prison.

jail-er ('ĕr), *n.* a prison keeper.

jal-ap (jal'ap), *n.* the root of *Ipomœa purga:* used medicinally as a purgative.

jam (jam), *n.* a conserve of fruit boiled with sugar; a squeeze; block; crush: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jammed, *p.pr.* jamming], to squeeze or crush; press in tightly; block up by crowding.

jamb (jam), *n.* one of the upright sides of a doorway, window-opening, or fireplace.

jan-gle (jang'gl), *v.i.* to quarrel or wrangle; sound discordantly: *n.* a discordant sound; wrangle; altercation; chatter.

Syn. conflict, disagree.

jan-is-sa-ry (jan'i-sa-ri), *n.* [*pl.* janissaries (-riz)], formerly the footguard of the Turkish sultans. Also janizary.

jan-i-tor ('i-tēr), *n.* a doorkeeper; caretaker of a building.

Jan-u-a-ry (jan'ū-ā-ri), *n.* the first month of the year in the modern calendar.

ja-pan (jā-pan'), *n.* work varnished and lacquered after the Japanese style of ornamentation; a kind of varnish: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* japanned, *p.pr.* japanning], to cover, varnish or lacquer, with japan; make black and glossy.

Jap-a-nese (jap-ā-nēz'), *adj.* pertaining to Japan, its inhabitants, or language.

Jap-a-nesque (-nesk'), *adj.* resembling the Japanese style of art.

ja-pon-i-ca (-pon'i-kā), *n.* the name of various species of Japanese plants.

jar (jär), *n.* an earthenware pot or vessel; a shake produced by a sudden shock; jolt; harsh sound; conflict of opinion or interest: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jarred, *p.pr.* jarring], to cause to shake by a sudden shock; jolt: *v.i.* to interfere or clash; emit a harsh sound.

jar-di-nière (zhär-din-yär'), *n.* an ornamental flower-stand of porcelain or metal.

jar-gon (jär'gon), *n.* confused, unintelligible talk; a mixture of two or more languages; the peculiar phraseology of a party, sect, &c.

jar-rah (jar'ā), *n.* a gum tree of Australia.

jas-mine ('min), *n.* a plant of the genus Jasminum with fragrant flowers.

jas-per ('pēr), *n.* an opaque, many-shaded variety of quartz: when polished it is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

jaun-dice (jän'dis), *n.* a disease characterized by yellowness of the eyeballs, skin, &c., caused by biliary derangement: hence a mental condition in which everything appears in a prejudiced form.

jaunt (jänt), *n.* a short excursion or ramble: *v.i.* to roam or ramble; take a short excursion.

jaun-ti-ly ('ti-li), *adv.* in a jaunty manner.

jaunt-ing car ('ing kär), *n.* an Irish vehicle with seats lengthwise, extending over the wheels.

jaun-ty ('ti), *adj.* airy; gay; showy.

jave-lin (jav'lin), *n.* a light spear: used as a missile weapon.

jaw (jaw), *n.* the bones of the mouth in which the teeth are placed.

jay (jā), *n.* a crow-like, chattering bird with handsome plumage.

jazz (jaz), *v.*, *n.* & *adj.* cacophonous rag-time music.

jeal-ous (jel'us), *adj.* full of, or characterized by, jealousy; anxiously suspicious or watchful.

jeal-ous-y (-i), *n.* suspicious fear or watchfulness, especially the fear of being supplanted by a rival.

Syn. suspicion, envy.

jean (jēn), *n.* twilled undressed cotton cloth.

jears (jērs), *n.pl.* tackles for moving the lower yards of a ship.

jeer (jēr), *v.t.* to scoff at; ridicule: *v.i.* to speak in a derisive or sarcastic manner: *n.* a scoff; derision: *pl.* tackle by which the lower yards of a vessel are hoisted or lowered.

Je-ho-vah (jē-hō'vā), *n.* Lord; God of the Hebrews.

je-hu ('hū), *n.* one fond of driving, especially fast driving (2 Kings, ix, 20); coachman.

je-june (je-jūn'), *adj.* empty; void of interest.

je-ju-num (-jū'num), *n.* [*pl.* jejuna ('nā)], that portion of the small intestine between the duodenum and ileum.

jel-ly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* jellies ('iz)], the stiffened gelatinous juice of fruit, meat, &c., after boiling; any semi-transparent soft gluey substance: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jellied, *p.pr.* jellying], to turn to, or become, jelly.

jem-my ('i), *n.* [*pl.* jemmies ('iz)], a short crowbar used by burglars. Also jimmy.

jen-net (jen'et), *n.* a small Spanish horse. Also genet.

jen-ny ('i), *n.* a machine for spinning: used in composition for *female*, as jenny-wren, jenny-ass, &c.

jeop-ard (jep'ärd), *v.t.* to expose to loss or injury; hazard. Also jeopardize.
Syn. peril, endanger, risk.

jeop-ard-y (-i), *n.* hazard; peril.

jer-bo-a (jĕr'bō-a), *n.* the leaping mouse of Africa, with long hind legs.

jer-eed ('ĕd), *n.* a javelin, used in Turkey and Persia in mock battles; a game played with jereeds. Also jerid.

jer-e-mi-ad (-e-mī'ad), *n.* lamentation, especially over modern degeneracy: from the Book of Lamentations of Jeremiah.

jerk (jĕrk), *v.t.* to give a sudden pull, twist, or push to; throw with a sudden quick movement; cut into long strips and dry in the sun, as beef: *n.* a sudden quick pull, twist, or push; spasmodic movement; jerked beef; charqui.

jer-kin ('in), *n.* a short coat or jacket; close waistcoat; gyrfalcon; young salmon.

jer-ry (jer'i), *adj.* constructed hastily, and of bad materials, as a jerry-built house. [Eng.]

Jer-sey (jĕr'zi), *adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Jersey, or to its breed of cattle; of or pertaining to New Jersey: *n.* a close-fitting thick woolen shirt; fine yarn wool.

jess (jes), *n.* a leathern strap fastened to the leg of a hawk, to which the leash is attached.

jes-sa-mine, same as jasmine.

jes-se (jes'ē), *n.* a large branched candlestick used in churches: symbolizing the genealogical tree of Jesse and of Jesus Christ.

jest (jest), *n.* a joke; humorous pleasantry; fun; a laughing-stock: *v.i.* to joke; make merriment; make game of.
Syn. sport, divert, amuse.

Jes-u-it (jez'ū-it), *n.* a member of the Roman Catholic Society of Jesus, founded by Ignatius Loyola, 1534; also a name applied to a crafty person.

Jes-u-it-ic (-ū-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Jesuits, their principles, or practices; insidious; disingenuous. Also Jesuitical.

Jes-u-it-ism ('ū-it-izm), *n.* the principles, system, or practices of the Jesuits; secret diplomacy. Also Jesuitry.

Jes-u-it's bark (bärk), *n.* cinchona.

Je-sus (jē'zus), *n.* in the Bible, the Son of Mary; the founder of the Christian religion.

jet (jet), *n.* a stream of water suddenly emitted; a deep black variety of lignite, black amber; a gas branch; tube for running molten metal into a mold: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jetted, *p.pr.* jetting], to spout out: *v.i.* to shoot or jut out.

jet-sam ('sam), *n* that part of a ship's cargo which is thrown into the sea to lighten the vessel in case of peril; opposed to flotsam. Also jetsom, jetson.

jet-ti-son ('i-sun), *n.* the act of throwing goods overboard to lighten a vessel in case of peril; *v.t.* to throw overboard.

jet-ty ('i), *n.* [*pl.* jetties ('iz)], a structure extending into the water, used as a pier, mole, or wall, to restrain or direct currents; projection of a building: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jettied, *p.pr.* jetting], to put out or project.

Jew (jōō), *n.* an Israelite; Hebrew. *Fem.* Jewess.

jew-el ('el), *n.* a valuable ornament; gem; precious stone; anything of great value or dear to one: *v.t.* to adorn with, or as with, jewels; furnish with jewels.

jew-el-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who makes or deals in jewels.

jew-el-ry ('ri), *n.* jewels collectively; the art or trade of a jeweler.

Jew-ish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to the Jews, their language, customs, &c.

Jew-ry ('ri), *n.* Judæa; a district in a city inhabited by Jews; ghetto.

jew's-harp (jōōz'härp), *n.* a small lyre-shaped musical

instrument with a thin metal tongue which, when placed between the teeth and vibrated, emits a twanging sound.

jib (jib), *n.* a large triangular sail projecting beyond the bowsprit; the projecting arm or beam of a crane; a jibbing horse: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jibbed, *p.pr.* jibbing], to move restlessly backwards or sideways: said of a horse.

jib-boom ('bōōm), *n.* a spar beyond the bowsprit, on which the jib is set.

jibe, another form of gibe.

jif-fy (jif'i), *n.* an instant.

jig (jig), *n.* a quick lively dance, or music for such a dance; a particular kind of fish-hook: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jigged, *p.pr.* jigging], to dance a jig: *v.t.* to jerk up and down.

jig-ger ('ĕr), *n.* one who jigs; a name for various mechanical contrivances and appliances; another form of chigoe.

jig-jog ('jog), *n.* a jolting motion.

jill (jil), *n.* a young woman; sweetheart; the female of a ferret.

jilt (jilt), *n.* a coquette or flirt: *v.t.* to encourage (a lover) and then discard him: *v.i.* to play the jilt; practice deception in love.

jim-my (jim'i), *n.* a burglar's tool. See jemmy.

jim-son-weed (jim'sun-wēd), *n.* stramonium; corruption of *Jamestown weed.*

jin-gle (jing'gl), *n.* a sharp tinkling metallic sound; a little bell or rattle; meaningless rhyme; a covered two-wheeled Irish car: *v.i.* to sound with a jingle.

jin-go ('gō), *n.* [*pl.* jingoes ('gōz)], one of a party of Conservatives who, at the time of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, wished Great Britain to go to war with Russia: named from a popular song of the day; a mild oath (with *by*).

jin-go-ism (-izm), *n.* the jingo military spirit.

jin-nee (jin'ē), *n.* [*pl.* jinn (jin)], the good and evil spirits of Mohammedan mythology which are believed sometimes to assume human shape. Also genie, jin, jinn, djinnee.

jin-rik-i-sha (-rik'i-shâ), *n.* a small Japanese two-wheeled carriage, drawn by one or more men. Also jinriksha.

jit-ney (jit'ni), a passenger automobile; a five-cent fare for a motor ride.

jo (jō), *n.* a sweetheart. [Scotch]

job (job), *n.* a piece of work, especially of a temporary or chance nature; any scheme for making money or securing private advantage at the public expense; any event or circumstance; a sudden stroke or thrust with a pointed instrument: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jobbed, *p.pr.* jobbing], to let out for hire; buy up (goods) and retail them; punch suddenly with a sharp instrument: *v.i.* buy and sell, as a stockbroker; perform job work; let out or hire horses; work for one's own advantage under the guise of public zeal.

job-ber (job'ĕr), *n.* a middleman, especially one who acts as agent between a stock-broker and the public; one who transacts public business for his own private interests.

job-ber-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* jobberies (-iz)], low intriguing for private advantage or political ends.

jock-ey (jok'i), *n.* [*pl.* jockeys ('iz)], one who rides a horse in a race; groom; a dealer in horses; cheat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jockeyed, *p.pr.* jockeying], to cheat or deceive; jostle against by riding unfairly.

jo-cose (jo-kōs'), *adj.* sportive; humorous.

jo-cos-i-ty (-kos'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being jocose.

joc-u-lar (jok'ū-lăr), *adj.* making jokes.

joc-u-lar-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* merriment.

joc-und ('und), *adv.* jovial; sportive; gay.

jo-cun-di-ty (-cun'di-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being jocund.

jog (jog), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jogged, *p.pr.* jogging], to push or shake slightly, usually with the elbow or hand, by way of reminder; stimulate: *v.i.* to travel along with a slow trot-

ting motion: *n.* a slight push or shake; slow trot; stimulant.

jog-gle (jog'l), *v.t.* to shake slightly; nudge; move with a slow trotting pace.

john-ny-cake (-kāk), *n.* a flat maize cake, mixed with milk or water, quickly prepared at an ordinary fire.

join (join), *v.t.* to unite; connect; associate; add or annex; to unite in marriage: *v.i.* to adhere; be in contact; be associated or in unity with: *n.* a joint or union.

join-der ('dēr), *n.* in law, the coupling of two or more causes of action into the same declaration.

join-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, joins, especially an artisan who finishes the woodwork for houses, &c.

join-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* joiner's work.

joint (joint), *n.* the place where two or more things join; articulation of limbs; node or internode; hinge; a fissure dividing rock masses into blocks; one of the larger pieces into which a carcass is cut up; a place of low resort, as an opium *joint*: *adj.* produced by the action of two or more; united in or sharing: *v.t.* to form with, or unite by, joints; cut or divide into joints, as meat.

joint-stock com-pa-ny (-stok kum'-pā-ni), *n.* a company the stock or capital of which is divided into transferable shares.

join-ture ('tūr), *n.* landed estate or tenements settled on a woman in consideration of her marriage, to be enjoyed by her after the death of her husband: *v.t.* to settle a jointure upon.

joist (joist), *n.* a horizontal timber to which the boards of a floor or laths of a ceiling are fastened: *v.t.* to furnish with joists.

joke (jōk), *n.* something said or done to excite mirth; jest; sport: *v.i.* to make jokes: *v.t.* to cast jokes at; rally.

jok-er ('ēr), *n.* a jester; an extra card used in certain card games.

jol-li-fi-ca-tion (jol-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* merry-making.

jol-li-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being jolly.

jol-ly ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* jollier, *superl.* jolliest], full of life and mirth; gay; inspiring mirth; excellent; companionable: *adv.* exceedingly: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jollied, *p.pr.* jollying], to joke or rally; to treat well for the purpose of obtaining some advantage.

jol-ly-boat (-bōt), *n.* a ship's small boat.

jolt (jōlt), *v.t.* to shake by sudden jerks: *v.i.* to have a jerky motion: *n.* a sudden jerk.

jon-quil ('kwil), *n.* a bulbous plant with fragrant flowers. Also jonquille.

jo-rum (jō'rum), *n.* a large drinking bowl.

joss (jos), *n.* a Chinese god or idol.

jos-tle ('l), *v.t.* to push against; elbow.

jot (jot), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jotted, *p.pr.* jotting], to make a memorandum of (with *down*): *n.* a tittle.

joule (joul), *n.* the unit of electrical force in the centimetergram-second system.

jour-nal (jēr'nal), *n.* a record of news or events; diary; a book in which particular transactions are entered from the day-book; a ship's log-book; the bearing part of the shaft of a machine.

jour-nal-ism (-izm), *n.* newspaper or periodical literature; the influence exercised by such literature; the profession of a journalist.

jour-nal-ist (-ist), *n.* an editor, or contributor to a journal or newspaper; one who keeps a journal.

jour-nal-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to journals, journalists, or journalism.

jour-ney (jēr'ni), *n.* passage from one place to another; a day's work or travel: *v.i.* to travel from one place to another.

Syn. travel, tour, passage.

jour-ney-man (-man), *n.* [*pl.* journeymen

(-men)], a mechanic who has served his apprenticeship.

joust (jōōst), *n.* a mediæval mock combat with blunted lances between two mounted knights: *v.i.* to engage in such a combat.

jov-i-al (jōv'i-ăl), *adj.* convivial; merry.

jov-i-al-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* conviviality; mirth.

jo-vi-al-ly (-li), *adv.* with merriment.

jowl (joul), *n.* the jaw or cheek; head of a fish.

joy (joi), *n.* exhilaration of spirits; gaiety; gladness: *v.i.* to rejoice or be glad.

Syn. pleasure, mirth, delight.
Ant. (see grief).

joy-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of joy.

Syn. glad, rejoicing, exultant.
Ant. (see mournful).

joy-ride ('rīd), *n.* a ride in an automobile without permission of the owner.

ju-bi-lant (jōō'bi-lănt), *adj.* expressing exultation; triumphant.

ju-bi-late ('bi-lāt), *v.i.* to express exultation.

ju-bi-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* a shouting for joy; declaration of triumph.

ju-bi-lee ('bi-lē), *n.* a Jewish festival celebrated every 50th year, to commemorate the deliverance of the Israelites from Egyptian bondage; the 50th anniversary of any event; a year of special indulgence granted by the Pope every 25th year.

Ju-dæ-an (-dē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Judæa, &c.

Ju-da-ic (-dā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Jews. Also Judaical.

Ju-da-ize ('dă-īz), *v.i.* to conform to the rites and doctrines of the Jews: *v.t.* bring into conformity with Judaism.

Ju-da-ism ('dă-izm), *n.* the religious rites and doctrines of the Jews; conformity to Jewish rites and doctrines.

judge (juj), *n.* the presiding official in a court of law, having authority to hear and determine civil and criminal causes; arbitrator; connoisseur; one of the chief rulers of the Israelites from the death of Joshua to the kingship of Saul: *v.t.* to examine and pass sentence upon; distinguish; consider: *v.t.* to come to a conclusion by comparison and consideration; hear and determine a case and pass sentence.

Syn. justice, referee, arbitrator.

judg-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of judging; a judicial decision; mental faculty of deciding correctly by the comparison of facts and ideas; penetration; intelligence; criticism; opinion; punishment inflicted by God; the final trial of mankind by God (with *the*); judgment-day.

Syn. discernment, discrimination, understanding.

ju-di-ca-ture ('di-kă-tūr), *n.* a court of justice; power of dispensing justice by legal trial and judgment.

ju-di-cial (-di'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice or to the administration of justice; proceeding from, or inflicted by, a court of justice; impartial.

ju-di-cial-ly (-li), *adv.* in a judicial manner.

ju-di-ci-a-ry ('i-a-ri), *adj.* pertaining to courts of justice; passing judgment: *n.* judges collectively; that branch of a government concerned with the administration of civil and criminal law.

ju-di-cious ('shus), *adj.* prudent; discreet.

jug, *v.t.* to put into a jug; to cook in a jug; to imprison: *v.i.* to imitate the cry of a nightingale; to nestle together as birds: *n.* an earthenware vessel with a handle, used to carry liquids; a jail or prison.

Jug-ger-naut (jug'ĕr-nawt), *n.* the chief Hindu idol, under whose car wheels worshippers were supposed to immolate themselves; a custom or belief demanding victims; an infatuation.

jug-gle (jug'l), *v.t.* to cheat by artifice: *v.i.* to conjure: *n.* a trick by sleight of hand; imposture.

Ju-go-Slav (yū'gō-slăv), *n.* one of the Southern Slavs, in Serb-Croat-Slovene state.

jug-u-lar ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the neck or throat or jugular vein: *n.* a jugular vein.

juice (jōōs), *n.* sap; the fluid parts of animal bodies.

jui-cy (jōō'si), *adj.* full of juice.

ju-jube ('jōōb), *n.* a kind of lozenge; the edible fruit of a shrub.

ju-jut-su (jōō-jōōt-sōō'), *n.* the Japanese art of wrestling, or throwing antagonists by sleight.

ju-lep ('lep), *n.* a drink composed of brandy or whisky sweetened and flavored; a mixture of sugar and water serving as a vehicle for administering medicine.

Ju-lian ('liăn), *adj.* pertaining to Julius Cæsar, or to the Julian calendar as adjusted by Julius Cæsar 46 B.C.: replaced by the Gregorian year (New Style) in England, 1752.

ju-li-enne (zhu-li-en'), *n.* a clear meat soup, with chopped vegetables, as carrots.

Ju-ly (jū-lī'), *n.* the seventh month of the year, so named from Julius Cæsar.

jum-ble (jum'bl), *n.* a confused mass; a kind of thin cake: *v.t.* to mix in a confused mass; throw together without order: *v.i.* to mix or unite confusedly.

jum-bo ('bō), *n.* a huge person or animal. [Colloq.]

jump (jump), *n.* a spring or bound; the space jumped; in mining, a fault: *v.t.* to cause to spring or bound; leap over; to take possession of (a mining claim) during the absence of its owner: *v.i.* to spring upward or forward.

jump-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, jumps; a name applied to certain religious sects who practice dancing under religious excitement; a hooded Arctic fur jacket.

junc-tion (jungk'shun), *n.* the act of being joined; union; a point or place of union.

junc-ture ('tūr), *n.* the point or line at which two bodies are joined; joint; articulation; particular or critical occasion.

June (jūn), *n.* the sixth month of the year.

jun-gle (jung'gl), *n.* a dense tropical thicket of forest trees, brushwood, tall grasses, &c.

jun-ior (jōōn'yẽr), *adj.* younger; of lower standing; pertaining to youth: *n.* the younger of two; one of lower standing.

ju-ni-or-i-ty (jōō-ni-or'i-ti), *n.* junior state.

ju-ni-per (jōō'ni-pẽr), *n.* a shrub, the berries of which are used in flavoring gin.

junk (jungk), *n.* short pieces of old cable, rope, &c., used for making mats, oakum, &c.; hard salt ship beef; a Chinese flat-bottomed vessel with a square bow and high stern, having the mast in one piece.

jun-ket (jung'ket), *n.* a preparation of curds and cream; a variety of sweetmeat; excursion; picnic: *v.i.* to participate in an excursion or picnic.

jun-ta (jun'tă), *n.* a legislative assembly or council.

jun-to ('tō), *n.* [*pl.* juntos ('tōz)], a secret council of state: faction; cabal.

ju-pon (jōō'pon), *n.* a petticoat Also jupe.

ju-rid-ic-al (-rid'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to law, judicial proceedings, or jurisprudence.

ju-ris-con-sult (-ris-kon'sult), *n* a jurist.

ju-ris-dic-tion (-dik'shun), *n.* legal authority; extent of power; district over which any authority extends.

ju-ris-pru-dence (-prōō'dens), *n.* legal science; system of laws of a country.

ju-rist ('rist), *n.* one skilled in legal science.

ju-ror ('rẽr), *n.* a juryman.

ju-ry ('ri), *n.* a body of men, usually twelve, selected according to law and sworn to inquire into or decide on the evidence before them; a committee of experts selected to award prizes, to adjudge the value of land, &c.

ju-ry-mast (-măst), *n.* a temporary mast.

jus (jus), *n.* a right that may be legally enforced. [L.]

just (just), *adj.* conformable to divine or human laws; upright; impartial; faithful; exact; regular; fair: *adv.* exactly; barely; nearly; almost; perfectly.

just, same as joust.

jus-tice (jus'tis), *n.* the quality of being just; rectitude in dealing with others; impartiality; a judge or magistrate.

Syn. equity, right. Justice is right as established by law; equity according to the circumstances of each particular case.

Ant. (see injustice).

jus-tic-i-a-ry (-tish'i-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* justiciaries (-riz)], a judge.

jus-ti-fi-a-ble ('ti-fī-ā-bl), *adj.* defensible.

jus-ti-fi-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be justifiable.

jus-ti-fi-ca-tion (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of justifying; vindication or defense; the act of acceptance of a man by God as justified by the merits of Jesus Christ.

jus-ti-fy ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* justified, *p.pr.* justifying], to show or prove to be just or right; vindicate; pardon; accept and treat as just on the ground of faith and repentance: *v.i.* to conform to each other by proper spacing, as lines of type.

jut (jut), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* jutted, *p.pr.* jutting], to project beyond the main body.

jute (jōōt), *n.* the fiber of an East Indian plant used for ropes, bagging, mats, &c.

ju-ve-nes-cence (jōō-ve-nes'ens), *n.* a growing young.

ju-ve-nes-cent ('ent), *adj.* becoming young.

ju-ve-nile ('ve-nil), *adj.* youthful; characteristic of, or suitable to, youth: *n.* a young person.

ju-ve-nil-i-ty (-nil'i-ti), *n.* youthfulness.

juxta, a *prefix* meaning *near*, as *juxta*position.

—K—

Ka-a-ba (kä'ä-bä), *n.* the shrine at Mecca towards which all Mohammedans turn when praying.

Kaf-fir (kaf'ēr), *n.* any member of one of the Bantu tribes of South Africa; the Kaffir language; one of a non-Mohammedan race of Northern Afghanistan; an infidel. Also Kafir, Kaffre, Caffre.

kaf-tan (kaf'tan), *n.* a kind of vest worn in Oriental countries. Also caftan.

kag-o (kag'ō), *n.* a Japanese palanquin.

kaiak, see kayak.

kai-ser (kī'zēr), *n.* the title of the emperors of Germany and Austria.

ka-ki (kä'kē), *n.* the Japanese date-plum.

kale (kāl), *n.* a cabbage with open curled leaves; sea-kale. Also kail.

ka-lei-do-scope (kā-lī'do-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument which by an arrangement of mirrors causes objects viewed through it to appear in a variety of symmetrical and beautiful patterns.

kal-en-dar, **kal-ends,** see calendar, &c.

ka-li (kä'lē), *n.* a species of glasswort, the ashes of which are used in glass manufacture; caustic potash; a Persian carpet.

ka-lif, same as caliph.

Kal-mi-a (kal'mi-ā), *n.* a genus of North American evergreen plants with showy flowers, belonging to the heath family.

Kal-muck (kal'muk), *adj.* pertaining to the Western Mongols, or to their language.

kal-muck, *n.* a rough hairy kind of cloth.

ka-mi (kä'mi), *n.* a Japanese title equivalent to English *Lord.*

ka-mis (-mēs'), *n.* a long shirt worn by Mohammedans.

Ka-na-ka (kä-nä'kä), *n.* a Hawaiian Islander.

kan-ga-roo (kang-gä-rōō'), *n.* a herbivorous marsupial mammal peculiar to Australia, having short fore legs and long powerful hind legs, with which it leaps.

ka-o-lin (kā'ō-lin), *n.* china or porcelain clay.

kar-at, same as carat.

karyo, a *prefix* meaning *nucleus,* occurring in various scientific words.

kat-a-ka-na (kat-ä-kä'nä), *n.* the square style of writing of the Japanese.

ka-yak (kā'yak), *n.* an Eskimo sealskin canoe. Also kaiak, kajak.

kea (kē'ä), *n.* a New Zealand parrot, which feeds on carrion and attacks sheep.

keck-le (kek'l), *v.t.* to preserve (a rope, &c.), from chafing by a covering of canvas, &c.

kedge (kej), *n.* a light anchor used in warping: *v.t.* to warp.

keel (kēl), *n.* the chief and lowest timber of a vessel extending from stem to stern and supporting the whole frame; hence a ship; a broad, flat vessel used on the Maine coast; the lowest petals of the corolla of a papilionaceous flower: *v.t.* to furnish with a keel: *v.i.* turn up the keel; give up.

keel-boat ('bōt), *n.* a large covered freight boat.

keel-haul ('hawl), *v.t.* to drag under water beneath the bottom of a ship from one side to the other: formerly a naval punishment; to reprimand sternly.

keel-son ('sun), *n.* a beam or timber laid on the middle of the floor timbers over the keel of a vessel to strengthen it. Kelson.

keen (kēn), *adj.* sharp; eager; piercing; bitter; acute: *n.* a shrill bitter wail. [Irish]

keep (kēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kept, *p.pr.* keeping], to have the care of; guard; preserve; maintain; do; observe; fulfil; supply with the necessaries of life; detain; confine: *v.i.* to remain in any state or condition: *n.* subsistence; the stronghold or donjon of a mediæval castle.

Syn. preserve, save.

Ant. (see abandon).

keep-ing ('ing), *n.* care; custody; charge; subsistence; harmony; congruity.

keep-sake ('sāk), *n.* something kept as a souvenir of the giver.

keeve (kēv), *n.* a large vat or tub.

keg (keg), *n.* a small barrel.

kelp (kelp), *n.* the calcined ashes of sea-weeds, from which iodine is obtained; a large coarse sea-weed or wrack.

kel-pie (kel'pi), *n.* a malevolent water-sprite, supposed to take the form of a horse.

Kelt, same as Celt.

kemp (kemp), *n.* coarse rough hair or wool; refuse of fur.

ken (ken), *n.* view; knowledge: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kenned, *p.pr.* kenning], to know; descry. [Scotch]

ken-dal ('dal), *n.* a coarse green cloth.

ken-nel ('el), *n.* a house for a dog or pack of hounds; lair of a fox; street gutter; vile lodging: *v.t.* to confine in a kennel: *v.i.* to live in a kennel.

ke-no (kē'nō), *n.* a game of chance played with numbered balls and cards.

ker-a-tin (kēr'a-tin), *n.* the principal constituent of hair, nails, and horn.

ker-chief ('chif), *n.* a square of fine linen worn by women on the head.

ke-rite (kē'rit), *n.* an insulating material made of vulcanized rubber.

ker-mes (kēr'mēz), *n.* the dried bodies of a cochineal in-

sect (*Coccus ilicis*), furnishing a scarlet dye; a Mediterranean oak infested by the kermes insect.

ker-mess ('mes), *n.* a festival or fair.

kern (kẽrn), *n.* the overhanging part of a type.

ker-nel ('el), *n.* a grain or seed; the edible substance of a nut or fruit stone; essence.

ker-o-sene ('o-sēn), *n.* refined petroleum.

Ker-ry ('i), *n.* an Irish breed of cattle.

ker-sey ('si), *n.* a coarse smooth-faced cloth.

ker-sey-mere (-mẽr), *n.* cassimere.

kes-trel (kes'trel), *n.* a kind of hawk.

ketch (kech), *n.* a stoutly-built, two-masted, fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

ketch-up ('up), *n.* a sauce prepared from tomatoes, mushrooms, &c. Also catsup and catchup.

ket-tle (ket'l), *n.* a metallic vessel for boiling liquids.

ket-tle-drum ('drum), *n.* a hemispherical copper drum; afternoon tea party.

key (kē), *n.* a portable metal instrument for operating a lock; an instrument by which something is turned, secured, or operated upon; clef; solution; literal translation; a low, small West India island.

key-note ('nōt), *n.* the fundamental note; ruling principle.

key-stone ('stōn), *n.* central stone of an arch.

kha-ki (kä'ki), *n.* a light drab-colored cloth, much used for uniforms.

khan (kän), *n.* an Asiatic prince, chief, or governor; a caravanserai.

khan-ate ('āt), *n.* the jurisdiction of a khan.

khed-ive (ked-ēv'), *n.* the official title of the Viceroy of Egypt.

kick (kik), *n.* a blow with the foot; a recoil: *v.t.* to strike with the foot: *v.i.* recoil; resist.

kick-shaw ('shaw), *n.* something fanciful or out of the way; a delicacy.

kid (kid), *n.* the young of the goat, or its soft skin used for gloves, &c.; a child; a small wooden tub: *adj.* made of kid: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* kidded, *p.pr.* kidding], to bring forth a kid: *v.t.* to furnish or cover with kid; humbug.

kid-dle (kid'l), *n.* a wicker fish-weir.

kid-nap ('nap), *v.t.* to get forcible and illegal possession of (human beings, especially children).

kid-ney ('ni), *n.* [*pl.* kidneys ('niz)], one of two oblong flattened organs which separate the urine from the blood; anything resembling a kidney; sort or kind.

kil-am-pere (kil-am-pẽr'), *n.* 1,000 amperes. [Fr.]

kil-erg (kil'ẽrg), *n.* a unit of energy = 1,000 ergs. [Fr.]

kill (kil), *v.t.* to deprive of life; destroy; slay.

Syn. assassinate, murder, slay.

kiln (kil), *n.* a furnace, oven, or pile for burning, drying, or hardening.

kil-o-gramme ('o-gram), *n.* 1,000 grammes = 2.2046 lbs. [Fr.]

kil-o-li-ter (-lē'tr), *n.* 1,000 liters = 220 imperial gals. (about). [Fr.]

kil-o-me-ter (-mē'tr), *n.* 1,000 meters = 3,280.8 feet. [Fr.]

kilt (kilt), *n.* a short petticoat or philibeg of the Scottish Highlanders: *v.t.* to form into broad, flat plaits; tuck up. [Scotch.]

ki-mo-no (ki-mō'nō), *n.* the loose outer robe of the Japanese.

kin (kin), *n.* consanguinity; relationship; kindred; a Chinese lute.

kind (kīnd), *adj.* benevolent; indulgent; affectionate; sympathetic: *n.* genus or species; quality; variety; sort.

kin-der-gar-ten (kin'dẽr-gär-ten), *n.* a school for young children in which they are taught by diverting object lessons, &c.

kin-dle (kind'l), *v.t.* to set fire to; inflame.

kind-li-ness (kīnd'li-nes), *n.* kindly disposition.

kind-ly ('li), *adj.* benevolent; sympathetic; beneficial; natural: *adv.* in a kindly manner.

kind-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being kind; a kind act.

kin-dred (kin'dred), *adj.* of like nature or character; cognate: *n.* relationship by birth or marriage; consanguinity.

kin-e-mat-ics (kin-e-mat'iks), *n.* the science of pure motion.

kin-es-the-si-a (kin-es-thē'si-ȧ), *n.* the muscular sense.

ki-net-ic (ki-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or imparting, motion; active: *n.pl.* that branch of dynamics which treats of the action of forces in causing or influencing motion.

ki-ne-to-graph (-nē'to-grȧf), *n.* an apparatus for taking photographs of moving objects and afterwards reproducing them on a screen, as if in actual motion.

ki-net-o-phone (-fōn), *n.* an instrument which combines sight and sound in motion pictures.

ki-net-o-scope (-skōp), *n.* an instrument for the production of moving pictures.

king (king), *n.* a male sovereign or ruler; a piece or card representing a king in a game; one who is specially distinguished in the same class or kind.

king-dom ('dum), *n.* the territory ruled by a king or queen; royal authority; sphere of influence; primary division.

king-fish-er (-ēr), *n.* a fish-eating bird with bright blue and green or slate-blue and white plumage.

king-ly (king'li), *adj.* pertaining to, or worthy of, a king.

king-wood ('wood), *n.* a hard violet-tinted wood imported from Brazil: used in turnery and cabinet-making.

kink (kingk), *n.* a twist in a rope or thread when doubled; whim: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to form kinks.

kin-ka-jou (king'kȧ-jōō), *n.* a South American carnivorous mammal with a long prehensile tail.

kin-ni-ki-nic (kin-i-ki-nik'), *n.* a kind of tobacco smoked by the American Indians, made of the leaves of the sumac, willow, &c.

kins-folk (kinz'fōk), *n.* relatives.

ki-osk (ki-osk'), *n.* a Turkish open pavilion or summer house.

kip (kip), *n.* the untanned skin of a calf or small cattle.

kip-per ('ẽr), *n.* a salmon after spawning; a salmon, herring, &c., cut open, salted, and smoke-dried: *v.t.* to cure, as a salmon.

kirk (kẽrk), *n.* a church; the Church of Scotland (with *the*). [Scotch.]

kir-mes, same as kermes.

kir-tle (kẽr'tl), *n.* an upper garment; petticoat: *v.t.* to array in a kirtle.

kis-met (kis'met), *n.* fate; destiny.

kiss (kis), *n.* a salute or caress with the lips; a slight touch: *v.t.* to salute with the lips; touch slightly: *v.i.* to caress mutually with the lips.

kist (kist), *n.* a chest or box.

kit (kit), *n.* a small wooden tub; a small violin; traveling necessaries, outfit, &c.; set; a large bottle; a family or brood.

kitch-en (kich'en), *n.* a room set apart for cooking; ship's galley: *adj.* pertaining to the kitchen.

kitch-en-er (-ẽr), *n.* a cooking range.

kitch-en-ette (-et), *n.* a small kitchen.

kite (kīt), *n.* a rapacious bird of prey; a light frame of wood covered with paper or linen for flying in the air; a light lofty sail; an accommodation bill.

kith (kith), *n.* acquaintance.

kit-ten (kit'n), *n.* a young cat.

kit-ti-wake ('i-wāk), *n.* a gull.

Ki-wa-nis (ki-wä'nis), *n.* an organization of business and professional men, founded in 1915.

ki-wi (kē'wi), *n.* a New Zealand bird with a long bill.

klep-to-ma-ni-a (klep - to - mā'-ni-ā), *n.* a form of insanity manifesting itself in an irresistible propensity to steal.

klep-to-ma-ni-ac ('ni-ak), *n.* one who is under the influence of kleptomania.

knack (nak), *n.* adroitness; dexterity.

knap-sack (nap'sak), *n.* a leather or cloth traveling case carried on the back.

knap-weed ('wēd), *n.* a purple-flowered plant; bachelor's button.

knave (nāv), *n.* a dishonest or deceitful person; a court-card with the figure of a soldier or servant.

knav-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* knaveries (-iz)], dishonesty; fraud; deceit.

knav-ish ('ish), *adj.* dishonest; mischievous.

knead (nēd), *v.t.* to work into a mass, as dough; operate upon in massage; mold.

knee (nē), *n.* the articulation of the leg and thigh bones; anything resembling a knee: *v.t.* to connect or strengthen with knees.

knee-breeches ('brich-ez), *n.pl.* breeches reaching just below the knee.

knee-cap ('kap), *n.* a flattened oval bone on the forepart of the knee-joint; patella. Also knee-pan.

kneel (nēl), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knelt, *p.pr.* kneeling], to bend, or fall upon, the knees.

knell (nel), *n.* the sound of a bell when struck, especially a funeral bell; an ill omen: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound or toll, as a funeral bell.

knick-er-bock-ers (nik'ēr-bok-ērz), *n.pl.* wide breeches gathered in below the knee.

knick-knack ('nak), *n.* a little ornamental trifle; kickshaw.

knife (nīf), *n.* [*pl.* knives (nīvz)], a cutting instrument with a sharp-edged blade set in a handle: *v.t.* to stab with a knife.

knight (nīt), *n.* one who holds non-hereditary rank next below a baronet, entitling him to the prefix *Sir;* in mediæval times, one of gentle birth, who, after serving as an esquire, was admitted by certain ceremonies to military rank; a champion; lover; one of the pieces in chess: *v.t.* to confer the honor of knighthood upon.

knight-age ('ej), *n.* knights collectively.

knight-er-rant (-er'ânt), *n.* [*pl.* knights - errant], in the Middle Ages, a knight who went in quest of adventure, to show his prowess, chivalry, &c.

knight-er-ran-try (-tri), *n.* the practices or customs of knights-errant.

knight-hood ('hood), *n.* the character, rank, or dignity, of a knight.

knit (nit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knitted, *p.pr.* knitting], to tie, unite, or draw together; weave together by needles; contract.

knit-ting ('ing), *n.* the work of a knitter; the netted fabric thus woven; union.

knob (nob), *n.* the rounded handle of a door, &c.; round protuberance; knoll.

knob-by ('i), *adj.* full of knobs.

knock (nok), *n.* a blow or stroke with something hard or heavy; rap: *v.t.* to give a blow to; drive or strike against: *v.i.* to strike a blow with something hard or heavy.

knock-kneed ('nēd), *adj.* having the legs bent inward at the knees: hence lame; weak.

knock-out ('out), *n.* a mechanical device for throwing out finished work; a knock-down blow ending a fight.

knoll (nōl), *n.* a rounded hillock; hilltop.

knop (nop), *n.* an architectural ornament of clustered leaves and flowers; a tufted top; a knob or button.

knot (not), *n.* an interweaving or tying of thread or cord, &c.;

anything resembling a knot; entanglement; difficulty; a hard part in a piece of wood; part of a tree where the branches shoot out; a division of a log-line (each 47.42 ft.); a nautical mile = 2,025 yds.; bond of union; group; the red-breasted sand-piper: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* knotted, *p.pr.* knotting], to tie in a knot; unite firmly or closely: *v.i.* form knots or joints; make knots for fringe.

knot-ting ('ing), *n.* a kind of lace work; a paint of red lead, &c., for protecting metal.

knot-ty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* knottier, *superl.* knottiest], full of knots; rugged; difficult.

knout (nout), *n.* a leathern whip formerly used as a punishment in Russia: *v.t.* to punish with the knout.

know (nō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* knew, *p.p.* known, *p.pr.* knowing], to perceive with the mind; understand clearly; have knowledge of; distinguish: *v.i.* to be informed.

know-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* having knowledge; intelligent; shrewd; cunning; stylish.

knowl-edge (nol'ej), *n.* clear perception of a truth or fact; erudition; skill from practice; acquaintance; information.

Syn. erudition, learning, science, cognition.

Ant. (see ignorance).

knuc-kle (nuk'l), *n.* the projecting joint of the fingers; the knee-joint of a calf or pig: *v.i.* to bend the fingers; yield or submit.

knur (nĕr), *n.* a hard knot or protuberance. Also knurl.

ko-a (kō'ä), *n.* a Hawaiian tree of the Acacia genus yielding a valuable timber.

ko-a-la (-la), *n.* an Australian marsupial animal.

ko-bold (kō'bold), *n.* a dwarf goblin or sprite frequenting houses, mines, and caves.

ko-dak ('dak), *n.* a portable camera for taking instantaneous photographs: *v.t.* to take an instantaneous picture of.

koff (kof), *n.* a Dutch fishing-vessel.

kohl (kōl), *n.* powdered antimony, used in the East for imparting luster to the eyes.

kohl-ra-bi ('rä-bi), *n.* a variety of cabbage.

kok-ra-wood (kok'rä-wood), *n.* the wood of an Indian tree.

ko-la (kō'lä), *n.* an African tree whose seeds have stimulating properties; an aerated water.

kon-i-scope (kon'i-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for determining the amount of dust in the air.

koo-doo (kōō'dōō), *n.* the striped antelope of South Africa.

ko-peck, same as copeck.

ko-pi (kō'pi), *n.* an African peasant.

kop-je (kop'yē), *n.* a hillock. [South Africa.]

Ko-ran, see Alcoran.

ko-sher (kō'shĕr), *adj.* bright; lawful; clean; conforming to the requirements of the Talmud.

ko-to (kō'tō), *n.* a Japanese musical instrument, somewhat resembling the zither.

kou-miss (kōō'mis), *n.* a spirituous beverage made by the Tartars from fermented mare's milk. Also kumiss, koomiss.

kow-tow (ko-tou'), *n.* a Chinese form of salutation from an inferior to a superior by touching the ground with the forehead: *v.i.* salute by the kowtow. Also kotow.

kraal (krawl), *n.* an African village consisting of a group of huts surrounded by a palisade; a single hut; a sheepfold, or cattle-pen.

kra-ken (krä'ken), *n.* a fabulous sea-monster supposed to dwell in the coastal waters of Norway.

kran (krän), *n.* a silver coin current in Persia.

krem-lin (krem'lin), *n.* a Russian citadel, especially that of Moscow.

kreut-zer (kroit'sĕr), *n.* an Austrian copper coin = ½ of a cent; formerly a German coin = 2-3 of a cent.

kro-ne (krō'nā), *n.* [*pl.* kroner ('nēr)], the gold coins current in Denmark, Austria and Norway.

kryp-ton (krip'ton), *n.* a gaseous chemical element, recently discovered and forming a very minute constituent of the atmosphere.

Ku-Klux (kū'kluks), *n.* a secret society in the Southern United States after the civil war, to overawe the negroes; the modern Ku-Klux Clan, a society claiming to be anti-alien, anti-Jewish, and anti-Catholic, founded in 1915.

küm-mel (kem'el), *n.* a German and Russian liqueur, flavored with caraway seeds.

kum-quat (kŭm'kwŏt), *n.* a Chinese citrous fruit, grown chiefly in Florida and California, used in making preserves, confectionery and salads. Also cumquot.

kutch (kuch), *n.* the packet of vellum leaves in which gold is placed to be beaten.

ky-an-ize (kī'ăn-īz), *v.t.* to impregnate (wood) for preservation with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

ky-mo-graph (-mō'grăf), *n.* an apparatus for determining the pressure of blood.

kyr-i-o-log-ic (kir-i-o-loj'ik), *adj.* serving to denote objects by signs or conventional characters.

—L—

la (lä), *n.* the sixth note of the scale. [Mus.]

laa-ger (lä'gĕr), *n.* an extemporized camp for defense, formed with wagons, &c.: *v.t.* to protect by a laager. [South Africa.]

lab-e-fac-tion (lab'e-fak-shun), *n.* the act of making weak; decay; downfall.

la-bel (lā'bel), *n.* a small slip of paper, &c., attached to anything to indicate its destination, ownership, &c.; codicil; a projecting molding: *v.t.* to mark with, or affix, a label; classify.

la-bel-lum (lā-bel'um), *n.* the lip or lower petal of an orchid.

la-bi-al (lā'bi-ăl), *adj.* formed by the lips: *n.* a letter representing a sound so formed.

la-bi-ate ('bi-āt), *adj.* lipped.

la-bi-o-den-tal (-o-den'tăl), *adj.* vocalized by the lips and teeth.

la-bi-o-na-sal (-nā'zăl), *adj.* vocalized by the lips and nose.

la-bi-um ('bi-um), *n.* [*pl.* labia (-ă)], a lip or lip-like organ.

la-bor ('bĕr), *n.* toil or exertion, physical or mental; effort; difficulty; pain; parturition: *v.t.* to cause to toil; fabricate: *v.i.* to exert muscular strength; use mental efforts; be hard pressed; take pains; move slowly; pitch and roll heavily; suffer the pains of childbirth.

Syn. toil, work, effort, drudgery.

Ant. (see idleness).

lab-or-a-to-ry (lab'or-ă-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* laboratories (-riz)], a place where scientific experiments and operations are carried on.

la-bo-ri-ous (lă-bō'ri-us), *adj.* difficult; toilsome.

lab-ra-dor-ite (lab'ră-dôr-īt), *n.* a feldspar displaying an iridescent play of colors.

la-brum (lā'brum), *n.* [*pl.* labra ('bra)], the lip-like shield of an insect's mouth.

la-brus (lā'brus), *adj.* thick lipped.

la-bur-num (lă-bĕr'num), *n.* an ornamental tree with pendent yellow flowers.

lab-y-rinth (lab'i-rinth), *n.* a series of intricate winding passages: from the structure made in Crete by Dædalus; a maze; inexplicable difficulty; the winding

cavities of the internal ear; a series of troughs through which ore slime is passed and the metallic particles deposited.

lac (lak), *n.* a resinous substance formed on certain trees by an insect (*Carteria lacca*); the inspissated sap of various trees; the sum of 100,000 rupees = $50,000 (about); a great number.

lace (lās), *n.* an ornamental fabric of fine linen, cotton thread, gold or silver, &c., curiously woven; a cord used for binding or fastening: *v.t.* to fasten with a lace; adorn with lace; beat.

lac-er-ate (las'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to rend; wound.

lac-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of rending; a harrowing of the feelings; a rent.

lach-es (lash'ez), *n.* neglect to do a thing at the proper time; remissness.

lach-ry-mal (lak'ri-mâl), *adj.* pertaining to tears.

lach-ry-mose ('ri-mōs), *adj.* tearful; sad.

lack (lak), *v.t.* to be destitute of: *v.i.* to be in need; to be deficient; come short: *n.* want; failure.

Syn. need, deficiency, scarcity, insufficiency.

Ant. (see plenty).

lack-a-dai-si-cal (-â-dā'zi-kâl), *adj.* affectedly pensive or sentimental.

lack-a-day (-dā), *interj.* an exclamation expressing grief or regret.

lack-ey ('i), *n.* a menial attendant; footman: *v.t.* to wait upon, as a lackey: *v.i.* act servilely.

la-con-ic (la-kon'ik), *adj.* expressing much in few words. Also laconical.

la-con-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* briefly.

lac-quer (lak'ēr), *n.* a varnish consisting of shellac dissolved in alcohol and variously colored: *v.t.* to varnish with lacquer.

la-crosse (lā-krōs'), *n.* a Canadian game resembling football, but played with a netted bat (*crosse*).

lact, a *prefix* meaning *milk, as lactic,* *adj.* pertaining to milk. Also lacti, lacto.

lac-ta-rine (lak'tâ-rin), *n.* a preparation of casein or milk curds: used extensively in calico printing.

lac-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* secretion of milk; the act or period of suckling.

lac-te-al ('tē-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, milk; conveying chyle: *n.pl.* the lymphatic vessels which convey chyle from the intestines to the thoracic-duct.

lac-tic, see under lact.

lac-tic ac-id ('tik as'id), *n.* a bitter acid contained in sour milk.

lac-tom-e-ter (-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the specific gravity of milk.

la-cu-na (lā-kū'nâ), *n.* [*pl.* lacunæ ('nē)], a blank space; hiatus; small pit or hollow.

la-cus-trine (-kus'trin), *adj.* pertaining to a lake.

lad (lad), *n.* a boy or youth; comrade.

lad-der ('ēr), *n.* a framework consisting of two parallel side pieces connected by bars, &c., forming steps at suitable distances; anything by which one climbs or ascends.

lad-die ('i), *n.* a lad. [Scotch]

lade (lād), *v.t.* [*p.t.* laded, *p.p.* laded, laden, *p.pr.* lading], to load; burden; heave or throw out.

lad-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of loading; freight.

la-dle (lā'dl), *n.* a deep spoon for serving out liquids: *v.t.* to dip up with a ladle.

la-drone (la-drōn'), *n.* a robber; bandit; guerrilla.

la-dy (lā'di), *n.* [*pl.* ladies ('diz)], a well-bred woman; the title of the wife of a knight or a superior in rank to him; the daughter of a duke, marquis, or earl; mistress of a house.

la-dy-bird (-bērd), *n.* a red coleopterous insect marked with black spots.

la-dy-ship (-ship), *n.* the rank or title of a lady (with *her* or *your*). [Eng.]

lag (lag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lagged, *p.pr.* lagging], to move slowly; loiter; stay behind: *v.t.* (slang), cause to be arrested: *adj.* long delayed; last: *n.* retardation of mechanical movement.

la-ger beer (lä'gĕr bĕr), *n.* a German beer suitable for storing.

lag-gard (lag'ĕrd), *n.* a slow person; loiterer: *adj.* backward; slow.

lag-ging ('ing), *n.* slow motion; retardation; strips of wood for various purposes.

la-goon (la-gōōn'), *n.* a shallow lake formed at the mouth of a river or near the sea; marsh or fen.

la-ic (lā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the laity.

laid (lād), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of lay; marked with fine parallel ribbed lines: said of paper.

lain, *p.p.* of lie.

lair (lār), *n.* the covert of a wild beast.

lais-ser faire (lā'sā fār), *n.* the principle of let alone in economics; careless neglect. [Fr.]

la-i-ty (lā'i-ti), *n.* the people, as distinguished from the clergy.

lake (lāk), *n.* a large body of water surrounded by land; a pigment.

la-ma (lä'mä), *n.* a Tibetan Buddhist priest, monk, or nun.

La-ma-ism (lä'mä-izm), *n.* the Buddhistic religious system of Tibet and Mongolia.

la-ma-se-ry (-se-ri), *n.* a Buddhist monastery under a lama.

lamb (lam), *n.* the young of a sheep; one who is gentle or innocent; an inexperienced speculator: *v.i.* to bring forth lambs.

lam-bent ('bent), *adj.* playing about; flickering; touching lightly.

lamb-kin ('kin), *n.* a little lamb.

lam-bre-quin (lam'bre-kin), *n.* a festooned drapery, hanging from the upper part of a window, doorway, &c.

lamb-skin ('skin), *n.* the skin of a lamb dressed with the fleece on and frequently colored.

lambs-wool ('zwool), *n.* the wool of lambs; a beverage composed of ale, with nutmeg, sugar, and the pulp of roasted apples.

lame (lām), *adj.* crippled or disabled in the limbs; not sound or efficient: *v.t.* to cripple or disable.

la-mel-la (la-mel'ä), *n.* [*pl.* lamellæ ('ē)], a thin scale or plate.

la-mel-lar (lam'e-lär), *adj.* composed of lamellæ.

lamelli, a *prefix* meaning *a plate* or *scale*, found in various scientific words, as *lamelli*form: *adj.* scale-like.

lame-ly (lām'li), *adv.* in a lame manner.

lame-ness ('nes), *n.* state of being lame.

la-ment (la-ment'), *v.t.* to mourn for: *v.i.* to express sorrow: *n.* an expression of sorrow; lamentation.

Syn. mourn, grieve, weep.
Ant. (see rejoice).

lam-en-ta-ble (lam'en-tä-bl), *adj.* to be lamented; mournful; pitiable.

lam-en-ta-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a lamentable manner.

lam-en-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* grief audibly expressed; outcry.

lam-i-na (lam'i-nä), *n.* [*pl.* laminæ (-nē)], a thin plate or scale; a coat or layer lying over another; blade of a leaf or petal.

lam-i-nar ('i-när), *adj.* composed of thin plates. Also laminary.

lam-i-nate ('i-nāt), *adj.* composed of, or arranged in, laminæ.

lam-i-na-tion (-i-nā'shun), *n.* divisibility or division into thin plates.

lam-mer-gei-er (lam'ĕr-gī-ĕr), *n.* the great bearded vulture of Europe and Asia.

lamp (lamp), *n.* a vessel for burning oil, &c., with a wick; any device for producing artificial light.

lamp-black ('blak), *n.* finely divided charcoal or soot: *v.t.* to apply lampblack to.

lam-poon (lam-pōōn'), *n.* personal written satire designed to bring the subject of it into contempt: *v.t.* to satirize by a lampoon.

lam-prey ('pri), *n.* an eel-like fish.

la-nate (lā'nāt), *adj.* woolly.

lance (lâns), *n.* a long shaft of wood with a spear head; a thrust with a lancet: *v.t.* to pierce with a lance; cut open with a lancet.

lance-let ('let), *n.* the amphioxus.

lan-ce-o-late (lan'sē-o-lāt), *adj.* tapering to a point at either end, as certain leaves.

lan-cer (lân'sēr), *n.* a cavalry soldier armed with a lance: *pl.* a kind of quadrille.

lan-cet ('set), *n.* a surgeon's knife; a lancet-shaped or pointed window.

lance-wood ('wood), *n.* a tough elastic wood used in coach-building, &c.

lan-ci-form ('si-fôrm), *adj.* lance-shaped.

land (land), *n.* the solid portion of the surface of the globe; the earth; a country or district; real estate: *v.t.* to set on shore; capture and bring on shore; win: *v.i.* to come or go on shore; disembark.

lan-dau ('dō), *n.* a kind of carriage.

land-fall ('fawl), *n.* property in land transferred by the death of its owner; a landslide.

land-grab-ber (land'grab-ēr), *n.* one who gets possession of public land by means of fraud; in Ireland, one who buys or occupies land from which another has been evicted.

land-lord ('lôrd), *n.* one who has tenants holding under him; the keeper of a hotel or inn. *Fem.* landlady.

land-lord-ism (-izm), *n.* the action of landlords collectively, especially with respect to their landed interests.

land-lub-ber ('lub-ēr), *n.* a sailor's term for landsmen.

land-scape ('skāp), *n.* the general aspect of a country, or a picture representing it.

Lands-thing (länz'ting), *n.* the Upper House of the Danish Parliament (Rigsdag).

land-sturm (länt'stürm), *n.* the last reserve of the German army, only called out in time of war.

land-tag ('täkh), *n.* the Parliament of one of the states comprising the German Empire.

land-wehr (länt'vār), *n.* the reserve or militia of the German army.

lane (lān), *n.* a narrow path, as between hedges, walls, &c.; narrow street.

lan-guage (lang'gwej), *n.* human speech; the speech of one nation or race as distinguished from that of another; style or expression peculiar to an individual.
Syn. dialect, idiom, speech, tongue.

lan-guid ('gwid), *adj.* wanting energy; weak.

lan-guish ('gwish), *v.i.* to become weak or spiritless; pine away; look with tenderness or wistfulness.

lank (langk), *adj.* lean; slender.

lank-y ('i), *adj.* tall and thin.

lans-que-net (lans'ke-net), *n.* a foot soldier in former French and German armies; a card game.

lan-tern (lan'tērn), *n.* a transparent case for holding or carrying a light; the light-room of a light-house; a small tower on the roof of a building to admit light and air.

lan-tern-jawed (-jawd), *adj.* having a long thin face.

lan-tha-num (lan'thā-num), *n.* a rare metallic element. Also lanthanium.

lan-yard ('yärd), *n.* a piece of rope, cord, &c., for seizing or fastening the tackle of a ship. Also laniard.

lap (lap), *n.* the loose part of a garment which may be doubled at pleasure; part of the body or clothes from the waist to the knees of a person seated; a name for various pieces of mechanism; one length of a course which has to be passed over more than once in a race; the act of lapping; *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lapped, *p.pr.* lapping], to bend and spread over; lick up; *v.i.* to lie partially on something else.

lap-dog ('dog), *n.* a small pet dog.

la-pel (la-pel'), *n.* part of a coat which laps over.

lapid, a *prefix* meaning *stone.*

lap-i-da-ry (lap'i-da-ri), *n.* [*pl.* lapidaries (-riz)], an artificer who cuts and sets precious stones; a connoisseur or dealer in gems.

la-pis laz-u-li (lā'pis laz'ū-lī), *n.* a rich blue stone from which ultramarine was originally obtained.

Lapp (lap), *n.* a Laplander; the language of the Lapps.

lap-pet ('et), *n.* a little loose flap.

lap-sa-ble (laps'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of lapsing.

lapse (laps), *v.i.* to glide or slip slowly away; fall by degrees; commit a slight fault or fail in duty; pass to another proprietor by negligence or death; slide or fall anew into sin; *n.* a gliding or passing away slowly; slight fault or mistake; omission to present to a benefice within a certain time.

lap-sus ('sus), *n.* a slip or mistake.

lap-wing (lap'wing), *n.* a plover-like bird.

lar-board (lär'bōrd), *n.* the term used formerly for the *port* or left-hand side of a ship.

lar-ce-nous ('se-nus), *adj.* thievish.

lar-ce-ny ('se-ni), *n.* theft.

larch (lärch), *n.* a coniferous tree.

lard (lärd), *n.* the fat of swine melted down: *v.t.* to cover with lard; insert strips of bacon in before roasting: hence to mix.

lar-da-ceous (lär-dā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, lard. Also lardy.

lar-es (lār'ez), *n.* the household gods of the Roman people.

lar-der (lär'dēr), *n.* a pantry; household provisions.

large (lärj), *adj.* great in size; bulky; wide; extensive; comprehensive; before the wind: said of a vessel.
Syn. big, broad, huge, ample.
Ant. (see small).

large-ly ('li), *adv.* to a large extent; boastfully.

large-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being large.

lar-gess ('jes), *n.* a gift or bounty.

lar-i-at (lar'i-at), *n.* a rope or lasso, especially of horsehair.

lark (lärk), *n.* a noted song-bird of the genus *Alauda;* a frolic.

lark-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* catching larks; indulging in a frolic.

lark-spur ('spēr), *n.* a plant with showy blue spurred flowers.

lar-mi-er (lär'mi-ēr), *n.* a corona or dripstone.

lar-ri-kin ('ri-kin), *n.* in Australia, a rough; a disorderly person. Also larakin.

lar-rup (lar'up), *v.t.* to beat or flog.

lar-va (lär'vă), *n.* [*pl.* larvæ ('vē)], an insect in the first stage of its metamorphosis after leaving the egg.

lar-val ('văl), *adj.* pertaining to a larva.

lar-vip-a-rous (-vip'ă-rus), *adj.* producing young in the state of larvæ.

lar-yn-ge-al (lar-in'jē-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, the larynx.

lar-yn-gi-tis (-jī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the larynx.

lar-yn-go, a *prefix* meaning *larynx,* as *laryngo*scope, an instrument furnished with mirrors for inspecting the larynx.

lar-yn-got-o-my (-got'o-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of cutting into the windpipe.

lar-ynx ('ingks), *n.* the upper part of the trachea or windpipe.

las-car (las'kär, las-kär'), *n.* an East Indian sailor employed on a European vessel.

las-civ-i-ous (-siv'i-us), *adj.* lustful; wanton; exciting lust.
Syn. loose, unchaste, lecherous.
Ant. (see chaste).

lash (lash), *v.t.* to strike with a sounding blow; whip; scourge with satire; fasten or bind with a cord or rope: *v.i.* to apply the whip; flog: *n.* the thong of a whip; a scourge; stroke with anything pliant; sarcasm or satire.

lash-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who lashes; a weir.

lash-ing ('ing), *n.* a cord, rope, &c., to secure or bind anything; a whipping.

lass (lăs), *n.* a young woman; girl.

las-sie ('i), *n.* a lass. [Scotch]

las-si-tude ('i-tūd), *n.* weariness; languor.

las-so ('ō), *n.* a rope, usually of hide, with a noose, used for catching wild horses and cattle: *v.t.* to catch with a lasso.

last (låst), *adj.* coming after all others in time, place, or order; lowest; utmost; least likely: *adv.* on the last time or occasion; finally: *v.i.* to remain in existence or operation; endure: *n.* a wooden implement for shaping boots and shoes.
Syn. final, latest, ultimate.
Ant. (see first).

last-ing ('ing), *adj.* durable; permanent: *n.* a twilled fabric used for making women's shoes.

last-ly ('li), *adv.* in the last place.

latch (lach), *n.* a door catch: *v.t.* to secure or fasten with a latch.

latch-et ('et), *n.* a shoe string.

late (lāt), *adj.* [*comp.* later, *superl.* latest], coming after the usual time; tardy; long delayed; far in the day or night; recent; recently deceased: *adv.* after delay; recently.

la-teen (lă-tēn'), *n.* a triangular sail used on boats on the Mediterranean, &c.

late-ly ('li), *adv.* not long ago.

la-ten-cy (lā'ten-si), *n.* the state of being latent.

la-tent ('tent), *adj.* concealed; invisible.

lat-er-al (lat'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or acting upon, the side.

latero, a *prefix* meaning *side.*

Lat-er-an ('ĕr-ăn), *n.* the Papal palace, and the church of St. John Lateran at Rome, the cathedral of the Pope.

lath (lăth), *n.* a strip of wood.

lathe (lā*th*), *n.* a machine for turning and polishing articles of wood, metal, &c.

lath-er (la*th*'ĕr), *n.* froth made by moistened soap; profuse sweating: *v.t.* to cover with lather.

Lat-in (lat'in), *adj.* pertaining to, written, or expressed in, Latin; pertaining to Latium, ancient Rome, its inhabitants or language, or the races and languages derived from Rome; Roman; Roman Catholic: *n.* an ancient Roman; the language of ancient Rome and its literature.

Lat-in cross (krôs), *n.* a cross having the lowest limb longer than the two sides and top.

Lat-in-ize ('in-īz), *v.t.* to give Latin terminations, or characteristics, to; translate into Latin.

Lat-in-ism (-izm), *n.* a Latin idiom.

Lat-in-ist (-ist), *n.* a Latin scholar.

La-tin-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* purity of Latin style or idiom.

lat-i-tude ('i-tūd), *n.* distance on the earth's surface as measured by degrees north or south from the equator; breadth; extent; freedom from rules; laxity; range or scope.

lat-i-tu-di-nal (-tū'di-nāl), *adj.* pertaining to latitude; in the direction of latitude.

lat-i-tu-di-na-ri-an (-di-nā'ri-ăn), *adj.* wide in range or scope; tolerant in speculative religious opinions: *n.* one who holds latitudinarian views.

la-trine (lă'trēn, or trin), *n.* a water closet, especially in hospitals, &c.

lat-ten (lat'en), *n.* metal in thin sheets.

lat-ter ('ĕr), *adj.* the second of two things previously mentioned; recent; modern.

lat-tice ('is), *n.* crossed open work of metal or wood: *v.t.* to furnish or cross with a lattice.

laud (lawd), *v.t.* to praise highly; extol: *n.* praise; worship or hymn of praise.

laud-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* commendable.

Syn. praiseworthy.
Ant. (see blamable).

laud-a-num ('ă-num), *n.* a preparation of opium.

laud-a-tor ('ă-tĕr), *n.* one who praises.

laud-a-to-ry ('ă-to-ri), *adj.* expressing praise.

laugh (läf), *n.* a convulsive sound caused by merriment: *v.i.* to express merriment, &c., by a laugh; appear gay, pleasant, &c.; jeer (with *at*): *v.t.* to express or utter with laughter.

laugh-ing-gas ('ing-gas), *n.* nitrous oxide.

laugh-ing-stock (-stok), *n.* object of laughter.

laugh-ter ('tĕr), *n.* convulsive merriment.

launch (länch), *v.t.* to move or cause to slide into the water, as a vessel; hurl; dart; send forth: *v.i.* to put to sea; expatiate in language; plunge; enter on a new career: *n.* the act of launching a vessel; plunge; the largest boat of a man-of-war; a large open pleasure-boat usually propelled by steam, gas, or electricity.

laun-der (lawn'dĕr), *v.t.* to wash and iron clothing, &c.; a water trough.

laun-dress (lawn'dres), *n.* a washer-woman.

laun-dry ('dri), *n.* [*pl.* laundries ('driz)], a place where clothes are washed and ironed.

lau-re-ate (law'rē-āt, or et), *adj.* decked or invested with laurel: *n.* one crowned with laurel: poet-laureate.

lau-rel ('rel), *n.* an evergreen shrub; crown or wreath of laurel: hence honor; distinction.

lau-reled ('reld), *adj.* crowned with laurel.

la-va (lă'vă), *n.* molten volcanic matter.

lav-a-to-ry (lav'ă-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* lavatories (-riz)], a place for washing; retiring-room.

lave (lāv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to bathe or wash.

lav-en-der (lav'en-dĕr), *n.* an aromatic plant.

la-ver (lā'vĕr), *n.* a large vessel for washing in, especially the brazen laver of the Jewish tabernacle and temple used by the priests; an edible seaweed.

lav-ish (lav'ish), *adj.* profuse; extravagant: *v.t.* to expend or bestow with profusion; squander; waste.

law (law), *n.* a rule or action established by authority; edict, statute, or custom; act or enactment of a legislative body; jurisprudence; judicial process; rule or axiom of science or art; established principle; the Mosaic code.

Syn. code, edict, statute, decree.

law-ful ('fool), *adj.* agreeable or conformable to law; just.

Syn. legal, legitimate, licit.
Ant. (see illegal).

law-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* legally; justly.

law-less ('les), *adj.* not obedient to or controlled by law; not according to law; ungoverned; unruly.

lawn (lawn), *n.* a plot of grass kept closely mown; fine cambric used for the sleeves of a bishop's gown: hence the office of a bishop.

lawn-ten-nis (ten'is), *n.* an outdoor game played with rackets, balls, and a net.

law-suit ('sūt), *n.* an action at law.

AMERICAN TREE LEAVES, FLOWERS AND FRUITS

1. Black oak. 2. White ash (7 leaflets more common than 5). 3. White oak. 4. White elm. 5. Magnolia. 6. Tulip tree. 7. Sycamore or Buttonwood. 8. White, or Silver maple. 9. Red cedar. 10. Swee; or Red gum.

law-yer ('yēr), *n.* one skilled in legal knowledge; one, especially a solicitor, who practices in the law-courts; a skilled exponent of the Mosaic law.

lax (laks), *adj.* loose; vague; weak.

lax-a-tive ('ă-tiv), *adj.* loosening; purgative.

lax-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being lax. Also laxness.

lay ('lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* laid, *p.pr.* laying], to put or place; spread over; cause to lie down; settle; calm; bring forward; wager; deposit; exercise; set or place secretly; impose; impute: *v.i.* to produce eggs: *n.* relative arrangement; particular business; share of profits; a simple song: *adj.* pertaining to the people, as distinguished from the clergy; non-professional.

lay-er ('ēr), *n.* a stratum, row, or bed, runner of a plant fastened down and covered with earth for propagation.

lay-fig-ure (-fig'ūr), *n.* an artist's jointed model for hanging drapery upon; a mere puppet.

lay-ing ('ing), *n.* a sitting of eggs; the first coat of plaster.

lay-man ('mān), *n.* [*pl.* laymen ('men)], one of the people, as distinguished from a clergyman; a non-professional man.

la-zar (lā'zar), *n.* one who has a loathsome disease; a leper.

laz-a-ret-to (laz-ă-ret'o), *n.* a hospital for persons suffering with infectious diseases; a ship's store-room. Also lazaret.

la-zi-ly (lā'zi-li), *adv.* in a lazy manner.

la-zi-ness (-nes), *n.* indolence; sluggishness.

laz-u-lite (laz'ū-līt), *n.* an azure blue mineral.

la-zy (lā'zi), *adj.* [*comp.* lazier, *superl.* laziest], idle; indolent; slothful.

laz-za-ro-ne (laz-ă-rō'nā), *n.* [*pl.* lazzaroni ('nē)], a Neapolitan loafer who does casual work. [It.]

lea (lē), *n.* a meadow.

leach (lēch), *v.t.* to pass water through (ashes) to form lye.

lead (led), *n.* a soft heavy ductile bluish-grey metal; a plummet for sounding depths at sea; a thin strip of type-metal for separating lines; a stick of graphite; a sheet of lead: *adj.* consisting, wholly or partially, of lead: *v.i.* to furnish with lead.

lead (lēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* led, *p.pr.* leading], to conduct with the hand; guide or conduct; precede; allure; induce; spend or use: *v.i.* to take precedence; act as a leader; play the first card or domino: *n.* guidance; precedence; the right to play first.

Syn. conduct, guide.

Ant. (see follow).

lead-ed (led'ed), *p.adj.* separated by leads; set in, or covered with, lead.

lead-en ('en), *adj.* made of, or colored like lead; heavy; sluggish.

lead-er (lēd'ēr), *n.* one who leads; the chief editorial article of a newspaper; tendon; the foremost horse in a vehicle.

lead-er-ship (-ship), *n.* the office or position of a leader; guidance.

leaf (lēf), *n.* [*pl.* leaves (lēvz)], one of the thin flat parts of a plant; anything thinly beaten; something resembling a leaf; part of a book containing two pages; a valved part of a table, shutter, &c.

leaf-age ('ej), *n.* leaves collectively.

leaf-let ('let), *n.* a small leaf; a tract or folding circular.

leaf-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* leafier, *superl.* leafiest], full of leaves.

league (lēg), *n.* an alliance for mutual interests; confederacy; 3 geographical miles: *v.t.* to combine for mutual interests: *v.i.* to confederate.

lea-guer (lē'gĕr), *n.* a siege; a besieging camp; a member of a league: *v.t.* to besiege; beleaguer.

leak (lēk), *n.* a hole which lets in water: *v.i.* to let water in or out through a hole, &c.

leak-age ('ej), *n.* the state of a vessel that leaks; allowance for loss by leakage.

leal (lēl), *adj.* true-hearted. [Scotch.]

lean (lēn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* leaned, leant, *p.pr.* leaning], to incline or deviate from an upright position: *v.t.* to cause to lean; rest: *adj.* thin; sterile.
Syn. meager, spare.
Ant. (see fat).

lean-to ('tōō), *n.* a building whose rafters rest on another building; penthouse.

leap (lēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* leaped, leapt, *p.pr.* leaping], to pass over by leaping; jump or spring over: *v.i.* to jump; vault: *n.* the act of leaping; jump; spring; the space passed in leaping.

leap year (yēr), *n.* a year of 366 days, when February has 29 days; every year divisible by 4, except those divisible by 100 but not by 400.

learn (lērn), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* learned, learnt, *p.pr.* learning], to acquire knowledge of; fix in the mind: *v.i.* to gain or receive knowledge or skill.

learn-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* erudite; skilled.
Syn. trained, scholarly.
Ant. (see ignorant).

learn-ing ('ing), *n.* skill in literature, languages, or science; knowledge acquired.

lease (lēs), *n.* a written contract for the letting of land or tenements for a specified number of years; period: *v.t.* to let by a written contract; take a lease of.

lease-hold ('hōld), *n.* property held by lease: *adj.* held on lease.

leash (lēsh), *n.* a thong by which a hawk or hound is held; a brace and a half; three; a band by which anything is held: *v.t.* to tie or bind by a leash.

least (lēst), *adj.* smallest in degree, size, value, importance, &c.: *adv.* in the lowest or smallest degree.

leath-er (le*th*'ēr), *n.* the tanned and curried skin of an animal; anything made of, or resembling, leather.

leath-er-back ('bak), *n.* the soft-shelled turtle.

leath-er-ette (-et'), *n.* imitation leather.

leath-ern ('ērn), *adj.* made of, or resembling, leather.

leave (lēv), *n.* permission granted; departure; farewell: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* left, *p.pr.* leaving], to depart from; forsake, abandon; bequeath; desist from; refer for decision: *v.i.* to depart; go away.
Syn. quit, relinquish, liberty, permission, license.
Ant. (see prohibition).

leav-en (lev'n), *v.t.* to produce fermentation in; taint; imbue: *n.* ferment mixed with a body to render it light; any influence working silently and strongly that causes changes in things or opinions.

lech-er (lech'ēr), *n.* a lewd man.

lech-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* lustfulness; lewdness.

lec-tern (lek'tērn), *n.* the reading desk of a church.

lec-tion ('shun), *n.* reading; a portion of the Scriptures to be read in the church service.

lec-tion-a-ry (-ā-ri), *n.* the Roman Catholic service book.

lec-tor ('tēr), *n.* one of the minor orders of the Roman Catholic Church; a reader.

lec-ture ('tūr), *n.* a formal discourse on any subject; reprimand: *v.i.* to deliver a lecture: *v.t.* to reprimand.

ledge (lej), *n.* a shelf; ridge; layer; edge.

ledg-er ('ēr), *n.* the principal account book of a mercantile house.

lee (lē), *n.* the side or quarter towards which the wind blows; calm or sheltered side.

leech (lēch), *n.* an aquatic worm furnished with a sucker, used in medicine for bleeding; formerly the name for a physician: *v.t.* to bleed with leeches.

leek (lēk), *n.* a biennial plant of the onion family with a bulbous root.

leer (lēr), *n.* a sly, sidelong look indicative of malice, triumph, or lasciviousness: *v.i.* to look with a leer.

lees (lēz), *n.pl.* dregs of liquor.

lee-ward (lē'wērd, or lōō'ērd), *n.* in the direction towards which the wind blows: *n.* lee side.

lee-way (lē'wā), *n.* the lateral drift of a vessel to leeward of her course; arrears.

left (left), *adj.* opposite to *right: n.* the side opposite to *right: p.t.* & *p.p.* of leave.

left-hand-ed ('hand-ed), *adj.* using the left hand with greater strength or dexterity than the right; awkward; malicious; irregular.

leg (leg), *n.* one of the limbs by which men and animals walk, especially in man between the knee and the ankle; anything resembling a leg, especially if used as a support; a covering for the leg; the distance run by a vessel on a tack.

leg-a-cy ('ā-si), *n.* [*pl.* legacies (-siz)], a gift by will of money or property; bequest.

le-gal (lē'gāl), *adj.* pertaining to law; permitted or authorized by law; legitimate.

le-gal-ize ('īz), *v.t.* to make lawful; sanction.

le-gal-ism (-izm), *n.* close adherence or conformity to law; the observance of the strict letter of the law rather than its spirit.

le-gal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* conformity to law.

le-gal-ly (-li), *adv.* lawfully.

leg-ate (leg'āt), *n.* a papal ambassador; envoy.

leg-a-tee (-ā-tē'), *n.* a person to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

le-ga-tion (le-gā'shun), *n.* an embassy; ambassador; the official residence of an ambassador.

leg-end (lej'end), *n.* a romantic or non-historical story; myth; fable; inscription, as on a coin, under a picture, &c.

leg-end-a-ry ('end-ā-ri), *adj.* fabulous; mythical.

le-ger (lej'ēr), *adj.* light and fine, as a line; leger lines, lines added to a musical staff.

leg-er-de-main (-ēr-de-mān'), *n.* sleight of hand.

legged (legd or leg'ed), *adj.* having legs.

leg-gings (leg'ingz), *n.pl.* long gaiters.

Leg-horn (leg'hôrn), *n.* a bonnet or hat made of finely plaited Leghorn straw; a variety of domestic fowl.

leg-i-bil-i-ty (lej-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being legible. Also legibleness.

leg-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being read; clear; distinct; apparent.

leg-i-bly ('i-bli), *adv.* clearly; distinctly.

le-gion (lē'jun), *n.* a division of the ancient Roman army; a great number; subclass of animals.

le-gion-a-ry ('jun-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, legions; innumerable: *n.* a soldier of a Roman legion.

leg-is-late (lej'is-lāt), *v.i.* to make or enact a law: *v.t.* to effect by legislation.

leg-is-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of making a law or laws.

leg-is-la-tive ('is-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or enacted by, legislation; having the power to legislate: *n.* the legislature.

leg-is-la-tor (-lā-tēr), *n.* a lawgiver; a member of a legislative assembly.

leg-is-la-ture (-lā-tūr), *n.* that body in a state which is invested with the power of enacting and repealing laws; the legislative body of a state or territory.

le-git-i-ma-cy (le-jit'i-mā-si), *n.* the state of being legitimate; lawfulness of birth.

le-git-i-mate ('i-met, i-māt), *adj.* lawful; born in wedlock; real; logically correct: *v.t.* (-māt), to make, or sanction as, lawful; render legitimate. Also legitimize.

le-git-i-mate-ly (-li), *adv.* in a legitimate manner.

le-git-i-ma-tion (-mā'shun), *n.* the act of making legitimate or lawful.

leg-ume (leg'yum or le'gūm), *n.* a two-valved seed-vessel having its seeds attached to one side only, as a peapod.

le-gu-min (le-gū'min), *n.* vegetable casein.

le-gu-mi-nous (-us), *adj.* belonging to the bean family; yielding legumin.

lei-sure (lē'zhur), *n.* spare time: *adj.* free from business; unoccupied.

lei-sured ('zhurd), *adj.* having leisure.

lei-sure-ly (-li), *adj.* done at leisure; deliberate: *adv.* at leisure.

le-man (lē'man), *n.* a sweetheart; mistress.

lem-ma (lem'ma), *n.* a subject assumed for treatment, as in verse; a proposition assumed to be true.

lem-ming (lem'ing), *n.* a burrowing animal of northern Europe: notable for its great migrating swarms. Also leming.

lem-on (lem'un), *n.* the acid fruit of *Citrus Limonum;* the color of a lemon: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, a lemon.

lem-on-ade (-ād), *n.* a beverage of sweetened or aërated water flavored with lemon.

le-mur (lē'mēr), *n.* a small nocturnal animal allied to the monkeys.

lend (lend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lent, *p.pr.* lending], to grant to another for temporary use; accommodate: *v.i.* to make a loan.

le-ne (lē'nē), *adj.* unaspirated: *n.* an unaspirated consonant.

length (length), *n.* the measure of anything from end to end; extent; duration; reach; forty-two lines of an actor's part.

length-en ('en), *v.t.* to make long or longer: *v.i.* to grow longer.

length-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* at great length.

length-wise ('wīz), *adv.* in the direction of the length.

length-y ('i), *adj.* long and tiresome.

le-ni-en-cy (lē'ni-en-si), *n.* clemency.

le-ni-ent ('ni-ent), *adj.* mild; merciful.

len-i-tive (len'i-tiv), *adj.* assuaging; emollient.

len-i-ty (len'i-ti), *n.* mildness; humanity.

lens (lenz), *n.* a convex, or concave, glass adapted for changing the direction of rays of light and thus magnifying or diminishing the apparent size of objects; the crystalline humor of the eye.

Lent (lent), *n.* a fast of 40 days (excluding Sundays), Ash Wednesday to Easter eve.

Lent-en (lent'en), *adj.* pertaining to Lent.

len-tic-u-lar (len-tik'ū-lar), *adj.* doubly convex.

len-til ('til), *n.* a leguminous plant: *pl.* its orbicular seeds, used for food.

Le-o-nid (lē'o-nid), *n.* one of the meteors that fall in showers during November of certain years, their chief point being in the constellation Leo.

le-o-nine (lē'o-nīn), *adj.* like a lion; powerful; kingly.

leop-ard (lep'ārd), *n.* a large catlike beast of prey, with a beautiful spotted skin.

lep-er ('ēr), *n.* one affected with leprosy.

lep-ro-sy ('ro-si), *n.* [*pl.* leprosies (-siz)], a chronic skin disease characterized by ulcers and white scaly scabs.

lep-rous ('rus), *adj.* infected with leprosy; covered with white scales; unclean.

lepto, a *prefix* meaning *small, slender, delicate,* occurring in various scientific words, as *lepto*cephaly, smallness and narrowness of the skull, as in certain races. Also lept.

Lep-us (lep'us), *n.* a genus of rodents, including the rabbits and hares.

lese-maj-es-ty (lēz-maj'es-ti), *n.* a crime against royalty or the sovereign power; treason.

le-sion (lē'zhun), *n.* injury; morbid change in a function or organism.

less (les), *adj.* (used as *comparative* of little), not so much; smaller: *adv.* in a smaller or lower degree: *n.* a smaller quantity: *suffix* meaning *absence of a quality, without,* as *soul-less,* worth*less,* &c.

less-ee (-ē′), *n.* a person to whom a lease is granted.

less-en (′en), *v.t.* to make less; reduce.

less-er (′ėr), *adj.* a double comparative of *less.*

les-son (les′n), *n.* that which a pupil learns, or repeats, or does for a tutor; instruction or lecture given at one time; exercise; precept; a portion of Scripture read at divine service; admonition.

les-sor (′ėr), *n.* the grantor of a lease.

lest (lest), *conj.* that not; for fear that.

let (let), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* let, *p.pr.* letting], to permit; grant to a tenant; lease; give out on contract: *v.i.* to be hired or leased; suffer something to be done (*let* in the imperative mood is used to denote entreaty, permission, or command): *n.* an obstacle.

le-thal (lē′thăl), *adj.* deadly; fatal.

le-thar-gic (le-thär′jik), *adj.* affected by lethargy; sluggish; drowsy; dull.

le-thar-gic-al-ly (-al-li), *adv.* in a lethargic manner.

leth-ar-gy (leth′ăr-ji), *n.* morbid drowsiness; unnatural prolonged slumber; apathy.

le-the-an (-an), *adj.* having the power of the fabled waters of Lethe; inducing forgetfulness.

Le-the (lē′thē), *n.* in classic mythology, the stream of forgetfulness of the under world, whose waters, when drunk, produced loss of memory: hence oblivion, forgetfulness.

let-ter (let′ėr), *n.* a mark or character used to represent a sound; written or printed communication; a printing type; literal meaning; a document certifying certain privileges, authority, &c.: *pl.* knowledge; erudition: *v.t.* to impress or inscribe letters upon.

let-tered (′ėrd), *adj.* learned; inscribed or marked with letters.

let-ter-gram (let′ėr-gram), *n.* a night telegram, at reduced rates.

let-ter-ing (′ing), *n.* the act or process of inscribing with letters; letters collectively; title.

let-ters pat-ent (′ėrz pat′ent, or păt′ent), *n.* a written document under seal of the Government, authorizing a person to do some act or enjoy some privilege.

let-tuce (let′is), *n.* an herb used as a salad.

leuco, a *prefix* meaning *white,* as *leuco*cyte, a minute mass of protoplasm found in white blood corpuscles.

leu-co-ma (lū-kō′mă), *n.* a white opacity of the cornea.

leu-cor-rhœ-a (-rē′ă), *n.* vaginal catarrh.

lev (lef), *n.* a gold coin of Bulgaria, worth 19.3 cents; also a silver coin.

le-vant (le-vant′), *v.i.* to run away; decamp.

le-vant-er (′ėr), *n.* one who decamps; one who bets at a horse race and runs away without paying his lost wagers; (lē-vant′er), an easterly gale in the Mediterranean.

le-va-tor (-vā′tėr), *n.* a muscle that serves to raise some part.

lev-ee (lev′ē), *n.* a morning reception held by a sovereign or personage of high rank: properly, one attended by gentlemen only; a river embankment: *v.t.* to embank.

lev-el (′el), *n.* a horizontal plane or line; surface without inequalities; state of equality; standard; line of direction; an instrument for indicating a horizontal line or plane; section of a canal from one lock to another: *adj.* even; horizontal; smooth; equal to something else in importance: *v.t.* to make even; free from inequalities; bring to the same level; point in taking aim.

lev-el-er (-ėr), *n.* that which, or one who, levels; one who would destroy distinctions of rank and society; a scraping instrument used in grading.

lev-el-ing (-ing), *n.* the reduction of surfaces to a level, or of social ranks; in surveying, the laying out a grade.

lev-er (lev'ĕr or lē'vĕr), *n.* a bar of metal, &c., turning on a support (fulcrum) for raising a weight.

lev-er-age (-ej), *n.* the mechanical power gained by using a lever; lever action.

lev-er-et (lev'ĕr-et), *n.* a young hare.

lev-i-a-ble ('i-â-bl), *adj.* that may be levied upon or seized; assessable.

le-vi-a-than (le-vī'â-thăn), *n.* a large unidentified aquatic animal (Job xli. 1); anything huge, as a whale, &c.

lev-i-gate (lev'i-gāt), *v.t.* to reduce to a fine, impalpable powder.

lev-i-ta-tion (lev-i-tā'shun), *n.* lightness; buoyancy.

lev-i-ty (lev'i-ti), *n.* lightness of disposition, conduct, &c.; trifling gaiety; lightness of weight.

lev-y ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* levied, *p.pr.* levying], to raise or collect, as an army or tax; seize in execution: *v.i.* to make a levy: *n.* the act of raising money or men; amount or number raised.

lew-d (lūd), *adj.* licentious; libidinous.

lex-i-cog-ra-pher (leks-i-kog'râ-fĕr), *n.* the editor or compiler of a dictionary or lexicon.

lex-i-cog-ra-phy ('râ-fi), *n.* the art or occupation of compiling dictionaries or lexicons.

lex-i-col-o-gy (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the derivation and correct meaning of words and their correct application.

lex-i-con ('i-kon), *n.* a dictionary; a word book.

Ley-den jar (lī'dn jär), *n.* a glass jar, coated outside and inside with tin foil, for accumulating electricity.

li-a-bil-i-ty (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liabilities (-tiz)], the state of being liable: *pl.* debts.

li-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* exposed to damage, danger, expense, &c.; contingently subject.

li-ai-son (lē-ā-zōng'), *n.* a bond or relationship; improper intimacy between a man and a woman; a connection or communication established between two or more military units.

li-ar (lī'ăr), *n.* one addicted to lying.

li-ba-tion (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of pouring wine or oil on the ground, as a sacrifice to some deity; the liquid so poured out.

li-bel ('bel), *n.* defamation of character or reputation; any writing, print, publication, or picture calculated to injure the reputation or character of anyone and bring him into public contempt: *v.t.* to publish a libel against; defame the character of; exhibit a charge against in a court of law.

li-bel-ous (-us), *adj.* containing, or of the nature of, a libel.

li-ber ('bĕr), *n.* the fibrous innermost layer of the bark of exogenous plants; a book, as a volume of public records.

lib-er-al (lib'ĕr-ăl), *adj.* generous; munificent; plentiful; free from narrowness in ideas or doctrines: *n.* an opponent of conservatism; one who advocates extension of freedom in political institutions.

Lib-er-al *n.* a member of the Liberal party. [Eng.]

lib-er-al-ism (-izm), *n.* the principles of a liberal in politics or religion.

lib-er-al-i-ty (al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liberalities (-tiz)], the quality of being liberal; generosity; magnanimity; mental breadth; catholicity.

lib-er-al-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to free from narrowness or prejudice.

lib-er-ate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to set free.

lib-er-a-tor (-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who liberates.

lib-er-tine ('ĕr-tin), *n.* a debauchee: *adj.* unrestrained, morally or socially; licentious.

lib-er-tin-ism (-izm), *n.* debauchery; extreme freedom in religious opinions.

lib-er-ty ('ēr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* liberties (-tiz)], freedom; special privilege or exemption; immunity; permission; ungranted or undue freedom; privileged district.
Syn. independence, license.
Ant. (see captivity, constraint).

li-bid-i-nous (li-bid'i-nus), *adj.* lustful.

li-bra-ri-an (lī-brā'ri-ăn), *n.* the custodian of a library.

li-bra-ry (lī'bra-ri), *n.* [*pl.* libraries (-riz)], an arranged collection of books; the building where such a collection is kept.

li-brate (lī'brāt), *v.t.* to hold poised; balance: *v.i.* to vibrate; be poised.

li-bra-tion (-brā'shun), *n.* the act of balancing; equipoise; an apparent irregularity in the moon's motion.

li-bra-to-ry ('brā-to-ri), *adj.* oscillating.

li-bret-tist (li-bret'ist), *n.* the writer of a libretto.

li-bret-to ('tō), *n.* a book containing the words of an opera, oratorio, &c.; the text itself.

lice (līs), *pl.* of louse.

li-cense (lī'sens), *n.* permission; leave; unrestrained liberty; legal permit to do something otherwise unlawful: *v.t.* to authorize by a legal permit.

li-cen-ti-ate (-sen'shi-āt), *n.* one licensed to preach or practice a profession.

li-cen-tious ('shus), *adj.* unrestrained morally or legally; lascivious; dissolute.

li-chen (lī'ken or lich'en), *n.* one of an order of cellular flowerless (cryptogamic) plants of fungoid nature growing parasitic on stones, algæ, &c.; a kind of skin eruption.

lich-gate (lich'gāt), *n.* the roofed gate of a churchyard, under which a bier may stand. Also lych-gate.

lic-it (lis'it), *adj.* lawful.

lick (lik), *v.t.* to pass the tongue over; caress with the tongue; lap up; vanquish; chastise: *v.i.* to make a licking movement: *n.* the act of licking; quick or careless stroke; superficial saline deposit.

lick-spit-tle ('spit-l), *n.* a servile flatterer.

lic-o-rice (lik'o-ris), *n.* the root or inspissated juice of the licorice-plant.

lic-tor ('tēr), *n.* a Roman official who attended the chief magistrates and bore the fasces.

lid (lid), *n.* a movable cover closeing an aperture; top; eyelid.

lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* lay, *p.p.* lain, *p.pr.* lying], to rest in a recumbent position; lean or press; rest or remain; be situated or placed; be maintainable at law.

lie (lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lied, *p.pr.* lying], to utter a falsehood; represent falsely: *n.* a falsehood; wilful misstatement.

lief (lēf), *adv.* willingly; rather.

liege (lēj), *adj.* bound by feudal service or tenure: *n.* a vassal; liege lord, or sovereign.

li-en (lē'en, lī'en or lēn), *n.* a legal claim upon property; security for payment.

lieu (lū), *n.* place; stead.

lieu-ten-an-cy (lū-ten'an-si), *n.* the rank of authority of a lieutenant.

lieu-ten-ant ('ănt), *n.* an officer ranking next below a captain in the army and a lieutenant-commander in the navy; a deputy.

life (līf), *n.* animate existence; vitality; union of soul and body; period between birth and death.
Syn. animation, vivacity.
Ant. (see death).

life-less ('les), *adj.* destitute of vitality; dead; wanting in energy; listless; dull; vapid, as liquors.

life-guard ('gärd), *n.* a bodyguard.

life-like ('līk), *adj.* resembling a living being.

lift (lift), *v.t.* to raise from the ground; elevate; support in the air; steal: *v.i.* to exert strength in raising; dissipate in the air: *n.* the act

of lifting; elevation; promotion; a machine for raising or lifting.
Syn. erect, elevate, exalt, raise.
Ant. (see lower).

lig-a-ment (lig'ă-ment), *n.* a strong elastic tissue connecting the extremities of movable bones; bond or tie.

lig-a-ture (lig'ă-tūr), *n.* a narrow bandage or tie; two or more letters cast on one shank (*fi*, *æ*); a slur, or notes joined by a slur.

light (līt), *n.* the imponderable agent by which objects are rendered visible by its action on the retina; day; an illuminating or enlightening agent; aspect; a window; that which emits light: *adj.* clear; bright; not heavy or burdensome; unencumbered; gay; trifling; unimportant; nimble; short in weight; well leavened and raised; graceful; undignified; dizzy; unchaste: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lighted, lit, *p.pr.* lighting], to set fire to; inflame; illuminate; furnish with, or guide by, a light: *v.i.* to receive or reflect; rest or settle; fall upon by chance; happen.
Syn. clear, bright.
Ant. (see dark).

light-en ('en), *v.t.* to make light; illuminate; flash out; render less heavy: *v.i.* to brighten; shine out.

light-er ('ẽr), *n.* a large open barge for loading and unloading vessels.

light-er-age (-ej), *n.* the unloading of a cargo by lighters; charge made.

light-house ('hous), *n.* a structure furnished with a brilliant light to indicate points of danger to mariners at night.

light-ning ('ning), *n.* a sudden flash of electricity, usually accompanied by thunder.

lights (līts), *n.* the lungs.

lig-ne-ous (lig'ne-us), *adj.* woody.

lig-nin ('nin), *n.* woody fiber.

lig-nite ('nīt), *n.* wood converted into an imperfect kind of coal.

lig-num-vi-tæ ('num-vī'tē), *n.* the very heavy hard wood of a South American tree (*Guaicum officinale*) or of similar West Indian and Australian trees.

lig-u-la (lig'yu-la), *n.* a tongue-like part.

like (līk), *adj.* similar; resembling; equal or nearly equal; disposed: *adv.* in the same manner as; probably: *v.t.* have a taste for; enjoy: *n.* a counterpart.

like-li-hood ('li-hood), *n.* probability.

like-ly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* likelier, *superl.* likeliest], probable; suitable: *adv.* probably.
Syn. apt, credible.
Ant. (see doubtful).

like-n (līk'n), *v.t.* to compare.

like-ness ('nes), *n.* similarity; portrait.
Syn. resembling, similar.
Ant. (see unlikeness).

lik-ing ('ing), *n.* preference; fondness.

li-lac (lī'lak), *n.* a shrub of the genus Syringa, with pale pinkish purple flowers; a color.

Lil-li-pu-ti-an (lil-i-pū'shun), *adj.* very diminutive, from Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*. Also Liliputian.

lilt (lilt), *n.* a light or lively tune; a song; a homely ballad.

lil-y (lil'i), *n.* a plant of the genus Lilium, with bulbous roots and handsome flowers: *adj.* unsullied; lily-white.

limb (lim), *n.* a jointed or articulated part of an animal body; branch of a tree; edge or border; roguish child; leg: *v.t.* to dismember.

lim-ber ('bẽr), *n.* the detachable forepart of a gun-carriage: *adj.* pliant: *v.t.* to attach a limber to (a gun-carriage); make pliant.

lim-bo ('bō), *n.* a border region between heaven and hell; a place for worthless things.

lim-bus ('bus), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the place intermediate between heaven and hell, the abode of departed souls prior to the judgment; prison. Also limbo.

lime (līm), *n.* a calcareous earth obtained by the action of heat upon limestone; bird-lime; a tree of the orange kind yielding an edible juicy

fruit; the linden tree: *v.t.* to apply lime to.

lime-light (′līt), *n.* a brilliant light produced by the action of lighted hydrogen and oxygen upon lime.

lime-kiln (līm′kil), *n.* a kiln or furnace in which limestone is burned to yield lime.

lim-er-ick (lim′ĕr-ik), *n.* a verse consisting of five lines, of which the fifth is left blank, to be supplied by competitors. It must rhyme with the first two lines.

lime-stone (′stōn), *n.* a rock having carbonate of lime as its basis.

lim-it (lim′it), *n.* a border or boundary; utmost extent: *v.t.* to confine within bounds; restrict.

lim-i-ta-tion (-i-tā′shun), *n.* restriction.

limn (lim), *v.t.* to paint or draw; illuminate, as books and manuscripts.

lim-ou-sine (lim-ou-zin′), *n.* the body of a closed automobile.

limp (limp), *adj.* flexible; flaccid: *n.* a halt in walking: *v.i.* to walk with a halt.

lim-pet (′pet), *n.* a gastropod of the genus Patella, which adheres firmly to rocks by its foot sucker.

lim-pid (′pid), *adj.* transparent; sparklingly clear; pellucid.

limp-sy (limp′si), *adj.* flimsy; weak.

lim-y (līm′i), *adj.* containing, or like, lime.

linch-pin (linch′pin), *n.* the pin which goes through the end of the axle of a wheel, and keeps it in its place.

lin-den (lin′den), *n.* a tree with heart-shaped leaves, and small clusters of cream-colored flowers. There are several species, European and American.

line (līn), *n.* length without breadth; a slender string or cord; fishing-line; extended row; 1-12th of an inch; short letter; occupation; mark in the hand or face; outline; verse; extent; direction; regular infantry; equator; particular class of goods; descent: *v.t.* to draw lines upon; place along side by side; cover on the inside; strengthen by inner works.

lin-e-age (lin′e-ej), *n.* ancestral line of descent from a common progenitor; family.

lin-e-al (′e-ăl), *adj.* composed of lines; in direct line from an ancestor.

lin-e-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by direct descent.

lin-e-a-ment (′e-ă-ment), *n.* feature; outline.

lin-e-ar (′e-ăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, lines; having a straight direction.

lin-e-ate (′e-āt), *adj.* marked with lines.

line-man (līn′man), *n.* a man who repairs electric wires; one who carries tape, line or chain in surveying.

lin-en (lin′en), *n.* a cloth made of flax, articles made of linen; underclothing: *adj.* made of, or resembling, linen.

li-ner (lī′nĕr), *n.* a line-of-battle ship; a steamship belonging to a packet company; one who makes linings.

ling (ling), *n.* an edible cod-like fish; heather.

lin-ger (′gĕr), *v.i.* to delay; loiter; remain long in any state.
Syn. lag, tarry, saunter.
Ant. (see hasten).

lin-ger-ie (lang-zhe-rē′), *n.* underclothing; linen articles of dress collectively. [Fr.]

lin-go (lin′gō), *n.* language; dialect.

lin-gual (′gwăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, the tongue: *n.* a letter or sound, so articulated, as *s*, *th*, &c.

lin-guist (′gwist), *n.* one skilled in languages.

lin-guis-tic (′tik), *adj.* pertaining to linguistics.

lin-guis-tics (′tiks), *n.pl.* comparative philology.

lin-gu-la (′gū-lă), *n.* a genus of brachipodus mollusks with a tongue-like valve.

lin-gu-late (′gū-lāt), *adj.* tongue-shaped.

lin-i-ment (lin′i-ment), *n.* a medicated liquid for rubbing into the skin.

lin-ing (lin'ing), *n.* an inside covering; (figuratively) contents.

link (lingk), *n.* a single ring or division of a chain; anything doubled like a link; single part of a connected series; a land measure 7.92 inches; connection; torch made of pitch and tow: *pl.* flat sandy soil; golfing grounds: *v.t.* to connect by, or as by, a link: *v.i.* to be connected.

lin-net (lin'et), *n.* a British finch.

lin-o-leum (li-nō'le-um), *n.* a floor cloth composed of ground cork, linseed oil, and chloride of sulphur.

lin-o-type (lin'o-tīp), *n.* a machine for composing and casting stereotyped words or lines for printing.

lin-seed (lin'sēd), *n.* the seed of flax, from which *linseed oil* is expressed.

lin-sey-wool-sey ('zi-wool'zi), *n.* a cloth of mixed linen and wool.

lint (lint), *n.* scraped linen used for dressing wounds.

lin-tel (lin'tel), *n.* the horizontal top piece of a door or window.

li-on (lī'un), *n.* a large powerful carnivorous mammal of the genus Felis, found in Africa and Southern Asia: *pl.* noted persons or places: *adj.* (in composition) noble; majestic; courageous. *Feminine*, lioness.

li-on-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to treat as an object of peculiar interest.

li-on's-share (lī'unz-shār), *n.* the major part.

lip (lip), *n.* one of the two borders of the mouth; edge of anything; mouth; lip-like organ; speech: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lipped, *p.pr.* lipping], to touch with the lips; kiss; utter.

lipped (lipt'), *adj.* having lips or rounded edges; labiate.

li-quate (li'kwāt), *v.t.* to melt; liquify.

li-qua-tion (li-kwā'shun), *n.* the act or process of melting.

liq-ue-fa-cient (lik-we-fā'shient), *adj.* serving to liquefy.

liq-ue-fac-tion (-fak'shun), *n.* the process of liquefying; state of being melted.

liq-ue-fy ('we-fī), *v.t.* to melt or make liquid: *v.i.* to become liquid.

li-ques-cent (-kwes'ent), *adj.* becoming liquid.

li-queur (li-kōōr'), *n.* an alcoholic aromatic cordial.

liq-uid (lik'wid), *adj.* clear; tearful; not solid; readily flowing: *n.* liquid substance; one of the consonants *l, m, n, r.*

liq-ui-date ('wi-dāt), *v.t.* to pay off as a debt; arrange, as the affairs of a bankrupt.

liq-ui-da-tion (-dā'shun), *n.* the act of liquidating or paying off; the settlement of the affairs of a bankrupt's estate.

liq-ui-da-tor ('wi-dā-tēr), *n.* an official who winds up a bankrupt's estate.

liq-uor (lik'ēr), *n.* an alcoholic beverage; a liquid: *v.t.* to treat with a solution: *v.i.* to take intoxicating drinks [slang].

liq-uor-ice, same as licorice.

li-ra (lē'rä), *n.* [*pl.* lire (lē're)], an Italian coin, the unit of monetary value = 19 cents; the Turkish lira = $4.40.

lisle (līl), *n.* a fine thread or lace.

lisp (lisp), *v.i.* to pronounce *s* and *z* nearly like *th*; speak: *v.t.* to utter imperfectly or affectedly: *n.* the imperfect utterance of *s* and *z*.

lis-som (lis'um), *n.* supple; lithesome.

list (list), *n.* a catalogue, roll or register; the edge or selvage of cloth; strip of cloth; inclination to one side; small square molding: *pl.* an enclosing for a tournament: *v.t.* to catalogue, register, or enrol; cover with strips of cloth; sew together; cause to tilt over to one side; listen to: *v.i.* to enlist; choose; careen; hearken.

lis-ten (lis'n), *v.i.* to attend to closely, so as to hear; hearken; obey.

Syn. attend, hark, heed.
Ant. (see ignore).

Lis-ter-ism (list'ēr-izm), *n.* the antiseptic method of operating and dressing, introduced by Sir J. Lister.

list-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of making a schedule.

list-less ('les), *adj.* indifferent; languid.

lit, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of light.

lit-a-ny (lit'å-ni), *n.* a solemn responsive form of supplication.

li-tchi (lē'chē), *n.* a tree producing a fruit (*lichi*) much esteemed in China.

li-ter (lē'tēr), *n.* in the metric system, a measure of capacity, = 61.026 cubic inches, or a little more than 1 quart. [Fr.]

lit-er-a-cy (lit'ēr-å-si), *n.* the state of being able to read and write.

lit-er-al ('ēr-ål), *adj.* consisting of, or expressed by, letters; following the given words; exact; plain.

lit-er-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a literal sense.

lit-er-a-ry ('ēr-å-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or appropriate to, literature or men of letters; versed in, or engaged in, literature.

lit-er-ate ('ēr-et, or -āt), *adj.* instructed; learned: *n.* a literary man; a candidate for holy orders who has not taken a university degree.

lit-e-ra-ti (-ā'tī), *n.pl.* the learned.

lit-e-ra-tim (-ēr-ā'tim), *adv.* literally.

lit-er-a-tor (-tor), *n.* a pedagogue; a literary man.

lit-er-a-ture ('ēr-a-tūr), *n.* the written or printed literary productions of a country or period; literary work; learning.

lith-arge (lith'ārj), *n.* oxide of lead.

lithe (līth), *adj.* supple; pliant.

lithe-some ('sum), *adj.* nimble; lissom.

lith-i-a (lith'i-å), *n.* oxide of lithium.

lith-ic (lith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to stone.

lith-i-um ('i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

litho a *prefix* meaning *stone*, also lith, as *lithog*raph, a carving on a gem or stone; *lith*anthrax, stone-coal, &c.

lith-o-chro-mat-ics (lith-o-krō-mat'iks), *n.pl.* the art or process of painting in oil upon stone and then transferring it upon canvas.

lith-o-graph (lith'o-gråf), *n.* a print reproduced from a drawing on stone: *v.t.* to draw, or engrave on stone, and transfer to paper.

lith-o-graph-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to lithography. Also lithographical.

lith-o-graph-ic-al-ly ('ik-ål-li), *adv.* by lithography.

lith-og-ra-phy (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the art of making a design on stone so that ink-impressions can be taken from it.

lith-oid ('oid), *adj.* stone-like; of stone structure.

lith-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-gi), *n.* the science that treats of minerals; the medical art that deals with calculi in the human body.

lith-o-tint ('o-tint), *n.* a lithograph from a drawing executed with a camel's-hair pencil.

lith-ot-o-my (-ot'o-mi), *n.* the operation of cutting into the bladder to remove stone.

lith-ot-ri-ty (-ot'ri-ti), *n.* the surgical operation of crushing stone in the bladder.

lit-i-gant (lit'i-gånt), *n.* one who contends in law: *adj.* engaged in, or inclined to, litigation.

lit-i-gate ('i-gāt), *v.t.* to contest in a court of law: *v.i.* to engage in a lawsuit.

lit-i-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act or process of carrying on a lawsuit; judicial contest.

li-tig-ious (li-tij'us), *adj.* given to carrying on lawsuits; quarrelsome.

lit-mus (lit'mus), *n.* a purple dye, obtained from certain lichens.

lit-ter (lit'ẽr), *n.* straw, hay, &c., used for horses' bedding; a framework with a bed, for carrying a person in a recumbent position; state of confusion or untidiness; number of young produced at one birth, as pigs, &c.: *v.t.* to supply with litter; cover with straw; scatter about carelessly: *v.i.* to bring forth a litter of young.

lit-ter-a-teur (-ă-tōōr'), *n.* a literary man. [Fr.]

lit-tle (lit'l), *adj.* [*comp.* less, *superl.* least], small in size, quantity, duration, or importance; insignificant; young; mean: *adv.* in a small degree; not much: *n.* small in size, quantity, &c.

Syn. diminutive, small.

Ant. (see great).

lit-to-ral ('o-răl), *adj.* pertaining to, near, or living on, the shore; situated between high- and low-water mark: *n.* country lying near the shore of a sea, lake, &c.

li-tur-gic (li-tẽr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to a liturgy. Also liturgical.

li-tur-gic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* by a liturgy.

lit-ur-gics ('jiks), *n.pl.* the science of liturgies.

lit-ur-gy (lit'ẽr-ji), *n.* [*pl.* liturgies (-jiz)], the prescribed forms or ritual for public worship.

live (liv), *v.i.* to exist or have life; pass or enjoy life; reside; endure; subsist: *adj.* (līv) having life; quick; effective; ignited; kept for use; energetic.

live-li-hood (līv'li-hood), *n.* means of living.

Syn. living, maintenance, subsistence, support.

live-li-ness (-nes), *n.* briskness.

live-long ('long), *adj.* long in passing; tedious; whole; entire.

live-ly ('li), *adj.* active; brisk; animated; vivid; forcible.

Syn. jocund, merry, sportive, sprightly, vivacious.

Ant. (see slow, languid).

live-oak ('ōk), *n.* an American oak valuable for shipbuilding.

liv-er (liv'ẽr), *n.* one who lives; a glandular organ secreting bile.

liv-er-ied (-id), *adj.* clothed in livery.

liv-er-wort (-wẽrt), *n.* any cryptogamous plant of the class Hepaticæ.

liv-er-y ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* liveries (-iz)], a particular costume worn by servants; the state of being kept and fed at a stipulated rate, as horses.

liv-er-y-man (-măn), *n.* keeper of a livery-stable.

liv-er-y-sta-ble (-stā'bl), *n.* a stable where horses are kept and let out for hire.

liv-id ('id), *adj.* black and blue; discolored as by a blow; ashy pale.

liv-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* having life; flowing; vigorous; active; quickening: *n.* livelihood; a church benefice; mode of life.

li-vre (lē'vẽr), *n.* an old French money of account, value 19½ cents.

lix-iv-i-ate (liks-iv'i-āt), *v.t.* to dissolve out the saline matter from (wood ashes); form into lye.

liz-ard (liz'ărd), *n.* a lacertilian reptile having a scaly body, and four well-developed limbs, each with five toes.

lla-ma (lä'mă), *n.* a South American quadruped, somewhat resembling a camel. Also lama.

lla-ne-ro (lyä-nā'rō), *n.* a herbsman of the South American Llanos.

lla-nos (lyä'nōz or lä'nōz), *n.pl.* the extensive level grassy plains, or steppes of South America.

lo (lō), *interj.* behold! see!

loach (lōch), *n.* a small edible freshwater fish; a simpleton.

load (lōd), *v.t.* to put on as much as can be carried; burden; weigh down; embarass; freight; charge, as a gun: *n.* a burden; weight;

freight; encumbrance; pressure; a weight of hay, straw, or ore.
Syn. burden, clog, encumbrance.

load-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* laden; drunk.

load-line ('līn), *n.* the line to which a vessel sinks when loaded with her full cargo.

load-star ('stär), *n.* the pole-star.

load-stone ('stōn), *n.* magnetic oxide of iron; magnet. Also lodestone.

loaf (lōf), *v.i.* to idle away time: *n.* [*pl.* loaves (lōvz)], a large cake of bread.

loaf-er ('ēr), *n.* an idler; cadger.

loam (lōm), *n.* rich vegetable mold, with clay and sand: *v.t.* to cover with loam.

loan (lōn), *n.* a sum of money lent for a period, repayable with interest; something granted for temporary use: *v.i.* to lend.

loath (lōth), *adj.* unwilling; reluctant.

loathe (lōth), *v.t.* to regard with abhorrence or disgust; detest: *v.i.* to feel nausea.

loath-ing ('ing), *n.* disgust; nausea.

loath-some ('sum), *adj.* exciting loathing.

loaves, *pl.* of loaf.

lob (lob), *n.* a soft, lumpy mixture; the lobworm; pollack: *v.t.* to pitch with deliberation.

lo-bate (lō'bāt), *adj.* lobe-like.

lob-by (lob'ī), *n.* [*pl.* lobbies ('iz)], a small hall or waiting room; passage opening before an apartment; that part of the hall of a legislative chamber to which the public have access: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lobbied, *p.pr.* lobbying], to solicit the votes of members of a legislature to carry a particular measure.

lob-by-ist ('ist), *n.* a person, not a member, who tries to influence the votes of members of a legislative body.

lobe (lōb), *n.* any rounded and projecting part; a subdivision of an organ.

lobe-let ('let), *n.* a small lobe.

Lo-be-lia (lō-bē'liă), *n.* an extensive genus of plants with handsome flowers, including the Indian tobacco plant, &c.

lob-scouse ('skous), *n.* a hash of meat with various vegetables.

lob-ster ('stēr), *n.* an edible marine decapod crustacean.

lob-ule ('ūl), *n.* a small lobe.

lob-worm, same as lugworm.

lo-cal (lō'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to place; restricted to a particular place: *n.* a newspaper paragraph of local interest; a suburban train.

lo-cale (-kăl'), *n.* place; locality. [Fr.]

lo-cal-ism ('kăl-izm), *n.* a word, idiom, or custom restricted to a particular locality.

lo-cal-i-ty (-kal'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* localities (-tiz)], existence in or limitation to a place; position.

lo-cal-ize ('kăl-īz), *v.t.* to limit to a particular place.

lo-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* with respect to place.

lo-cal op-tion (op'shun), *n.* the restriction of the sale of intoxicating liquors by the majority of the voters of a district.

lo-cate (lō'kāt), *v.t.* to place; establish; mark out and determine the position of: *v.i.* to settle.

lo-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* place; plot of ground marked out by boundaries.

loc-a-tive (lok'ă-tiv), *adj.* noting place.

loch (lokh), *n.* a lake. [Scotch]

lock (lok), *n.* a mechanical device furnished with a spring and bolt for fastening a door, &c., by means of a key; anything that fastens; enclosure between lock-gates for raising and lowering the water within them; mechanism for firing a gun; hug in wrestling; a tuft of hair or wool; ringlet; tress: *v.t.* to fasten or secure with a lock; shut up; confine; *v.i.* to become fast by a lock; entwine.
Syn. bar, bolt, hook, fastening.

lock-age ('ej), *n.* difference of level of the water between canal locks; dues paid for passage through a lock.

lock-er ('ēr), *n.* a receptacle secured by a lock.

lock-et ('et), *n.* a small gold or silver case attached to a necklace or chain.

lock-jaw ('jaw), *n.* a spasmodic disease by which the lower jaw is drawn up and becomes fixed; tetanus.

lock-out ('out), *n.* the exclusion of workmen from a factory by an employer to compel them to accept his terms: *v.t.* to close a factory against.

lock-smith ('smith), *n.* a maker or repairer of locks.

lock-up ('up), *n.* a temporary prison; calaboose; jail.

lo-co (lō'kō), *n.* a name for various poisonous American plants, causing disease to animals eating them; also the disease so caused.

Lo-co-fo-co (lō-ko-fō'kō), *n.* a branch of the Democratic party in 1835; a friction match. [Amer.]

lo-co-mo-tion (-mō'shun), *n.* the act or power of moving from place to place.

lo-co-mo-tive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion; not stationary: *n.* a steam engine for drawing railway cars.

lo-co-mo-tor ('tēr), *adj.* pertaining to locomotion: *n.* a motor.

lo-co-mo-tor a-tax-y (ā-tak'-si), *n.* want of co-ordination of the movements of the legs.

lo-cum te-nens (lō'kum tē'nenz), *n.* one who holds the place of another; a substitute.

lo-cus (lō'kus), *n.* an exclusive geometrical line; a passage in a writing. [L.]

lo-cust ('kust), *n.* a migratory and destructive winged insect resembling the grasshopper; a tree of the bean family.

lo-cu-tion (-kū'shun), *n.* speech; phrase.

lode (lōd), *n.* a vein containing metallic ore.

lode-star, **lode-stone,** see load-star, &c.

lodge (loj), *v.t.* to furnish with a temporary dwelling: *v.i.* to reside for a time; be deposited or fixed: *n.* a small house in a park; gatekeeper's cottage; wild beast's den; hut of an American Indian; place where members of an association meet, especially Freemasons; the members themselves.

lodg-er ('ēr), *n.* one who resides in lodgings.

lodg-ing ('ing), *n.* a place of temporary residence: *pl.* a room or rooms hired in the house of another.

lodg-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of lodging; the state of being lodged; accumulation of something deposited; occupation of a military position.

lo-ess (lō'es), *n.* a loamy deposit in the Rhine Valley; any similar deposit.

loft (loft), *n.* a room directly beneath a roof.

loft-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a lofty manner.

loft-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being lofty.

loft-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* loftier, *superl.* loftiest], very high; proud; stately; sublime.

log (log), *n.* an undressed piece of timber; a logbook; a heavy dull fellow; an instrument for ascertaining the rate of progress of a ship: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* logged, *p.pr.* logging], to enter in a logbook: *v.i.* to hew down and get out trees.

log-a-rithm ('ā-rithm), *n.* the exponent of the power to which a fixed number (the base) must be raised in order to produce a given number.

log-a-rith-mic (-rith'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, logarithms. Also logarithmical.

log-book ('book), *n.* a ship's diary, or journal, recording the progress of a vessel, daily occurrences, &c.

log-gan ('ăn), *n.* a rocking-stone.

log-ger-head ('ĕr-hed), *n.* a blockhead; dolt; a species of sea turtle.

log-gia (loj'å), *n.* a covered gallery or portico; an open balcony in a theater.

log-ging (log'ing), *n.* the business of cutting down timber.

log-ic (loj'ik), *n.* the science of correct reasoning, especially of inference.

log-ic-al (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, logic; according to the rules of logic.

log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by the rules of logic.

lo-gi-cian (lo-jish'un), *n.* one skilled in logic.

lo-gis-tics (-jis'tiks), *n.pl.* sexagesimal arithmetic; the art of moving and supplying armies.

logo, a *prefix* meaning *speech, word, ratio.*

log-o-gram (log'o-gram), *n.* a letter or sign standing for a word, as *d* for pence, &c.; a word-puzzle in verse.

log-o-graph (log'o-gråf), *n.* a written word.

log-og-ra-phy (log-og'rå-fi), *n.* a method of printing in which a type represents a word instead of a letter.

log-om-a-chy (log-om'å-ki), *n.* a strife about words; a game of word-making.

Log-os (log'os), *n.* reason; the Son of God. [G.]

log-o-type (-tip), *n.* a type containing two or more letters, as *ff.*

log-roll (log'rōl), *v.i.* to engage in logrolling.

log-roll-ing (-ing), *n.* the act of rolling logs; united action in carrying legislative schemes for mutual benefit; mutual praise by authors of each other's books.

log-wood ('wood), *n.* a wood of a deep-red color, used in dyeing.

loin (loin), *n.* the lower part of the back of a quadruped or man: *pl.* the reins.

loi-ter (loi'tĕr), *v.t.* to hide (with *away*): *v.i.* to spend time idly; delay; linger.

loll (lol), *v.i.* to lounge at ease; hang out the tongue.

lone (lōn), *adj.* solitary; retired; by one's self; unmarried or in widowhood.

lone-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being lonely.

lone-ly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* lonelier, *superl.* loneliest], deserted; solitary; unfrequented.

lone-some ('sum), *adj.* secluded from society; depressed; unfrequented; drearily solitary.

long (long, lông), *adj.* not short; extended in time, or length; drawn out; slow; tedious; tall; lingering; farseeing: *adv.* to a great length or period; far distant; for a length of time: *n.* anything that is extended: *v.i.* to desire eagerly (with *for* or *after*).

long-boat ('bōt), *n.* the largest and strongest boat of a ship.

long-bow ('bō), *n.* a long powerful bow formerly used by English archers.

long-cloth ('klôth), *n.* a superior cotton fabric.

lon-ge (lonj), *n.* the great lake trout; a thrust with a foil; training ground for a horse.

lon-gev-i-ty (lon-jev'i-ti), *n.* extended age.

long-hand (long or lông'hand), *n.* ordinary handwriting, as distinguished from *shorthand.*

longi, a *prefix* meaning *long,* as *longi*corn: *adj.* long-horned.

long-ing (lông'ing), *n.* earnest desire.

lon-gi-tude (lon'ji-tūd), *n.* distance east and west on the earth's surface measured from a meridian or place, estimated in degrees; on the ecliptic, distance in degrees from the vernal equinox.

lon-gi-tu-di-nal (-tū'di-nål), *adj.* pertaining to longitude, or length.

lon-gi-tu-di-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* lengthwise.

long-prim-er (-prim'ĕr), *n.* a size of type between small pica and bourgeois (see type).

long-shore-man (lông'shôr-măn), *n.* a wharf laborer.

loo (lōō), *n.* a card game.

loo-by ('bi), *n.* an awkward fellow.

loof (lōōf), *n.* the fullest part of a ship's bow.

look (look), *v.i.* to direct the eye to anything, in order to view it; direct the mind or attention to; examine; front or face; expect; watch; appear: *v.t.* to search or seek for; turn the eyes upon: *n.* the act of looking; mien; aspect: *interj.* see!
Syn. appear, seem.

look-ing-glass ('ing-glas), *n.* a mirror.

look-out ('out), *n.* the act of watching; a place for observation; something to be guarded against.

lool (lōōl), *n.* a vessel for receiving the washings of ore.

loom (lōōm), *n.* a frame or machine for weaving cloth; an oar handle: *v.i.* to rise gradually and appear larger than in reality.

loon (lōōn), *n.* the great northern diver.

loon-y ('i), *adj.* crazed.

loop (lōōp), *n.* a folding or doubling of string, rope, &c.; noose through which a cord may be run; anything resembling a loop: *v.t.* to form into, furnish with, or secure with, loops.

loop-hole ('hōl), *n.* a narrow aperture for observation or defense; means of evasion.

loop-line ('līn), *n.* a railway line running out of and rejoining the main line.

loose (lōōs), *adj.* not fast; unbound; not fixed; not tight; not crowded together; vague; unconnected; lax in principles or morals: *n.* the state of being loose: *v.t.* to set free; unbind; disengage; relax.

loos-en (lōōs'n), *v.t.* to free from tightness, restraint, or tension; free from costiveness.

loot (lōōt), *v.t.* to pillage or plunder, especially a captured city: *n.* booty thus taken.

lop (lop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lopped, *p.pr.* lopping], to cut off (a part of anything), especially branches of a tree; cut off partially; trim; let fall: *v.i.* to hang down: *n.* a hanging down; that which is lopped, as branches.

lop-si-ded ('sī-ded), *n.* heavier on one side.

lo-qua-cious (lo-kwā'shus), *adj.* talkative.

lo-quac-i-ty (-kwas'i-ti), *n.* talkativeness.

Lord (lôrd), *n.* Jehovah; Jesus Christ; the supreme Being.

lord (lôrd), *n.* a ruler or governor; master; one possessed of supreme power; the owner of a manor; a baron in the British peerage; the son of a duke or marquis; eldest son of an earl; title of honor given to certain officials: *v.t.* to invest with authority; preside over: *v.i.* to domineer.

lord-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* lordly degree or rank; pride; haughtiness.

lord-ship ('ship), *n.* the state, quality, or jurisdiction of a lord; title or address (with *his* or *your*) given to noblemen and judges.

Lord's Sup-per ('z sup'ĕr), *n.* the Holy Communion or Eucharist.

lore (lôr), *n.* learning; instruction; space between the eye and bill of a bird.

lo-rette (lō-ret'), *n.* a woman of loose character. [Fr.]

lor-gnette (lôr-nyet'), *n.* a long-handled opera glass; a pair of eyeglasses fixed to a long handle into which they shut.

lor-i-keet (lor-i-kēt'), *n.* a straight-billed parrot.

lo-ris (lō'ris), *n.* a nocturnal lemur.

lorn (lôrn), *adj.* forsaken; forlorn.

lor-ry (lor'i), *n.* [*pl.* lorries ('iz)], a long four-wheeled wagon without sides; a miner's handcart.

lo-ry (lō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* lories ('riz)], a species of parrot with brilliant plumage.

lose (lōōz), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lost, *p.pr.* losing], to be deprived of; cease to have in possession; mislay; forfeit;

waste; squander: *v.i.* to fail of success; yield; be defeated
Syn. miss, forfeit.
Ant. (see gain).

loss (lôs), *n.* detriment; injury; privation; failure; defeat; that which is lost
Syn. damage, deprivation.
Ant. (see gain).

lost (lôst), *p.adj.* missing; forfeited; destroyed; perplexed.

lot (lot), *n.* fortune; destiny; portion or parcel; anything used to determine chances; great quantity: *v.t.* to separate into lots; assign; catalogue.

loth, see loath.

Lo-tha-ri-o (lo-thâ'ri-ō), *n.* a gay deceiver or libertine, from Rowe's *The Fair Penitent.*

lo-tion (lō'shun), *n.* a medicated fluid for outward application.

lot-ter-y (lot'ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* lotteries (-iz)], a distribution of prizes by chance; drawing of lots.

lot-to ('ō), *n.* a parlor game played with 24 cards and wooden discs numbered 1 to 100.

Lo-tus (lō'tus), *n.* a genus of the water-lily family, especially the sacred lotus of the ancient Nile: a name for various trees or shrubs, the fruit of which was fabled to cause forgetfulness of care and induce a state of dreamy indolence.

loud (loud), *adj.* high- or full-sounding; noisy; ostentatious in dress or manner; showy; having an unpleasant odor: *adv.* loudly.
Syn. clamorous, high-sounding, noisy.
Ant. (see low, quiet).

loud-ly ('li), *adv.* in a loud manner; ostentatiously.

lough (lokh), *n.* a lake. [Irish]

louis d'or (lōō'i dôr), *n.* an old French coin, of varying value (about $4).

lounge (lounj), *v.i.* to saunter about in a lazy manner; loll; live indolently: *n.* the act of lounging; a low-backed couch.

loung-er ('ẽr), *n.* an idler; one who lounges.

louse (lous), *n.* [*pl.* lice (-līs)], a parasitic insect of various species, especially those of the genus Pediculus, parasitic on man.

lou-sy (lou'zi), *adj.* infested with lice.

lout (lout), *n.* an awkward fellow.

lou-ver (lōō'vẽr), *n.* an open turret or lantern on the roof of a building; a ventilating window, as in a belfry-tower.

lov-a-bil-i-ty (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality that attracts love.

lov-a-ble (luv'â-bl), *adj.* worthy of love.

love (luv), *n.* a strong feeling of affection, especially to one of the opposite sex; courtship; devoted affection for or attachment to; parental care; a sweetheart: *v.t.* to regard with strong affection; feel devotion towards; delight in: *v.i.* to be in love; have strong affection.

love-ap-ple ('ap-l), *n.* the tomato.

love-bird ('bẽrd), *n.* a small bird of the parrot family.

love-feast ('fēst), *n.* a religious feast of the nature of the agape.

love-less ('les), *adj.* having no love; incapable of inspiring love.

love-lies-bleed-ing (-līz-blēd'-ing), *n.* a species of amaranth.

love-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the quality of being lovely.

love-ly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* lovelier, *superl.* loveliest], exciting love or admiration; amiable; beautiful; inviting; delightful: *adv.* so as to inspire love or admiration.

lov-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who loves; one in love: said of a man; one deeply attached.

lov-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* devoted; affectionate.

lov-ing-cup (-kup), *n.* a wine-cup, usually with several handles, passed round from guest to guest.

low (lō), *adj.* not high; depressed; shallow; not noisy; subdued; near the horizon; cheap; moderate; feeble or weak; of less than the normal height; below the recognized standard; vulgar; abject: *adv.* not on high;

deeply; softly; quietly; meaningly; at a low price; in humble rank: *n.* the bellow of cattle: *v.i.* to bellow like cattle.
Syn. abject, mean.
Ant. (see noble).

Low Church (chĕrch), *adj.* pertaining to the Evangelical section of the English Church, or to its doctrines.

low-er ('ĕr), *v.t.* to lessen or bring down; reduce in price or value; weaken; humble; change to a lower pitch: *v.i.* to become lower; sink; fall; (lou'er) to appear dark, gloomy, or threatening.

low-er case (kās), *n.* that part of a compositor's case which contains the small printing types.

low-er-ing (lou'ĕr-ing), *p.adj.* overcast with clouds; threatening a storm; gloomy.

low-er-most (lō'ĕr-mōst), *adj.* lowest.

low-ing ('ing), *n.* the bellow of cattle.

low-land ('land), *adj.* pertaining to a low or level country: *n.pl.* a level country.

Low Lat-in (lat'in), *n.* mediæval Latin.

low-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being lowly.

low-ly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* lowlier, *superl.* lowliest], low in rank or size; humble; modest: *adv.* modestly.

low mass (mas), *n.* mass said without musical accompaniment and by one priest.

lox-i-a (loks'i-â), *n.* wryneck.

loxo, a *prefix* meaning *slanting.*

loy-al (loi'ăl), *adj.* faithful in allegiance to one's sovereign or country; true to plighted faith or duty.

loy-al-ist (-ist), *n.* one who adheres to and supports the authority of his sovereign or country.

loy-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a loyal manner.

loz-enge (loz'enj), *n.* an oblique-angled parallelogram; a rhomb; diamond-shaped figure used in heraldry; a sweetmeat.

lub-ber (lub'ĕr), *n.* an awkward, clumsy fellow; a raw sailor.

lu-bri-cant (lōō'bri-kânt), *n.* a substance for lubricating.

lu-bri-çate (-kāt), *v.t.* to make smooth or slippery.

lu-bri-ca-tor (-ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, lubricates, especially a device for oiling machinery.

lu-bri-ci-ty ('si-ti), *n.* the state of being slippery; instability; lewdness; power for lubricating.

lu-cent (lōō'sent), *adj.* shining; bright; resplendent.

lu-cer-nal (-sĕr'năl), *adj.* pertaining to a lamp, or to artificial light.

lu-cerne (-sĕrn'), *n.* a clover-like plant cultivated for fodder.

lu-cid ('sid), *adj.* clear; readily understood; shining; transparent.

lu-cid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being lucid.

Lu-ci-fer ('si-fĕr), *n.* Venus, as the morning star; Satan.

lu-ci-fer, *n.* a match ignited by friction.

luck (luk), *n.* casual event or accident; fortune, either good or bad; success.

luck-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a lucky manner.

luck-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* luckier, *superl.* luckiest], having good luck or fortune; successful; auspicious.

lu-cra-tive (lōō'krâ-tiv), *adj.* profitable; wealth producing.

lu-cra-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* profitably.

lu-cre (lōō'kĕr), *n.* money, as greedily sought; sordid gain.

lu-cu-brate ('cū-brāt), *v.t.* to elaborate or perfect; to study or write laboriously; reason closely.

lu-cu-bra-tion (-kū-brā'shun), *n.* a literary composition produced as the result of protracted study.

lu-cu-li ('kū-lī), *n.pl.* bright spots on the sun's surface.

lu-di-crous ('di-krus), *adj.* exciting mirth; comical; droll.

luff (luf), *n.* the weather-gauge, or that part of a ship towards the wind; the act of sailing close to the wind; luff-tackle: *v.i.* to steer nearer to the wind.

luff-tack-le (-tak'l), *n.* a large tackle consisting of a double and a single block.

lug (lug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* lugged, *p.pr.* lugging], to pull or draw along: *v.i.* to drag; move heavily; pull laboriously: *n.* the act or effort of lugging; something difficult to move; a projecting part; the ear; a lug-sail; handle of a vessel.

lug-gage ('ej), *n.* effects of a traveler; baggage.

lug-ger ('ĕr), *n.* a small vessel with 2 or 3 masts with a running sprit and lug-sails.

lug-sail ('sāl), *n.* a square sail, without boom or lower yard, bent to a yard that hangs nearly at right angles to the mast.

lu-gu-bri-ous (-gū'bri-us), *adj.* mournful.

lug-worm ('wĕrm), *n.* a sand worm.

luke-warm ('wärm), *adj.* moderately warm.

lull (lul), *v.t.* to soothe to sleep; quiet: *v.i.* to become calm: *n.* abatement; temporary calm.

lull-a-by ('ă-bī), *n.* [*pl.* lullabies (-bīz)], a cradle-song.

lum-ba-go (-bā'gō), *n.* rheumatism of the muscles of the loins.

lum-bar ('bär), *adj.* pertaining to the loins.

lum-ber ('bĕr), *n.* rubbish; forest timber sawed for market: *v.t.* to fill with lumber or rubbish; heap together in disorder: *v.i.* to cut down timber and prepare it for market.

lum-ber-er ('bĕr-ĕr), *n.* one who cuts forest timber and shapes it for market.

lum-ber-man ('bĕr-măn), *n.* one who is engaged in the lumber trade; a foreman of lumberers.

lu-mi-na-ry (lōō'mi-ne-ri), *n.* [*pl.* luminaries (-riz)], a body emitting light, especially a heavenly body; one who enlightens or instructs.

lu-mi-nes-cence (lōō-mi-nes'-ens), *n.* a power of emitting light possessed by certain bodies that have been exposed to light or radiant energy.

lu-mi-nif-er-ous (-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* emitting, or transmitting, light.

lu-mi-nous ('mi-nus), *adj.* emitting or radiating light; bright; clear; perspicuous.

lump (lump), *n.* a small shapeless mass; aggregate; gross; a swelling: *v.t.* to throw or unite in the gross; heap indiscriminately; put up with.

lump-fish ('fish), *n.* a thick marine fish with horny spines.

lump-y ('i), *adj.* full of lumps.

lu-na-cy (lōō'nă-si), *n.* [*pl.* lunacies (-siz)], mental unsoundness: *adj.* pertaining to lunacy, or to lunatics.

Syn. derangement, insanity, mania, madness.

Ant. (see sanity).

lu-nar ('när), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or influenced by, the moon: *n.* lunar distance.

lu-nar month (munth), *n.* a month measured by the complete revolution of the moon = 29½ days.

lu-nar year (yĕr), *n.* a year of twelve lunar months = 354 1-3 days.

lu-nate ('nāt), *adj.* crescent-shaped.

lu-na-tic ('nă-tik), *adj.* affected with, or characteristic of, lunacy: *n.* one who is insane.

lu-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* a complete revolution of the moon.

lunch (lunch), *n.* a light meal between breakfast and dinner. Also luncheon: *v.i.* to take lunch.

lu-nette (lū-net'), *n.* anything shaped like a half-moon, as in fortification, &c.; a flattened watchglass.

lung (lung), *n.* one of two organs of respiration in air-breathing vertebrates.

lunge (lunj), *n.* a sudden thrust or pass with the sword; sudden lurch: *v.i.* to make a lunge.

lung-wort (lung'wĕrt), *n.* a plant used by old herbalists as a remedy for lung disease; a lichen growing on trees.

luni, a *prefix* meaning *moon,* as *luni*solar: *adj.* produced by the united attraction of the moon and the sun.

lu-nu-la (lōō'nū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* lunulæ (-lē)], the white crescent-shaped part of the nail near the root.

lu-pine (lōō'pin), *adj.* like a wolf; ravenous; pertaining to dogs and wolves.

lu-pus ('pus), *n.* a chronic tuberculous disease which eats into the skin, especially of the face.

lurch (lĕrch), *n.* a sudden roll to one side, as of a ship; tendency; a difficult or forlorn position; a losing position in cribbage: *v.i.* to roll suddenly to the one side.

lurch-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who lies in wait; a poacher; a dog noted for power of scent and silence in hunting.

lure (lōōr), *v.t.* to allure: *n.* anything used as an enticement; bait; a long carved trumpet used in Scandinavia.

lur-id ('id), *adj.* greyish-orange; wan; ghastly; pale; gloomy.

lurk (lĕrk), *v.i.* to lie in wait: be concealed.

lus-cious (lush'us), *adj.* sweet to excess; delightful to the taste or sense; fulsome.

lush (lush), *adj.* rich and juicy: *n.* intoxicating drink.

lust (lust), *n.* strong desire to possess or enjoy; concupiscence: *v.i.* to desire strongly; have inordinate desires (with *after*).

lus-ter ('tĕr), *n.* brightness; splendor; brilliancy of reflected light; renown; a chandelier ornamented with cut glass pendants; a lustrous dress-cloth; the quality and intensity of light reflected from the surface of minerals.

lust-ful ('fool), *adj.* sensual; robust.

lust-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a lustful manner.

lust-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a lusty manner.

lust-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being lusty.

lus-tral (lus'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, purification.

lus-tra-tion (-trā'shun), *n.* purification.

lus-trous ('trus), *adj.* having a luster.

lus-trum ('trum), *n.* a purification; the ceremonies of lustration in Rome every five years.

lust-wort ('wĕrt), *n.* the plant sundew.

lust-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* lustier, *superl.* lustiest], robust; vigorous; healthy.

lu-sus na-tu-ræ (lōō'sus na-tū'rē), *n.* a freak or sport of nature; an abnormal production. [L.]

lute (lōōt), *n.* a stringed musical instrument of the guitar family; a composition of clay, &c., used for making the joints of vessels airtight, or protecting them from the action of fire.

Lu-ther-an ('thĕr-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Luther, the German reformer, or to the Lutheran Church and its doctrines: *n.* a member of the Lutheran Church.

Lu-ther-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines of Luther and the Lutheran Church.

lux (luks), *n.* [*pl.* luces (lū'sēz)], the unit of intensity of electrical illumination.

lux-ate (luk'sāt), *v.t.* to put out of joint; dislocate.

lux-u-ri-ance (lug-zū'ri-ăns), *n.* exuberant growth. Also luxuriancy.

lux-u-ri-ant ('ri-ănt), *adj.* characterized by luxuriance; super-abundant; superfluous.
Syn. exuberant.
Ant. (see sparse).

lux-u-ri-ate ('ri-āt), *v.i.* to grow exuberantly; live luxuriously; indulge unrestrainedly.

lux-u-ri-ous ('ri-us), *adj.* pertaining to luxury; indulging in, or administering to, luxury.

lux-u-ry (luk'shu-ri), *n.* [*pl.* luxuries (-riz)], extravagant indulgence in the pleasures of the senses, dress, &c.; a dainty; anything productive of enjoyment.

ly, a *suffix* meaning *like*, or *pertaining* to, as womanly, &c.

Ly-ce-um (lī-sē'um), *n.* [*pl.* Lyceums, Lycea ('umz, 'ā)], originally the grove at Athens where Aristotle taught.

ly-ce-um (sē'um), *n.* a literary seminary; an academy; a literary association; an intermediate classical school.

Ly-cur-gan (-kēr'găn), *adj.* pertaining to Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver, noted for the severity of his code of laws: hence relentlessly severe.

lyd-dite (lid'īt), *n.* a powerful explosive, consisting chiefly of picric acid.

Lyd-i-an (lid'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, noted for its luxury, music, and purple dyes; effeminate; voluptuous.

lye (lī), *n.* an alkaline solution.

ly-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* addicted to falsehood; the state or act of being recumbent: *n.* untruthfulness.

ly-ing-in (-in), *adj.* pertaining to childbirth: *n.* parturition.

ly-ing-to (-tōō), *n.* state of a vessel in which the sails act against one another and keep the ship nearly at rest.

lymph (limf), *n.* a colorless alkaline nutritive fluid in animal bodies.

lym-phat-ic (lim-fat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, conveying, or containing lymph; sluggish: *pl.* the minute ducts which convey lymph.

lynch (linch), *v.t.* to judge and punish by lynch-law.

lynch-law ('law), *n.* summary punishment by private individuals without the usual legal formalities.

lynx (links), *n.* a fierce cat-like animal, proverbial for its keenness of sight.

ly-rate (lī'rāt), *adj.* lyre-shaped.

lyre (līr), *n.* a musical instrument of the harp kind: used by the ancients to accompany the voice.

lyre-bird ('bērd), *n.* an Australian bird having a tail shaped like a lyre.

lyr-ic (lir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted to singing to, a lyre: *n.* a lyric composition.

lyr-ic po-et-ry (pō'et-ri), *n.* poetry expressive of the emotion of the poet.

ly-rist (lī'rist), *n.* a player on the lyre; a composer of lyric poems.

—M—

ma (mä), *n.* contraction of mama; a Hindu form of respectful address to a woman.

Mac, *prefix* meaning son. [Scotch or Irish]

ma-ca-co (mă-kā'kō), *n.* a name for the ruffled lemur, and the ringtailed lemur.

ma-ca-cus (-kā'kus), *n.* the ape-baboon. Also macaque.

mac-ad-am-ize (mak-ad'ăm-īz), *v.t.* to cover (a road) with small broken stone, so as to form a smooth hard rounded surface.

mac-a-ro-ni (-ă-rō'ni), *n.* a paste composed chiefly of fine flour and made into long thin tubes; a dandy of the eighteenth century.

mac-a-ron-ic (-ron'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, macaroni, or to a burlesque composition consisting of a jumble of incongruous words: *n.* macaronic verse.

mac-a-roon (-rōōn'), *n.* a small cake made of flour, eggs, almonds, and sugar.

ma-caw (mâ-kaw'), *n.* a large and handsome species of parrot with strong hooked bill.

mac-ca-boy (mac'â-boi), *n.* a dark colored, scented snuff.

mace (mās), *n.* a massive staff usually surmounted with a crown; a heavy billiard cue; the second covering of the nutmeg.

mac-er-ate (mas'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to soften or separate the parts of by steeping in a fluid; mortify or harass.

ma-che-te (mâ-chā'tā), *n.* a large heavy knife used by the inhabitants of South America for cutting through forests, &c.

Mach-i-a-vel-li-an (mak-i-â-vel'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Machiavelli, the Florentine statesman, or to his principles of political duplicity: hence crafty; double-dealing: *n.* a cunning, unprincipled politician.

Mach-i-a-vel-li-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the principles of Machiavelli.

mach-i-na-tion (-i-nā'shun), *n.* a plot; artifice.
Syn. intrigue, cabal, conspiracy.
Ant. (see artlessness).

ma-chine (mâ-shēn'), *n.* any contrivance to increase and regulate motive power; an engine; a light carriage or vehicle; one who acts mechanically or at the bidding of another; a political organization to control power.

ma-chin-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* machines collectively; parts of a machine; any combination by which something is kept in action or the result desired is obtained.

ma-chin-ist ('ist), *n.* a constructor of machines; one skilled in the principles of machinery; one who works, or attends to, a machine.

mack-er-el (mak'ēr-el), *n.* an edible marine fish, mottled with green and blue.

mack-in-tosh (mak'in-tosh), *n.* an india-rubber waterproof overcoat.

mack-le ('l), *v.t.* to blot or blur, so as to produce the impression of double printing.

mac-le ('l), *n.* a twin-crystal.

mac-led ('ld), *adj.* spotted.

macro, a *prefix* meaning *large, long,* as *macro*cephalous, *a dj.* large-headed.

mac-ro-cosm (mak'ro-kozm), *n.* the universe.

mac-rom-e-ter (mak-rom'e-tēr), *n.* an optical instrument for determining the distance or size of inaccessible objects.

mac-ron (mak'ron), *n.* a mark (-) over a vowel to indicate that it is long, as *cāme.*

mac-u-la ('ū-lâ), *n.* a spot, as on the skin, the sun's surface, &c.

mad (mad), *adj.* [*comp.* madder, *superl.* maddest], mentally disordered or distracted; insane; infatuated; furious with rage or terror; inflamed with anger.
Syn. crazy, delirious, rabid, violent, frantic.
Ant. (see sane, rational).

mad-am ('ăm), *n.* a complimentary title, or form of courteous address to a lady.

ma-dame (-dăm'), *n.* [*pl.* mesdames (me-dām)], the French title for a lady or ladies.

mad-a-ro-sis (-â-rō'sis), *n.* loss of the hair, especially that of the eyelashes.

mad-cap ('kap), *n.* a wild, thoughtless, eccentric person.

mad-den ('n), *v.t.* to make mad or furious: *v.i.* to become mad or furious.

mad-der ('ēr), *n.* a plant of the genus Rubia, from the root of which a red dye and pigment are extracted.

mad-ding ('ing), *adj.* raging; furious.

made (mād), *adj.* artificially produced or formed: *-p.t. & p.p.* of make.

made-moi-selle (mad-mwâ-zel'), *n.* a title of courtesy given in France to a young lady. [Fr.]

mad-man ('man), *n.* an insane man.

mad-ness ('nes), *n.* mental derangement; extreme folly; frenzy.

Ma-don-na (mâ-don'nâ), *n.* [*pl.* madonnas ('nâz)], a picture of the Virgin Mary, usually with the infant Christ.

ma-dre-perl (mad're-pērl), *n.* mother-of-pearl.

mad-re-pore (mad're-pōr), *n.* a perforate stone coral.

mad-ri-gal ('ri-gâl), *n.* a light amorous song; a pastoral poem; a part song unaccompanied by music.

mael-strom (māl'strum), *n.* a celebrated whirlpool on the Norwegian coast; any overpowering influence of ruinous character.

ma-es-tro (mâ-es'trō), *n.* a master in music, or any art.

Ma-fi-a (mâ'fē-a), *n.* a Sicilian secret society, given to blackmail and murder.

mag-a-zine (mag-â-zēn'), *n.* a warehouse; receptacle for military stores, as ammunition, &c.; chamber in a gun; a periodical literary or scientific publication.

Mag-da-len ('dâ-len), *n.* a reformed prostitute, from Mary Magdalene (Luke vii).

ma-gen-ta (mâ-jen'tâ), *n.* a red aniline dye.

mag-got (mag'ot), *n.* the footless larva of a fly; grub; whim.

mag-got-y ('ot-i), *adj.* full of maggots; whimsical.

Ma-gi (mā'jī or ma'ji), *n.pl.* among the Akkadians and ancient Persians, the sacerdotal and learned class; the wise men of the East.

Ma-gi-an ('jī-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Magi: *n.* one of the Magi; an adherent of the Zoroastrian religion.

mag-ic (maj'ik), *n.* the pretended art of working by the power or assistance of supernatural beings; sorcery; witchcraft; enchantment: *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or exercising, magic; enchanted; necromantic. Also magical.

mag-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* as by magic.

ma-gi-cian (mâ-jish'ân), *n.* one skilled in magic.

mag-ic lan-tern (maj'ik lan'tērn), *n.* an optical instrument for producing magnified objects on a screen.

mag-ic square (skwār), *n.* a series of numbers in parallel or equal rows so arranged that the perpendicular, horizontal, and diagonal columns shall give the same sum.

mag-is-te-ri-al (maj-is-tē'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a master or magistrate; authoritative.

Syn. august, dignified, majestic, pompous, stately.

mag-is-tra-cy ('is-trâ-si), *n.* [*pl.* magistracies (-siz)], the office or dignity of a magistrate; magistrates collectively.

mag-is-trate ('is-trāt), *n.* a civil officer invested with certain judicial and executive powers

mag-ma (mag'ma), *n.* a thick residuum; the glassy base of an igneous rock; liquid matter in the earth's crust.

Mag-na Char-ta ('nâ kär'tâ), *n.* the Great Charter, forming the basis of civil liberty, granted by King John of England to the Barons, 1215.

mag-na-nim-i-ty (-nâ-nim'i-ti), *n.* greatness of mind: elevation of soul; nobility.

mag-nan-i-mous (-nan'i-mus), *adj.* great of mind; elevated in soul or sentiment; generous; courageous; heroic.

mag-nate ('nāt), *n.* a person of rank or distinction; nobleman.

mag-ne-si-a (-nē'zhi-â), *n.* a white tasteless earthy powder, the oxide of magnesium

mag-ne-si-um (-um), *n.* a metallic element, the base of magnesia

mag-ne-si-um light (līt), *n.* a powerful and brilliant light produced by the combustion of metallic magnesium.

mag-net ('net), *n.* the loadstone; a magnetized steel bar.

mag-net-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exhibiting, or produced by, the magnet or magnetism.

mag-net-ic poles (pōlz), *n.pl.* the two points in the north and south polar regions where the magnetic needle is vertical.

mag-net-ics (-net'iks), *n.* the science of magnetism.

mag-net-ism (-izm), *n.* that property possessed by various bodies, as iron or steel, of attracting or repelling each other according to certain physical laws; the science that treats of such magnetic phenomena and laws.

mag-net-ize ('net-īz), *v.t.* to communicate magnetic properties to.

mag-ne-to, a *prefix* meaning pertaining to, or caused by, magnetism, as *magneto*-electricity; small dynamo with permanent magnets used in telephones and automobiles.

mag-net-o-graph ('o-grăf), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically terrestrial magnetism.

mag-net-om-e-ter (-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of magnetic force.

mag-nif-i-ca-ble (-nif'i-kă-bl), *adj.* capable of being magnified or extolled. Also magnifiable.

mag-nif-i-cence ('i-sens), *n.* grandeur of appearance; splendor; pomp.

mag-nif-i-cent ('i-sent), *adj.* grand in appearance; splendid; pompous; sublime.

mag-nif-i-co ('i-kō), *n.* formerly a courtesy title of the noblemen of Venice; the rector of a German university.

mag-ni-fi-er ('ni-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, magnifies.

mag-ni-fy ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* magnified, *p.pr.* magnifying], to make great or greater; increase the apparent dimensions of; glorify or extol.

mag-nil-o-quent (-nil'o-kwent), *adj.* pompous in style or speech; bombastic.

mag-ni-tude ('ni-tūd), *n.* comparative size or bulk; extent of dimensions (length, breadth, and thickness); importance.

mag-no-li-a (-nō'li-ă), *n.* a handsome sweet-scented flowering tree.

mag-num ('num), *n.* a large wine bottle.

mag-pie ('pī), *n.* a chattering bird of the crow genus.

ma-guey ('wa), *n.* the century plant, a species of agave or American aloe.

Mag-yar ('yär), *adj.* pertaining to the Hungarian race or language.

ma-ha-ra-ja (mă-hä-rä'jă), *n.* a Hindu religious teacher of authority.

ma-hat-ma (mă-hät'mă), *n.* a priest of the inner cult of Buddhism; a theosophist.

Mah-di (mä'dē), *n.* a title given to certain Mohammedan spiritual leaders; applied especially to the last great millennial, spiritual or temporal leader (*imam*) of the Faithful.

Mah-dism ('dizm), *n.* the doctrine of the coming of the Mahdi.

mah jong (mä zhông), *n.* a Chinese game played with tiles.

mahl-stick (mawl'stik), *n.* a stick used by painters as a rest for the hand while painting.

ma-hog-a-ny (mă-hog'ă-ni), *n.* a tree of tropical America yielding a dark reddish-brown wood; a dining-table.

Ma-hom-e-dan, **Ma-hom-et-an,** see Mohammedan.

ma-hout (mă-hōōt'), *n.* an elephant driver or keeper.

maid (mād), *n.* a young unmarried woman; girl; virgin; a female servant.

maid-en ('en), *n.* an unmarried woman; virgin; girl; a washing machine; a kind of guillotine formerly used in Scotland; in cricket, an over in which no runs are scored: *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a maiden; pure; innocent; unsullied; unused.

maid-en-hair (-hâr), *n.* a handsome and delicate-leafed fern.

maid-en-head (-hed), *n.* virginity.

maid-en-hood (-hood), *n.* the state of being a maiden.

maid-en-li-ness (-li-nes), *n.* the quality of being maidenly; modesty.

maid-en-ly (-li), *adj.* like, or suitable to, a maiden; modest; gentle: *adv.* in a maidenlike manner.

mail (māl), *n.* defensive body armor of steel, net, or plate-work; government system for conveying letters, &c.; a receptacle for the conveyance of letters, &c.; letters, &c., carried by post; tribute formerly levied by freebooters: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, mail; post, or send by post.

mail-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* admissible by post.

mail-ed ('d), *adj.* clad in mail; spotted; speckled; posted.

maim (mām), *v.t.* to deprive of the use of a limb; cripple or mutilate: *n.* an injury to the body by crippling or mutilation.

main (mān), *adj.* chief; principal; leading; direct: *n.* the ocean; a conduit.

main-land (mān'land), *n.* a continent; chief body of land.

main-mast (mān'mâst), *n.* the principal mast of a vessel.

main-sail (mān'sāl), *n.* the principal sail.

main-sheet ('shēt), *n.* one of the ropes by which the mainsail is extended and fastened.

main-stay ('stā), *n.* the stay extending from the foot of the foremast to the main-top.

main-tain (-tān'), *v.t.* to support; sustain; defend; vindicate; affirm; continue.

main-te-nance ('te-nâns), *n.* means of support; vindication; champerty.

maize (māz), *n.* Indian corn.

ma-jes-tic (mâ-jes'tik), *adj.* having dignity of person or mien; stately; noble; sublime.

ma-jes-tic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in a majestic manner.

maj-es-ty (maj'es-ti), *n.* [*pl.* majesties (-tiz)], sovereignty; grandeur; nobility; sublimity.

ma-jol-i-ca (mä-jol'i-kä), *n.* a fine soft-enameled kind of pottery, decorated in colors.

ma-jor (mā'jĕr), *adj.* greater in number, extent, or quality; greater by a semitone [Mus.]: *n.* a military officer next in rank above a captain; the first proposition of a regular syllogism in which the major term is contained.

ma-jor-do-mo (-dō'mō), *n.* the steward of a household.

ma-jor-gen-er-al (-jen'ĕr-âl), *n.* an officer next in rank below a lieutenant-general.

ma-jor-i-ty (mâ-jor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* majorities (-tiz)], the state of being greater; greater number; more than half; full legal age (21); rank, &c., of a major.

ma-jor term (mā'jĕr tĕrm), *n.* that term of a syllogism which forms the predicate of the conclusion.

make (māk), *v.t.* to create; fashion; fabricate; compose; produce or effect; prepare for use; acquire; incur; force; raise to rank or dignity; score; keep or hold; arrive near or in sight of: *v.i.* to tend or move; have effect; contribute; be active; rise or flow: *n.* shape; construction.

Syn. form, create, produce.

Ant. (see destroy).

make-shift (māk'shift), *n.* a temporary expedient.

make-up ('up), *n.* the general composition of anything; artificial preparation.

make-weight ('wāt), *n.* anything which is added to make up weight.

mal, a *prefix* meaning *ill, evil.* Also male, as *mal*adroit, clumsy; *mal*evolent, malicious, spiteful, &c.

mal-a-chite (mal'ă-kīt), *n.* native carbonate of copper, of a blue or green color.

mal-a-droit, see under mal.

mal-a-dy ('ă-di), *n.* [*pl.* maladies (-diz)], a disease, especially a deep-seated or lingering disorder, mental or physical.

mal-a-ga ('ă-gă), *n.* a variety of wine.

mal-aise (măl-āz'), *n.* a vague feeling of uneasiness, often as the precursor of an attack of illness.

mal-a-pert ('ă-pērt), *adj.* pert; saucy.

mal-a-prop-ism ('ă-prop-izm), *n.* a grotesque misuse of fine words: from Mrs. Malaprop, in Sheridan's *The Rivals.*

mal-a-pro-pos (-a-prō-pō'), *adv.* unseasonably. [Fr.]

ma-lar (mā'lăr, măl'ăr), *adj.* pertaining to the cheek or cheek-bone.

ma-la-ri-a (mă-lā'ri-ă), *n.* noxious exhalations from marshy land, credited with producing fevers, &c.; disease produced by the bite of malaria-infested mosquitoes; chills and fever; ague.

ma-la-ri-al ('ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or infected by, malaria.

ma-la-ri-ous ('ri-us), *adj.* full of, or causing, malaria.

mal-con-tent (mal'kon-tent), *adj.* discontented, especially with established authority.

male (māl), *adj.* pertaining to the sex that begets young; not female; bearing stamens; suitable to the male sex: *n.* one of the male sex.

mal-e-dic-tion (mal-e-dik'shun), *n.* denunciation of evil; execration; curse.
Syn. anathema, imprecation.

mal-e-fac-tor ('e-fak-tēr), *n.* an evil doer; criminal.

mal-ef-i-cent (ef'i-sent), *adj.* causing evil; mischievous.

mal-ev-o-lence (mă-lev'o-lens), *n.* spitefulness; ill-will.

mal-ev-o-lent (-lent), *adj.* malicious; spiteful; hostile.
Syn. virulent, malignant.
Ant. (see benevolent).

mal-fea-sance (mal-fē'zans), *n.* an illegal act or deed

mal-for-ma-tion (-fôr-mā'shun), *n.* faulty or abnormal structure of an organism.

ma-lic (mā'lik, mă'lik), *adj.* derived from fruit, especially from the apple.

mal-ice (mal'is), *n.* evil intention to injure others; deliberate mischief; spite.
Syn. rancor, ill-feeling, grudge, animosity, ill-will.
Ant. (see benignity).

ma-li-cious (mă-lish'us), *adj.* bearing ill-will or spite; prompted by hatred; malevolent.

ma-lign (-līn), *v.t.* to speak evil of; slander: *adj.* hurtful; pestilential.

ma-lig-nan-cy (-lig'năn-si), *n.* the state of being malignant; virulence.

ma-lig-nant ('nănt), *adj.* malicious; pernicious; intending or effecting evil; virulent.

ma-lign-er (-lin'ēr), *n.* one who maligns.

ma-lig-ni-ty (-lig'ni-ti), *n.* the state of being malignant; malice; virulence.

ma-lin-ger (-lin'gēr), *v.i.* to feign illness in order to evade duty.

mal-i-son ('i-zn), *n.* a curse; execration.

mal-kin ('kin), *n.* a mop; a cat; a slattern; a scare-crow; a kitchen servant.

mall (mawl), *n.* a large heavy wooden mallet or beetle; a public walk shaded by trees, originally a place where the game of pallmall was played.

mal-lard (mal'ărd), *n.* a species of wild duck.

mal-le-a-bil-i-ty (-e-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being malleable.

mal-le-a-ble ('e-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being extended by hammering or rolling.

mal-le-o-lar ('ē-ō-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the ankle.

mal-let ('et), *n.* a wooden hammer.

mal-le-us ('e-us), *n.* one of the three small auditory bones of the ear.

mal-low ('ō), *n.* a plant of the genus Malva. Also mallows.

malm-sey (mäm'zi), *n.* a rich variety of grape; a strong, full-flavored sweet wine.

mal-prac-tice (mal-prak'tis), *n.* evil practice; illegal or immoral conduct.

malt (mawlt), *n.* barley or other grain steeped in water, fermented, and kiln dried for brewing: *adj.* made with malt: *v.t.* to make into malt: *v.i.* to be converted into malt.

Mal-tese (mawl'tēz), *adj.* pertaining to Malta, or to its inhabitants; a Maltese cat or terrier.

Mal-thu-si-an (mal-thū'si-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Malthus, the political economist, or his theory that over-population should be checked by moral self-control.

malt-ine (mawlt'in), *n.* the fermentative principle of malt; a medicinal preparation in which malt forms the chief ingredient.

malt-liq-uor (mawlt'lik-ēr), *n.* an alcoholic liquor made from malt, as beer, ale, stout.

malt-ose ('ōs), *n.* sugar obtained from starch by the action of diastase or malt.

mal-treat (mal-trēt'), *v.t.* to treat ill or roughly.

mal-ver-sa-tion (-vēr-sā'shun), *n.* fraudulent practices, especially those committed in an office of trust.

ma-ma (mă-mä' or mä'mâ), *n.* familiar name for mother. Also mamma.

Mam-a-luke (mam'ă-lūk), *n.* one of a body of cavalry constituting the military force of Egypt: destroyed by Mehemet Ali (1811). Also Mameluke.

mam-mæ (mam'ē), *n.pl.* the breasts.

mam-mal ('al), *n.* one of the Mammalia.

Mam-ma-li-a (-ā'li-ă), *n.pl.* the highest class of the Vertebrata, containing those animals which suckle their young.

mam-ma-li-an ('li-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the Mammalia.

mam-ma-ry ('ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the breasts.

mam-mil-la-ry ('il-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the breast or nipples.

mam-mo-dis ('mō-dis), *n.* coarse plain Indian muslins.

mam-mon ('un), *n.* wealth; worldly gain: from Mammon, the Syrian god of riches.

mam-moth ('moth), *n.* an extinct species of huge fossil elephants: *adj.* gigantic.

man (man), *n.* [*pl.* men (men)], a human being; an adult male of the human species; mankind; male servant; vessel; one possessed of manly attributes; a husband; one of the pieces in chess or draughts: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* manned, *p.pr.* manning], to furnish with men; guard.

man-a-cle ('ă-kl), *n.* a handcuff: *v.t.* to place handcuffs upon; shackle.

Syn. fetter, chain.

Ant. (see free).

man-age ('ej), *v.t.* to conduct or carry on; govern; render docile or tractable; use cautiously; wield: *v.i.* to conduct affairs.

Syn. contrive, concert, direct.

man-age-a-ble ('ej-ă-bl), *adj.* easy to be managed; docile.

man-age-ment ('ej-ment), *n.* the act or art of managing; control; skill in direction; administration.

Syn. superintendence, economy.

man-a-ger ('ă-jĕr), *n.* one who directs or conducts anything; a skilful economist.

man-a-ge-ri-al (-je'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a manager or to management.

man-a-kin ('ă-kin), *n.* a dwarf.

man-a-tee ('ă-tē), *n.* the sea-cow. Also manati.

man-da-mus (-dā'mus), *n.* a writ issued by a superior court directing the person or inferior court to whom it is issued to perform some specified act.

man-da-rin (-dă-rēn'), *n.* in China, an official or magistrate, of whom there are nine classes, each being distinguished by a particular kind of button worn on the cap; a variety of orange: *v.t.* to dye (silk, &c.) an orange color produced by the action of dilute nitric acid on the fiber.

man-da-rin duck (duk), *n.* an Asiatic duck with handsome plumage.

man-date ('dāt), *n.* an order; command; Papal rescript.

man-da-to-ry ('dă-tō-ri), *adj.* containing a mandate: *n.* a person to whom a mandate is given; one to whom the Pope has given a mandate or order for his benefice; a nation chosen to govern or administer the affairs of a backward colony or state. Also mandatary.

man-di-ble ('di-bl), *n.* the jaw; in vertebrates, the under jaw; in birds, both jaws; in insects and crustaceans, the anterior pair.

man-do-lin ('do-lin), *n.* a musical instrument of the guitar kind.

man-drake ('drāk), *n.* a plant with a white or purple flower and narcotic properties.

man-drel ('drel), *n.* the shank of a lathe on which the work to be turned is placed; the revolving arbor of a circular saw. Also mandril.

man-drill ('dril), *n.* the blue-faced baboon of Africa.

mane (mān), *n.* the long hair on the neck of certain quadrupeds, as the horse.

ma-nège (mă-nāzh'), *n.* the art of horsemanship; the training of horses; a school for horsemanship. [Fr.]

ma-nes (mā'nēz), *n.pl.* the shades of the departed; the deities of the infernal regions. [L.]

ma-neu-ver, ma-nœu-vre (mă-nōō'vĕr), *n.* adroit management or operation in military or naval affairs; skilful or dexterous management; stratagem: *v.i.* to perform maneuvers with troops or war vessels; manage with adroitness or address.

man-ful (man'fool), *adj.* courageous; resolute.

man-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* bravely; resolutely.

man-ga-nate (mang'gă-nāt), *n.* a salt of manganic acid.

man-ga-nese (-nēz), *n.* a grey-colored, hard and brittle metallic element.

mange (mānj), *n.* a cutaneous disease of dogs, cattle, &c.

man-gel-wur-zel (mang'gl-wurzl), *n.* a large variety of the beet.

man-ger (mān'jĕr), *n.* a feeding trough for horses or cattle.

man-gi-ly ('ji-li), *adv.* in a mangy manner.

man-gi-ness ('ji-nes), *n.* the state of being mangy.

man-gle (mang'gl), *v.t.* to lacerate; mutilate; hack; to smooth with a mangle: *n.* a machine for smoothing linen.

Syn. tear, lacerate, cripple.

man-gler (mang'glĕr), *n.* a meat-chopping machine; one who mangles.

man-go ('gō), *n.* [*pl.* mangoes ('gōz)], the fruit of the mango tree.

man-go-fish (-fish), *n.* a handsome yellow-colored edible fish of the Ganges.

man-go-steen (-stēn), *n.* a delicious fruit of the size of an orange growing in Java and the Moluccas. Also mangostan.

man-grove (mang'grōv), *n.* an East and West Indian tree yielding an edible fruit: its bark is used in tanning.

man-gy (mān'ji), *adj.* affected with the mange; unkept.

man-hole (man'hōl), *n.* an opening for a workman to enter a tank, sewer, &c.

man-hood (man'hood), *n.* human nature; manliness.

ma-ni-a (mā'ni-ă), *n.* violent insanity; intense excitement; excessive or unreasonable desire.

Syn. madness, insanity, lunacy.

ma-ni-ac ('ni-ak), *adj.* affected with mania; *n.* a madman.

man-i-cure (man'i-kūr), *n.* the care of the hands, nails, &c.

man-i-fest ('i-fest), *adj.* clear; plain; apparent: *v.t.* to make manifest; place beyond doubt; *n.* the invoice of a cargo to be exhibited to the custom-house officials.

Syn. evident, open, visible.

Ant. (see hidden).

man-i-fes-to (-fes'tō), *n.* [*pl.* manifestos ('tōz)], a public declaration concerning political measures or intentions.

man-i-fold ('i-fold), *adj.* various in kind or quality; numerous; multiplied; complicated: *adv.* many times: *v.t.* to reduplicate by means of a manifold-writer.

Syn. several, sundry, various, divers, numerous.

man-i-fold-wri-ter (rī'tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for reduplicating a writing by means of thin tracing paper.

man-i-kin ('i-kin), *n.* a dwarf; a model of the human body for anatomical study.

ma-nil-a, **ma-nil-la** (mă-nil'ă), *n.* a kind of cheroot manufactured at Manila in the Philippine Islands; a hemp used for ropes, paper, &c., made from the fibers of *Musa textilis*, allied to the banana.

man-i-oc (man'i-ok), *n.* a tropical plant from the roots of which tapioca and cassava are prepared.

man-i-ple (man'i-pl), *n.* a kind of scarf worn on the left arm by a priest at mass; a company in an ancient Roman legion.

ma-nip-u-late (mă-nip'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to operate or work by means of the hands; treat; control the action of, by management; falsify: *v.i.* to use the hands, especially in scientific operations, or mechanical processes.

ma-nip-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n* the act or process of manipulating; manual dexterity; falsification.

ma-nip-u-la-tive ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, manipulation.

ma-nip-u-la-tor ('ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who skilfully handles.

ma-nis (mā'nis), *n.* the scaly ant-eater.

Man-i-tou (man'i-tōō), *n.* the Great Spirit of the North American Indians.

man-kind (man-kīnd'), *n.* the human race.

man-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being manly.

man-ly ('li), *adj.* having the characteristics of a man; courageous; noble; dignified; resolute: *adv.* like a man.

Syn. masculine, vigorous, courageous, brave, heroic.

Ant. (see effeminate).

man-na ('ă), *n.* a name given by the Israelites to the food miraculously supplied in the wilderness (Ex. xvi. 15); the sweet laxative juice exuded from certain species of ash of Southern Europe.

man-ner ('ĕr), *n.* method; mode of action; habit; custom; sort; mien; aspect; style; fashion: *pl.* deportment; morals; behavior.

Syn. way, air, look, appearance.

man-ner-ism (-izm), *n.* a peculiarity of style, action, or bearing, especially if constrained or affected.

man-ner-ist (-ist), *n.* one who carries characteristic peculiarities to excess.

man-ner-ly (-li), *adj.* polite; complaisant; respectful: *adv.* politely; respectfully.

man-nish ('ish), *adj.* masculine.

ma-nœu-vre (mâ-nōō'vĕr), see maneuver.

man-of-war (man-of-wawr'), *n.* [*pl.* men-of-war], a large ship of war.

ma-nom-e-ter (mâ-nom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for determining the density of the air or other gas from its elastic force.

man-or (man'ur), *n.* the district over which a feudal lord held authority, and subject to the jurisdiction of his court-baron; the land belonging to a lord, or so much as he formerly reserved for his own use; a tract of land occupied by tenants who pay a free-farm rent to the owner.

ma-no-ri-al (mâ-nō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a manor.

man-sard roof (man'särd rōōf), *n.* a roof which has on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper.

manse (mans), *n.* the residence of a Presbyterian parochial minister. [Scotch.]

man-sion (man'shun), *n.* a large dwelling house.

man-slaugh-ter ('slaw-tĕr), *n.* the unlawful killing of a human being, but without malice or premeditation.

man-tel ('tel), *n.* a narrow ornamental slab above a fireplace. Also mantelpiece.

man-tel-et (-et), *n.* a kind of movable parapet for the protection of pioneers; a small mantel; a besieging party. Also mantlet.

man-til-la (-til'ă), *n.* a lady's light cloak or hood.

man-tle (man'tl), *n.* a loose cloak or cape; the external fold of the skin of the body of mollusks; a conical net-work of refractory metals that becomes incandescent when heated: used over a gas jet, &c., to increase the brilliancy of the light: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a mantle; conceal: *v.i.* expand or spread out.

man-tu-a-ma-ker ('tū-ă-mā'-kĕr), *n.* a dress-maker.

man-u-al ('ū-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, the hands: *n.* a handy compendium; the service book of the Roman Catholic Church; the keyboard of an organ or harmonium.

man-u-fac-to-ry (-fak'to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* manufactories (-riz)], the place where goods are manufactured.

man-u-fac-ture ('tūr), *v.t.* to make or fabricate from raw materials; produce artificially: *v.i.* to be occupied in manufactures: *n.* the conversion of raw materials into articles for use; the thing manufactured.

man-u-fac-tur-ing (-ing), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, manufacture.

man-u-mis-sion (-ū-mish'un), *n.* the act of liberating from slavery; emancipation.

man-u-mit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* manumitted, *p.pr.* manumitting], to set free from slavery.

ma-nure (mâ-nūr'), *n.* any fertilizing substance used for enriching the soil: *v.t.* to enrich with fertilizing substances.

ma-nus (mā'nus, mâ'nus), *n.* the hand.

man-u-script (man'ū-skript), *adj.* written: *n.* a book or paper written by hand.

Manx (mangks), *adj.* pertaining to the Isle of Man, to its inhabitants, or to the old language of the island.

man-y (men'i), *adj.* [*comp.* more, *superl.* most], consisting of a great number: *n.* a great number; multitude; people.

Ma-o-ri (mä'o-ri, or mou'ri), *adj.* pertaining to the Maoris, or aborigines of New Zealand, or to their language.

map (map), *n.* a representation of the earth or some portion of it on a plane surface; a representation of the heavens: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mapped, *p.pr.* mapping], to delineate or lay down in a map; describe clearly; sketch or plan.

ma-ple (mā'pl), *n.* a tree of several species of the genus Acer, from one of which the rock-maple sugar is extracted.

mar (mär), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* marred, *p.pr.* marring], to disfigure; injure; damage: *n.* a blemish or disfigurement; injury.
Syn. spoil, ruin.
Ant. (see improve).

mar-a-bou (mar'ă-bōō), *n.* a large African stork, with handsome feathers.

mar-a-bout (mar'ă-bōōt), *n.* a Mohammedan saint, who professes to cure diseases by supernatural power.

mar-as-chi-no (mar-ăs-kē'nō), *n.* a delicate spirit distilled from cherries.

ma-ras-mus (mă-raz'mus), *n.* atrophy; wasting away of the body.

mar-a-thon (mar'ă-thon), *n.* a race imitating the Olympic races of ancient Greece.

ma-raud (-rawd'), *v.i.* to rove in search of plunder.

mar-ble (mär'bl), *n.* a hard limestone of various colors capable of taking a fine polish; anything resembling marble; a small ball of marble or stone: *adj.* made of, or like, marble; cold; hard; unfeeling: *v.t.* to stain or vein like marble.

March (märch), *n.* the third month of the year.

march (märch), *n.* a regular measured walk, especially of soldiers; steady onward movement; a musical composition for the accompaniment of troops; frontier; borderland: *v.t.* to cause to move in a regular measured walk, as troops: *v.i.* to move with regular steps, or in military form.
Syn. tramp, tread, walk, step.

mar-chion-ess (mär'shun-es), *n.* the wife or widow of a marquis.

mar-co-ni-gram (mär-kō'ni-gram), *n.* a message sent by Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

Mar-di Gras (mär'dē grä), *n.* Shrove Tuesday, the last day of carnival.

mare (mär), *n.* the female of the horse.

mare's-nest (märz'nest), *n.* some fancied discovery which proves to be a hoax.

mare's-tail (-tāl), *n.* an aquatic plant of the genus Hippuris; a cirrus cloud.

mar-ga-rine (mär'gă-rin), *n.* artificial butter.

marge, same as margin.

mar-gent (mär'jent), *n.* marginal; a marginal note; a margin.

mar-gin ('jin), *n.* border; the unprinted edge of a page; reserved amount; latitude: *v.t.* to furnish with a margin; enter upon the edge of a page.
Syn. edge, rim, border, brink, verge.

mar-gin-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or placed on, a margin.

mar-gin-a-li-a (-jin-ā'li-ă), *n.pl.* marginal notes.

mar-gin-ate ('jin-āt), *adj.* having a margin. Also marginated.

mar-go-sa (mär-gō'să), *n.* an East Indian tree yielding a valuable oil and tonic bark.

mar-gra-vate ('grā-vāt), *n.* the domain or jurisdiction of a margrave.

mar-grave ('grāv), *n.* a German title of nobility. *Fem.* margravine.

mar-gue-rite ('gē-rēt), *n.* the ox-eye daisy; the garden daisy.

mar-i-gold (mar'i-gōld), *n.* plants of various genera, with showy yellow flowers.

ma-rine (mă-rēn'), *adj.* pertaining to, living in, or formed by, the sea; naval; near the sea; used at sea: *n.* a soldier who serves on a warship; the navy of a nation; naval affairs; collective shipping of a country.

mar-i-ner (mar'i-nēr), *n.* a sailor.

mar-i-o-nette (mar-i-o-net'), *n.* a puppet moved by strings.

mar-i-tal ('i-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to marriage.

mar-i-time ('i-tim), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or bordering upon the sea; naval.

Mar-jo-ram (mär'jo-ram), *n.* a genus of aromatic plants, containing the sweet marjorams.

mark (märk), *n.* a visible sign by which anything is known; impression; evidence; target; a character made as a substitute for writing; an old Scotch coin = 27½ cents; a German coin = 24¼ cents; a former unit of weight = about 8 ounces; *v.t.* to make a mark on; notify by, or as by, a sign; distinguish; take notice of; single out: *v.i.* to observe critically; take note.

mark-ed-ly ('ed-li), *adv.* distinctly; publicly.

mark-er ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, marks; a counter in card-playing; one who registers the score at billiards

mar-ket (mär'ket), *n.* a public place for the sale or purchase of commodities; market place; rate or price: *v.i.* to deal in a market; buy or sell.

mark-ing (märk'ing), *adj.* having the quality to produce a mark: *n.* the mark made; arrangement of marks of coloring.

marks-man (märks'man), *n.* [*pl.* marksmen ('men)], one skilled in shooting.

marl (märl), *n.* calcareous earth mingled with clay and carbonate of lime: used as a manure: *v.t.* to fertilize with lime; to wind with marlines.

mar-line (mär'lin), *n.* a two-stranded cord used for winding around ropes, splicing, &c.

mar-line-spike (-spīk), *n.* a pointed piece of iron used for opening the strands of a rope in splicing. Also marling spike.

mar-ly (mär'li), *adj.* containing, or like, marl.

mar-ma-lade ('mä-lād), *n.* a confection made of oranges or other fruit.

mar-mo-re-al (-mō're-al), *adj.* pertaining to marble.

mar-mose ('mōs), *n.* a species of small opossum.

mar-mo-set ('mō-zet), *n.* a species of small American monkey.

mar-mot ('mot), *n.* the Alpine rat; prairie dog.

ma-roon (mä-rōōn'), *n.* formerly a fugitive slave in the West Indies; one who is marooned: *v.t.* to place and abandon on a desert island: *adj.* of a brownish-crimson color.

mar-plot (mär'plot), *n.* one who frustrates some plan by his officious interference.

marque (märk), *n.* a license granted by a state to a private vessel to make reprisals at sea on the ships of another nation.

mar-quee (mär'kē), *n.* a large field tent; the outer flap of a flytent; a window awning.

mar-que-try ('ket-ri), *n.* inlaid work.

mar-quis ('kwis), *n.* a nobleman ranking next below a duke. Also marques. *Fem.* marchioness.

mar-quis-ate (-āt), *n.* the seigniory, dignity, or lordship of a marquis.

mar-riage (mar'ej), *n.* the act of legally uniting a man and woman in wedlock; marriage ceremony.

Syn. wedding, nuptials, matrimony, wedlock.

mar-riage-a-bil-i-ty (-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being marriageable.

mar-riage-a-ble ('ej-ā-bl), *adj.* fit, or of an age, to be married

mar-ried ('id), *p.adj.* united in wedlock; conjugal.

mar-row ('ō), *n.* the medulla or oily tissue which fills the cavities of bones; the essence of anything; a vegetable marrow.

mar-row-bone (-bōn), *n.* a bone containing marrow: *pl.* the knees.

mar-row-fat (-fat), *n.* a late variety of pea.

mar-ry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* married, *p.pr.* marrying], to unite as husband and wife; wed: *v.i.* to enter into the state of wedlock: *interj.* By Mary! forsooth!

Mars (märz), *n.* one of the planets: so named from the Roman god of war.

Mar-seil-laise (mar-se-lyāz') *adj.* pertaining to Marseilles or to its inhabitants: *n.* national anthem of the first French Revolution: composed by Rouget de l'Isle, 1792.

mar-seilles (-sālz'), *n.* a double cloth fabric quilted in the loom.

marsh (märsh), *n.* a swampy tract of land.

mar-shal (mär'shâl), *n.* an official of high rank who superintends and regulates state ceremonials; a pursuivant; in the French army, the highest military officer; a sheriff: *v.t.* to arrange or dispose in order.

marsh-i-ness (märsh'i-nes), *n.* the state of being marshy.

marsh-y (-i), *adj.* swampy; growing in marshes.

mar-su-pi-al (-sū'pi-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the Marsupialia: *n.* one of the Marsupialia.

Mar-su-pi-a-li-a (-pi-ā'li-ā), *n.pl.* a sub-class of mammals that carry their young in a marsupium or external pouch, as the opossum and kangaroo.

mart (märt), *n.* a market; purchase and sale.

mar-ta-gon ('tâ-gon), *n.* a variety of lily with purple-red flowers; the Turk's cap.

mar-ten ('ten), *n.* a small carnivorous animal of the weasel kind.

mar-tial ('shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, war; military.
Syn. warlike, soldierly.

mar-tial law (law), *n.* a code of regulations enforced by the military power and applicable to civilians in time of war, insurrection, &c.

mar-tial-ly ('li), *adv.* in a martial manner.

mar-tin ('tin), *n.* one of several species of birds allied to the swallow.

mar-tin-et (-et), *n.* a strict disciplinarian: *pl.* small lines fastened to the leech of a sail.

mar-tin-gale (-gāl), *n.* a broad strap passing from the nose-band to the girth of a horse, between its fore legs, to keep its head down; a lower stay for the jib-boom or flying jib-boom.

mar-tyr ('tēr), *n.* one who testifies by his death to his faith or principles; one who suffers acutely: *v.t.* to put to death for adherence to some belief, especially Christianity; persecute; torture; destroy.

mar-tyr-dom (-dum), *n.* the death or sufferings of a martyr.

mar-tyr-ol-o-gist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* a writer on martyrology.

mar-tyr-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* a register or history of martyrs.

mar-vel (mär'vel), *n.* something extraordinary and astonishing; a prodigy: *v.i.* to be struck with astonishment; wonder.

mar-vel-ous (-us), *adj.* exciting wonder; incredible.
Syn. wonderful, amazing, miraculous.

mas-cot (mas'kot), *n.* a person or thing that brings good fortune. *Fem.* mascotte. [Fr.]

mas-cu-line ('ku-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or suitable for, a man; manly; powerful; robust; coarse; noting the male gender in grammar.
Syn. male, manful, manly.
Ant. see feminine, female.

mash (mash), *n.* a soft or pulpy mass; a mixture of bran and water for horses; bruised malt, &c., steeped in hot water for making wort: *v.t.* to mix with hot water (as malt) in brewing; convert into a mash or soft pulpy state; (slang) to inspire love in; flirt.

mash-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who impertinently seeks to gain the attention of, or make himself attentive to, a woman. [Colloq.]

mask (mâsk), *n.* a full or partial cover to conceal the face;

pretext or subterfuge; a masquerade: *v.t.* to conceal with, or as with, a mask; cover or hold in check: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade; be disguised.

mask-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who wears a mask.

ma-son (mā'son), *n.* a builder in stone or brick; a Freemason.

ma-son-ic (mā-son'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Freemasons or to their craft.

ma-son-ry (mā'son-ri), *n.* the art or occupation of a mason; materials used by masons; Freemasonry.

masque (mâsk), *n.* a masquerade.

mas-quer-ade (mas-kĕr-ād'), *n.* a ball or festive gathering where masks are worn; a disguise: *v.t.* to cover with a mask or disguise: *v.i.* to take part in a masquerade.

mass (mas), *n.* a large quantity; lump; body of things collectively; the celebration of the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church; a musical setting for certain parts of such a celebration: *pl.* common people (with *the*): *v.t.* & *v.i.* to collect into a mass or body.

mass-meet-ing (-mēt'ing), *n.* a general public meeting.

mas-sa-cre (mas'â-kĕr), *n.* indiscriminate slaughter with unnecessary cruelty: *v.t.* to slaughter in such a manner.

mas-sage (mas'âj or mâ-sagh'), *n.* a method of medical treatment by rubbing or kneading the body.

mas-se-ter ('ē-tĕr), *n.* the short, thick muscle that raises the lower jaw.

mas-si-cot (mas-i-kot), *n.* yellow oxide of lead.

mas-sive ('iv), *adj.* weighty; heavy; bulky; imperfectly and irregularly crystallized.
Syn. bulky, heavy, weighty, ponderous, solid, substantial.
Ant. see flimsy.

mas-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a mass.

mas-sive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being massive.

mas-seur (mâ-sĕr'), *n.* one who performs the operation of massage. *Fem.* masseuse. [Fr.]

mas-sy (-si), *adj.* massive.

mast (mâst), *n.* a long, round piece of timber or iron tube, either entire, or formed of parts, raised vertically on the keel of a vessel to support the sails; the fruit of the oak and the beech

mast-ed ('ed), *adj.* furnished with a mast.

mast-head ('hed), *n.* the top of a mast: *v.t.* to send to the mast top as a nautical punishment.

mas-ter ('tĕr), *n.* one who rules or commands others; director; employer, owner; head of a household, college, school, &c.; an expert; commander of a merchant vessel; a university degree; appellation given to boys; a legal title: *adj.* pertaining to a master; chief: *v.t.* to subdue or overcome: *v.i.* excel.

mas-ter-y (-i), *n.* dominion; preëminence; eminent skill.
Syn. rule, sway, ascendancy, supremacy.

mas-tic (mas'tik), *n.* a resin obtained from the mastic tree, used as a varnish.

mas-ti-ca-ble ('ti-kâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being masticated.

mas-ti-cate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth, chew

mas-ti-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of masticating; chewing.

mas-ti-ca-tor ('tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, masticates; a machine for mincing meat or cutting leather, &c., into small pieces.

mas-ti-ca-to-ry ('i-kā-to-ri), *adj.* adapted for chewing.

mas-tiff (mas'tif), *n.* a large variety of dog.

mas-to-don (mas'to-don), *n.* an extinct genus of mammals, allied to the elephant.

mas-toid ('toid), *adj.* breast-like.

mas-tur-ba-tion (-tĕr-bā'shun), *n.* self-pollution.

mat (mat), *n.* a texture of various fibrous materials, used for cleansing the feet, &c.; a web of rope-yard; an ornamental article on which to place things at table: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* matted, *p.pr.* matting], to cover with mats; entangle or interweave.

mat-a-dor (mat-a-dōr'), *n.* the man who kills the bull in a bull-fight; one of the three principal cards at omber and quadrille. Also madadore.

match (mach), *n.* anything that readily ignites; a lucifer; anything which agrees with or suits another thing; an equal; game or contest; marriage; one to be gained in marriage: *v.t.* to be equal to; set against or oppose as an equal: *v.i.* to agree with.

match-board ('bōrd), *n.* a thin plank used for wainscoting, &c.

match-less ('les), *adj.* that cannot be equalled; peerless.

match-lock ('lok), *n.* an old kind of musket.

match-mak-er ('māk-ĕr), *n.* one who seeks to arrange marriages.

mate (māt), *n.* a companion or associate; an equal; the male and female of animals associated for propagation; an officer in the merchant service ranking below the captain; checkmate: *v.t.* to match; be equal to; marry.

ma-te (mä'tā), *n.* a tea made of the dried leaves of Brazilian holly: used largely in South America.

mat-e-lote (mat'e-lōt), *n.* a dish composed of various kinds of fish. [Fr.]

ma-ter (mā'tĕr), *n.* (Latin a mother); one of the two membranes (*dura mater*, *pia mater*) covering the brain.

ma-ter-fa-mil-i-as (-fā-mil'i-as), *n.* the mistress of a family or household.

ma-te-ri-a med-i-ca (mā-tē'ri-ā med'i-kā), *n.* a name for the various substances employed in medicine.

ma-te-ri-al ('ri-āl), *adj.* consisting of matter; not spiritual; corporeal; essential: *n.* the substance of which anything is made.

Syn. bodily, physical, temporal, momentous, important.

Ant. (see spiritual).

ma-te-ri-al-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all spiritual phenomena are the result of organized matter.

ma-te-ri-al-ist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of materialism.

ma-te-ri-al-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to materialism.

ma-te-ri-al-i-ty (-āl'i-ti), *n.* material existence.

ma-te-ri-al-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to invest with material characteristics.

ma-te-ri-al-ly ('ri-āl-li), *adv.* essentially.

ma-té-ri-el (-tā-ri-al'), *n.* the baggage, munitions, provisions of an army, &c. [Fr.]

ma-ter-nal (-tĕr'nal), *adj.* motherly.

ma-ter-nal-ly ('li), *adv.* like a mother.

ma-ter-ni-ty ('ni-ti), *n.* the character or relationship of a mother.

math (math), *n.* a mowing.

math-e-mat-ic-al (e-mat'ik-al), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, mathematics; theoretically precise.

math-e-mat-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by mathematics.

math-e-ma-ti-cian (-mā-tish'ăn), *n.* one who is skilled in mathematics.

math-e-mat-ics (-mat'iks), *n.* the science of number and space.

ma-ti-co (mā-tē'kō), *n.* a Peruvian plant, whose leaves are used as a powerful styptic.

mat-in (mat'in), *adj.* pertaining to the morning or to matins: *n.pl.* morning prayer; in the Roman

Catholic Church the first canonical hour.

mat-i-née (-i-nā' or mȧ-tē-nā'), *n.* a reception or musical or dramatic performance held in the daytime.

mat-ri-ci-dal (mat'ri-sī-dȧl), *adj.* pertaining to matricide.

mat-ri-cide ('ri-sīd), *n.* the murder of a mother by a son or daughter; one who murders one's mother.

ma-tric-u-late (mȧ-trik'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to admit to the membership of a college or university by entering one's name in a register: *v.i.* to be admitted as a member or student of a college, &c.

ma-tric-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of registering and being admitted as a student.

mat-ri-mo-ni-al (mat-ri-mō'ni-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to marriage: nuptial; connubial.

mat-ri-mo-ni-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a matrimonial relation.

mat-ri-mo-ny ('ri-mo-ni), *n.* marriage.

ma-trix (mā'triks or mat'riks), *n.* [*pl.* matrices (mat'ri-sēz)], the womb; the cavity in which anything is formed or cast; a mold; the rock in which a fossil or mineral is embedded; the five colors (black, white, blue, red, yellow) from which all others are formed in dyeing.

ma-tron (mā'tron, or mȧ'tron), *n.* a married woman, especially one who has borne children; the lady superintendent of a hospital or institution.

ma-tron-age (-ej), *n.* matrons collectively.

ma-tron-al ('tron-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, a matron.

ma-tron-ly (-li), *adv.* matron-like; elderly; sedately.

mat-ro-nym-ic (mat-rō-nim'ik), *n.* a man's or woman's name derived from that of a mother: *adj.* pertaining to a name so derived.

matte (mat), *n.* metal imperfectly reduced.

mat-ted ('ed), *adj.* covered with a mat; closely tangled together.

mat-ter ('ēr), *n.* that which occupies space, and is perceptible by the senses; body; substance; thing of importance; business; event; indefinite amount; pus; set-up type: *v.i.* to signify; be of importance.

mat-ties ('iz), *n.pl.* Scotch herrings of moderate size with small milts and roes.

mat-ting ('ing), *n.* mats collectively; material for mats; ornamental mat-work.

mat-tock ('ok), *n.* a pickaxe having one of its ends flat.

mat-tress ('res), *n.* a quilted hair- or straw-stuffed bed; a spring mattress; a mat made of trees or shrubs.

mat-u-ra-tion (-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the process of ripening or coming to maturity.

ma-ture (mȧ-tūr'), *adj.* [*comp.* maturer, *superl.* maturest], ripe; full-grown; ready for application or use: *v.t.* to bring or hasten to maturity: *v.i.* to become ripe.

ma-ture-ly (-li), *adv.* in a mature manner.

ma-tur-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being mature; ripeness; full development.

ma-tu-ti-nal (mȧ-tū'ti-nȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the morning; early.

maud-lin (mawd'lin), *adj.* easily moved to tears; weakly and foolishly sentimental.

mau-gre (maw'gēr), *prep.* in spite of.

maul (mawl), *n.* a large wooden hammer: *v.t.* to wound or bruise in a rough manner.

maul-stick, same as mahl-stick.

maun-der (mawn'dēr), *v.t.* or *v.i.* to talk foolishly; utter incoherently.

maun-dy ('di), *n.* the religious ceremony of washing the feet of others.

mau-ser (mou'sēr), *n.* a magazine rifle of long range.

mau-so-le-um (maw-so-lē'um), *n.* a stately tomb or monument, especially that of Mausolus, King of Caria, erected by his widow Artemisia.

mauve (mōv), *n.* a soft lilac or purple color.

ma-vis (mā'vis), *n.* the song-thrush.

maw (maw), *n.* the stomach of animals; the craw of a bird.

mawk-ish (mawk'ish), *adj.* loathsome; affectedly sentimental.

max-il-la (maks'il-ă), *n.* [*pl.* maxillæ (-ē)], the upper jawbone.

max-il-la-ry ('il-ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the jaw or jawbone.

max-il-li-form ('li-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like the cheek or jawbone.

max-im ('im), *n.* an established principle or truth; proverb; aphorism.

Syn. adage, apothegm, saying, byword, saw.

max-im-gun (-gun), *n.* an automatic machine gun.

max-im-ite (maks'im-īt), *n.* an explosive material.

max-i-mum ('i-mum), *n.* the greatest number, quantity, or degree, attainable.

May (mā), *n.* the fifth month of the year.

may, *n.* the English hawthorn.

may, *v. aux.* [*p.t.* might (-mīt)], to be able; be allowed.

may-be ('bē), *adv.* it may happen that; perhaps.

may-hem ('hem), *n.* the offense of mutilating any person, or depriving of any limb or organ.

may-ing ('ing), *n.* the celebration of May day by gathering flowers or by festivities.

may-on-naise (-on-āz'), *n.* a sauce or salad dressing of the raw yolk of eggs and olive oil. [Fr.]

may-or (mā'ĕr), *n.* the chief magistrate of a city or borough. *Fem.* mayoress.

may-or-al-ty (-ăl-ti), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a mayor.

May-pole ('pōl), *n.* a pole around which May festivities are held.

maze (māz), *n.* bewilderment; a labyrinth: *v.t.* to bewilder.

ma-zur-ka (mă-zĕr'kă), *n.* a lively Polish dance; music set to such a dance. Also mazourka.

ma-zy (mā'zi), *adj.* intricate; bewildering; winding.

me (mē), *pron.* the person speaking; myself; the objective case of *I*.

mead (mēd), *n.* a fermented liquor of honey, water, and spices; a meadow. [Poet.]

mead-ow (med'ō), *n.* a tract of rich pasture land; land yielding hay; low grass land by the banks of rivers.

mead-ow-y (-i), *adj.* containing meadows.

mea-ger (mē'gĕr), *adj.* thin; scanty; barren; lean.

Syn. poor, lank, emaciated, dry, uninteresting.

Ant. (see rich).

mea-ger-ly (-li), *adv.* thinly; poorly.

meal (mēl), *n.* edible ground grain; a repast.

meal-y ('i), *adj.* consisting of, sprinkled with, or having the qualities of, meal.

meal-y-mouthed (-mouthd), *adj.* using soft words; unwilling to tell the truth in plain words.

mean (mēn), *adj.* [*comp.* meaner, *superl.* meanest], wanting in dignity or honor; vulgar; inferior; insignificant; humble; sordid; stingy; middle; not excessive: *n.* the middle point, quantity, value, or degree; average: *pl.* resources; property; *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* meant, *p.pr.* meaning], to have in the mind or intention; signify: *v.i.* to have an intention.

Syn. niggardly, abject, vile, ignoble, degraded, contemptible, despicable, design, intent, contemplate, indicate.

Ant. (see generous).

me-an-der (mē-an'dĕr), *v.t.* to wind or flow round: *v.i.* to have a winding course; be intricate.

mean-ing (mēn'ing), *n.* intention; sense.
Syn. signification, import, acceptation, purport.

meant, *p.t. & p.p.* of mean.

mean-time ('tīm), *adv.* in the intervening time. Also meanwhile.

mea-sles (mē'zlz), *n.* an infectious disease characterized by fever and small red spots on the skin; a disease of swine and of trees.

meas-ur-a-ble (mezh'ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being measured.

meas-ur-a-bly (-ă-bli), *adv.* in a measurable manner; in a limited degree.

meas-ure ('ĕr), *n.* the standard by which the volume or extent of anything is compared; extent or dimensions of a thing; proportion; a divisor leaving no remainder; an instrument for measuring; musical time; meter; law or statute: *pl.* strata or beds: *v.t.* to ascertain the extent, size, or volume of; mark out; estimate; allot; determine by rule or standard: *v.i.* to take dimensions; be equal or uniform.

meas-ured ('ĕrd), *adj.* determined by a standard; uniform; steady; moderated.

meas-ure-ment ('ĕr-ment), *n.* the act of measuring; quantity ascertained by measuring; size; area; capacity.

meat (mēt), *n.* animal food.

me-a-tus (me-ā'tus), *n.* a conspicuous canal or passage, as the auditory meatus.

me-chan-ic (me-kan'ik), *n.* a skilled workman: *pl.* the science of the laws of matter and motion, especially the science of machinery.

me-chan-ic-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the principles of mechanics; pertaining to, or produced by, machines or machinery; done automatically, as from force of habit.

me-chan-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a mechanical manner.

me-chan-ic-al pow-ers (pow'ĕrz), *n.pl.* powers obtained by the application of a small force, viz., the lever, inclined plane, wheel and axle, screw, pulley, and wedge.

mech-a-ni-cian (mek-ă-nish'ăn), *n.* one skilled in mechanics or machinery.

mech-a-nism ('ă-nizm), *n.* parts of a machine; mechanical construction.

mech-lin ('lin), *n.* a beautiful kind of lace, made at Mechlin, Belgium.

med-al (med'ăl), *n.* a coin-shaped piece of metal impressed with a device or inscription to commemorate some event, distinguished person, &c.

me-dal-lic (me-dal'ik), *adj.* pertaining to medals.

me-dal-lion ('yun), *n.* a large antique medal; a round or oval tablet with figures in bas-relief.

med-al-list (med'ăl-ist), *n.* an engraver of medals; one who has gained a medal as a reward or prize.

med-dle (med'l), *v.i.* to interpose or interfere officiously.

med-dler ('lĕr), *n.* an officious person; busybody.

med-dle-some ('l-sum), *adj.* officiously intrusive.
Syn. officious, interfering.
Ant. (see unobtrusive).

me-di-æ-val, same as medieval.

me-di-al (mē'di-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the middle; mean.

me-di-an (mē'di-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the middle of anything.

me-di-ate (-āt), *v.i.* to interpose as a mutual friend between parties to effect a reconciliation.

me-di-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of mediating; reconciliation.

me-di-a-tor ('di-ā-tēr), *n.* one who mediates; an intercessor.

me-di-a-to-ri-al (-ā-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a mediator or mediation; intercessory. Also mediatory.

me-di-a-to-ri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by mediation.

med-i-cal (med'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, medicine.

med-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* according to medical rules.

med-i-ca-ment ('i-kă-ment), *n.* a medicine or healing application.

med-i-cate ('i-cāt), *v.t.* to impregnate or tincture with anything medicinal.

me-dic-i-nal (me-dis'i-năl), *adj.* having the properties of, or used in, medicine.

me-dic-i-nal-ly (-nal-ly), *adv.* medically.

med-i-cine (med'i-sin), *n.* the science which relates to the treatment and alleviation of disease; a specific for the cure of disease.

med-i-cine-man (-măn), *n.* among certain tribes, as the North American Indians, a conjurer who professes to drive away evil spirits or disease by magical arts.

me-di-e-val (mē-di-ē'văl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Middle Ages (8th-15th centuries A. D.). Also mediæval.

me-di-e-val-ism (-izm), *n.* the spirit, especially in religion and art, characteristic of the Middle Ages.

me-di-o-cre (mē'di-ō-kēr), *adj.* of medium excellence; ordinary.

me-di-oc-ri-ty (-ok'ri-ti), *n.* of moderate degree; a person of ordinary abilities.

med-i-tate (med'i-tāt), *v.i.* to muse or ponder; think abstractedly: *v.t.* to think upon; design; purpose.

med-i-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of meditating; deep thought.

med-i-ta-tive ('i-tă-tiv), *adj.* disposed to meditation.

med-i-ta-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* with meditation.

med-i-ta-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being meditative.

me-di-um (mē'di-um), *n.* [*pl.* media, mediums (-ă, -umz)], a mean; anything intervening; agency; space or substance in which bodies exist or move; a size of paper 24 x 19 inches; middle term of a syllogism; a person through whom communications from the spirit world are conveyed; the liquid vehicle with which dry pigments are ground.

Syn. organ, channel, instrument, means.

med-lar ('lăr), *n.* a small European tree of the rose family, with an edible fruit.

med-ley ('li), *n.* mixture or confused mass of different ingredients.

Syn. variety, diversity.

me-dul-la (me-dul'ă), *n.* the marrow of bones; pith of plants.

med-ul-la-ry (-ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, marrow or medulla.

me-dul-lin (-dul'in), *n.* a variety of cellulose found in the pith of certain plants.

Me-du-sa (me-dū'să), *n.* [*pl.* medusæ ('sē)], in classical mythology, one of the three Gorgons whose fine hair was changed into snakes, and whose glance changed into stone all who looked on her.

me-du-sa, *n.* the sea-nettle or jelly-fish.

meed (mēd), *n.* recompense; reward.

meek (mēk), *adj.* [*comp.* meeker, *superl.* meekest], gentle; submissive; yielding; mild of temper; humble; patient.

Syn. unassuming, mild.

Ant. (see proud).

meer (mēr), *n.* a boundary or division. Also mere.

meer-schaum ('shawm), *n.* a clay-like silicate of magnesia from which pipe-bowls are made; a pipe of this material.

meet (mēt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* met, *p.pr.* meeting], to come up to from a different direction; confront; encounter; fall in with; receive; satisfy; come upon; answer: *v.i.* to assemble; be united: *n.* a meeting of huntsmen; the place of meeting: *adj.* fit; suitable; appropriate.

meet-ing ('ing), *n.* an assembling or coming together; junction; a congregation.

meg, a *prefix* meaning *great, powerful.* Also mega, megalo, as *mega*cephalous: *adj.* having a large head.

meg-a-lith (meg'ă-lith), *n.* a huge stone, such as are found in the so-called cyclopean masonry.

meg-a-lith-ic (-lith'ik), *n.* consisting of huge stones, or megaliths.

meg-a-phone (-fōn), *n.* a contrivance enabling the voice to be carried for a long distance.

meg-a-the-ri-um (thē'ri-um), *n.* a gigantic fossil animal of South America related to the sloths.

meg-ohm ('ōm), *n.* 1,000,000 ohms; a measure of electrical resistance.

me-grim (mē'grim), *n.* a sick or neuralgic headache, usually on one side of the head: *pl.* vertigo in a horse.

mel-an-cho-li-a (mel-ăn-kō'li-ă), *n.* a form of insanity characterized by great depression of spirits.

mel-an-chol-ic (-kol'ik), *adj.* affected with melancholy; depressed in spirits; dejected.

mel-an-chol-y ('ăn-kol-i), *n.* great depression of spirits; melancholia: *adj.* depressed in spirits; hypochondriac.
Syn. dispirited, dreamy, sad.
Ant. (see jolly).

mé-lange (mā-längzh'), *n.* a confused mixture; medley. [Fr.]

mel-a-nin (mel'ă-nin), *n.* the black pigment cells of the eye and skin.

mel-an-ite ('ăn-īt), *n.* a black variety of garnet.

mel-an-ism ('an-izm), *n.* excess of the coloring pigment in the skin.

mê-lée (mā-lā'), *n.* a hand-to-hand conflict; scuffle; affray. [Fr.]

mel-in-ite (mel'in-īt), *n.* a powerful explosive.

mel-i-lot ('i-lot), *n.* a species of sweet-scented trefoil or clover.

mel-io-rate (mēl'yo-rāt), *v.t.* to improve or make better.

mel-io-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* improvement.

mel-lif-lu-ent (mel-if'lōō-ent), *adj.* smooth; sweetly flowing. Also mellifluous.

mel-lig-e-nous (-ij'e-nus), *adj.* having the qualities of, or producing, honey.

mel-low ('ō), *adj.* fully ripe; not hard, harsh, or rigid; half tipsy.
Syn. ripe, mature, soft.
Ant. (see immature).

mel-low-y (-i), *adj.* soft; unctuous; loamy.

me-lo-de-on (me-lō'de-on), *n.* a small reed organ; a music hall.

me-lo-di-ous ('di-us), *adj.* full of, or produced by, melody; musical.
Syn. tuneful, dulcet, sweet.
Ant. (see discordant).

mel-o-dist (-dist), *n.* a composer of melodies.

mel-o-dize (-dīz), *v.t.* to make melodious: *v.i.* compose melodies.

mel-o-dra-ma (mel-o-drä'mă or drä'mă), *n.* a play characterized by highly sensational or romantic incidents.

mel-o-dra-mat-ic (-drä-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to melodrama; highly sensational.

mel-o-dy ('o-di), *n.* [*pl.* melodies (-diz)], the arrangement of different musical sounds for a single voice or instrument; tune.

mel-on ('un), *n.* a plant of the cucumber family, with its edible fruit.

mel-o-type ('o-tīp), *n.* a method of producing photographs so that their development may be deferred.

melt (melt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to change from a solid to a liquid state; dissolve; soften to love and tenderness.

mel-ton ('tun), *n.* a kind of thick broadcloth with an unfinished surface.

mem-ber (mem'bẽr), *n.* a limb or organ; essential part of anything; one of an association or community.

mem-ber-ship (-ship), *n.* the state of being a member; a collective body of members.

mem-brane ('brān), *n.* a thin fold or layer of tissue forming the covering of some part or organ.

mem-bra-nous ('bra-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, membranes.

me-men-to (mē-men'tō), *n.* [*pl.* mementos ('tōz)], a souvenir; memorial.

mem-oir (mem'wär), *n.* a history written from personal experience and knowledge; a biography: *pl.* a record of investigations on a subject; transactions or journal of a learned or scientific society.

mem-o-ra-bil-i-a (-o-rā-bil'i-ā), *n.pl.* things worthy of remembrance or record.

mem-or-a-ble ('or-ā-bl), *adj.* worthy of remembrance; remarkable; notable.
Syn. signal, marked.

mem-or-a-bly (-ā-bli), *adv.* so as to be remembered.

mem-o-ran-dum (-o-ran'dum), *n.* [*pl.* memoranda ('dā)], a note to assist the memory; brief record of something to be remembered; summary or outline.

me-mo-ri-al (me-mō'ri-āl), *adj.* commemorative; preservative of, or contained in, the memory: *n.* an informal diplomatic paper; a written representation of facts addressed to the government, a public body, &c.
Syn. monument, memento.

me-mor-i-al-ist (-ist), *n.* one who prepares signs, or presents, a memorial.

me-mo-ri-al-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to petition by means of a memorial.

me-mor-i-ter (-mor'i-tẽr), *adv.* from memory.

mem-o-ry (mem'o-ri), *n.* [*pl.* memories (-riz)], that faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous occurrences, facts, thoughts, &c., and recalls them.
Syn. remembrance, recollection.

men-ace (men'as), *n.* a threat: *v.t.* to threaten.

men-a-cing-ly ('ā-sing-li), *adv.* in a threatening manner.

me-nage (me-näzh'), *n.* a household; household management. [Fr.]

men-ag-e-rie (-äzh'ẽr-i or -aj'e-ri), *n.* a place where wild animals are kept; a collection of wild animals for exhibition.

mend (mend), *v.t.* to repair (that which is broken or worn); make good or better; reform; increase: *v.i.* to grow better; improve.
Syn. amend, correct, better, ameliorate, rectify.

men-da-cious (men-dā'shus), *adj.* given to falsehood; lying; false.

men-dac-i-ty (-das'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* mendacities (-tiz)], falsehood; habitual lying.

men-di-can-cy ('di-kān-si), *n.* the state of being a beggar; begging. Also mendicity.

men-di-cant (-kānt), *adj.* practicing begging; reduced to beggary: *n.* a beggar; a begging friar.

men-ha-den (-hā'dn), *n.* an American fish allied to the herring, yielding a valuable oil.

men-hir (men'hir), *n.* a tall, rude, massive, monumental stone, usually of prehistoric origin.

me-ni-al (mē'ni-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a retinue of servants; pertaining to, or suitable for, servants; mean; servile: *n.* a domestic servant; one who performs servile work.

men-i-lite (men'i-līt), *n.* a variety of opal.

me-nin-ges (me-nin'jēz), *n.pl.* the three membranes that envelop the brain and the spinal cord.

men-in-gi-tis (men-in-ji'tis), *n.* inflammation of the meninges.

me-nis-cus (me-nis'kus), *n.* [*pl.* menisci ('sī), meniscuses ('kus-ez)], a crescent; a lens convex on one side and concave on the other.

men-ses (men'sēz), *n.pl.* the catamenial discharge. Also menstruation.

Men-she-vi-ki (men'she-vē'kē), *n.pl.* [*sing.* Menshevik], a Russian political party representing the moderate wing of the Socialists: opposite to the **Bolsheviki.**

men-stru-al ('strōō-ăl), *adj.* occurring monthly.

men-stru-um (-um), *n.* a solvent.

men-su-ra-ble ('shu-ră-bl), *adj.* measurable.

men-su-ra-tion (-ră'shun), *n.* the act or process of taking the measure or dimensions of anything; measurement.

men-tal ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the mind; intellectual.

men-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* in the mind; in thought or idea.

men-thol ('thol), *n.* a crystalline substance resembling camphor; used as a counter-irritant.

men-thyl ('thil), *n.* the base of menthol.

men-tion ('shun), *n.* a brief notice; casual remark; *v.t.* notice casually; name.

men-tor ('tĕr), *n.* a wise counsellor: from Mentor, the friend and tutor of Ulysses.

me-nu (me-nōō'), *n.* a bill of fare. [Fr.]

Meph-is-to-phe-li-an (mef-is-tō-fē'li-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, Mephistopheles; hence scoffing, relentless, and cynical.

me-phit-ic (me-fit'ik), *adj.* poisonous; noxious; offensive to the smell. Also mephitical.

me-phi-tis (-fī'tis), *n.* a noxious exhalation from decomposing organisms; any pestilential or deadly gas.

mer-can-tile (mĕr'kăn-til), *adj.* commercial.

mer-ce-na-ri-ly ('se-nă-ri-li), *adv.* in a mercenary manner.

mer-ce-na-ry ('e-nă-ri), *n.* [*pl.* mercenaries (-riz)], a soldier hired into foreign service; one who serves for pay: *adj.* serving for pay or reward; venal; sordid.

mer-cer ('sĕr), *n.* a dealer in textile fabrics.

mer-cer-y (-i), *n.* the commodities in which a mercer deals.

mer-chan-dise ('chăn-dīz), *n.* goods, wares, or commodities, bought and sold.

mer-chant ('chănt), *n.* one who traffics or carries on trade on a large scale, especially with foreign countries; a shopkeeper: *adj.* pertaining to, or employed in, trade; mercantile.

mer-chant-man (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* merchantmen (-men)], a trading vessel.

mer-ci-ful ('si-fool), *adj.* full of, or exercising, mercy; tender-hearted; compassionate.

Syn. lenient, clement, tender, gracious, kind.

Ant. (see cruel).

mer-ci-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* with mercy or compassion.

mer-ci-less (-les), *adj.* destitute of mercy; unfeeling; cruel.

Syn. hard-hearted, pitiless, remorseless, unrelenting.

Ant. (see kind).

mer-cu-ri-al (-kū'ri-ăl), *adj.* active; volatile; fickle; pertaining to, made of, or caused by, mercury.

Mer-cu-ry ('kū-ri), *n.* one of the planets: from Mercury, the messenger of the gods.

mer-cu-ry, *n.* quicksilver; one of the elements.

mer-cy ('si), *n.* [*pl.* mercies ('siz)], the disposition to forgive, spare, or pity; clemency; forbearance; compassion; beneficence.

mere, same as meer.

mere (mēr), *adj.* [*superl.* merest], such and no more; simple; entire; absolute.

mere-ly ('li), *adv.* simply; purely; only.

mer-e-tri-cious (mer-e-trish'us), *adj.* pertaining to prostitutes; lustful; alluring by false show; tawdry.

merge (mērj), *v.t.* to absorb or swallow up: *v.i.* to be swallowed up or lost.

mer-ger (mēr'jēr), *n.* the legal consolidation of two estates; the placing of the operations of two or more competing interests under the control of a single body.

mer-i-carp (mer'i-kärp), *n.* one of the carpels of an umbelliferous fruit.

me-rid-i-an (me-rid'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to midday: *n.* mid-day; noon; highest point or culmination; a north and south line passing through the poles; an imaginary great circle of the sphere passing through the poles of the heavens and the zenith and nadir of any given place, and cutting the equator at right angles.

me-rid-i-o-nal ('i-o-nâl), *adj.* pertaining to the meridian; relating to southern climates.

me-rid-i-o-nal-ly ('li), *adv.* in the direction of the meridian.

me-ringue (mā-rang'), *n.* a light confection of eggs, sugar, cream, or jam. [Fr.]

me-ri-no (me-rē'nō), *n.* [*pl.* merinos ('nōz)], a breed of sheep with a fine wool; the wool of such sheep: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, the wool of the merino sheep.

mer-it (mer'it), *n.* excellence; worth; deserved reward: *pl.* essential circumstances: *v.t.* to earn; be entitled to; be deserving of.

mer-i-to-ri-ous (-i-tō'ri-us), *adj.* having merit; deserving of reward or praise.

merle (mērl), *n.* the European blackbird. [Poet.]

mer-lin (mēr'lin), *n.* a small falcon.

mer-lon ('lon), *n.* that part of a parapet included between two embrasures.

mer-maid (mēr'mād), *n.* a fabled marine creature having the upper part like a woman and the lower part like a fish.

mer-man ('mân), *n.* the male of the mermaid.

mer-ri-ly (mer'i-li), *adv.* in a merry manner.

mer-ri-ment ('i-ment), *n.* mirth; fun; frolic; gaiety. Also merriness.

Syn. joviality, hilarity.

Ant. (see sorrow).

mer-ry ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* merrier, *superl.* merriest], full of mirth and good humor; gay; sportive; jovial; pleasant.

Syn. cheerful, mirthful, joyous, sprightly, jovial, blithe, sportive.

Ant. (see sad).

mer-ry-an-drew (-an'drōō), *n.* a buffoon.

mer-ry-dan-cers (-dan'sērz), *n.pl.* the Aurora Borealis.

mer-ry-go-round (mer'i-gō-round), *n.* a circular frame fitted with wooden horses or seats, on which persons ride at fairs, &c.

mer-ry-thought (-thawt), *n.* the forked bone (furcula) of a fowl's breast.

me-sa (mā'sâ), *n.* elevated tableland. [Sp.]

mé-sal-li-ance (-zâ-lē-ängs'), *n.* marriage with one of lower social position. [Fr.]

mes-dames (mā'dâm, or mez'dâmz), *pl.* of madam. [Fr.]

me-seems (me'sēmz), *v.i.* it appears to me.

mesh (mesh), *n.* an opening or interstice of a net; Brewer's grains.

mes-i-al (mes'i-al, mēz'i-ăl), *adj.* middle.

mes-jid (mez'jid), *n.* a mosque.

mes-mer-ic (-mer'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, mesmerism.

mes-mer-ism ('mēr-izm), *n.* the art of inducing an abnormal state of the nervous system in which the thoughts and actions of the patient are controlled by the will of the operator; animal magnetism.

mes-mer-ist (-ist), *n.* one who practices the art of mesmerism. Also mesmerizer.

mes-mer-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to induce the mesmeric state.

mesne (mēn), *adj.* middle; intervening.

meso, a *prefix* meaning *middle, intermediate,* as *meso*blast, the intermediate layer of the blastoderm of an ovum; *meso*carp, the middle layer of a pericarp.

mes-o-sperm (mes'o-spĕrm), *n.* the second membrane of a seed.

Mes-o-zo-ic (-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Secondary Age or era of reptiles.

mes-quit (-kīt'), *n.* two species of small American trees of the bean family.

mess (mes), *n.* a number of persons who sit down to table together, especially soldiers or sailors; a state of dirt or confusion: *v.i.* to eat together: *v.t.* to furnish with food; to soil; make dirty.

mes-sage ('ej), *n.* a communication, written or verbal, sent from one person to another; an official communication.

mes-sen-ger ('en-jĕr), *n.* one who conveys a message; an office servant who carries messages; a herald or harbinger; a weight slid down a fishing line.

Mes-si-ah (-ī'ă), *n.* Christ the Anointed One. Also Messias.

Mes-si-an-ic (-i-an'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Messiah.

mes-sieurs ('yĕrs), *n.pl.* sirs; messrs. [Fr.]

mes-suage ('wāj), *n.* a dwelling house with its adjacent buildings and land for the use of the household.

mes-tee (-tē'), *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon. [Sp.]

mes-ti-zo (-tē'zō), *n.* [*pl.* mestizos ('zōz)], the offspring of a Spaniard or Creole and an Indian. [Sp.] Also mestino.

met, *p.t. & p.p.* of meet.

meta, a *prefix* meaning *between, over, after, duplicate, resembling, change from one state to another.*

me-tab-a-sis (me-tab'ă-sis), *n.* transition.

met-a-bol-ic (-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or undergoing, change or metamorphosis.

met-ab-o-lism (-ab'o-lizm), *n.* the continuous process by which living cells or tissues undergo chemical change.

met-a-car-pal (met-ă-kär'păl), *adj.* pertaining to the metacarpus.

met-a-car-pus ('pus), *n.* that part of the hand which is between the wrist and the fingers.

met-a-cen-ter (-sen'tĕr), *n.* that point in a floating body on the position of which its equilibrium or stability depends.

met-a-gen-e-sis (-ă-jen'e-sis), *n.* alternation of generation.

met-al ('ăl), *n.* an elementary substance that has certain physical characteristics, as luster, ductility, malleability, insolubility, is fusible by heat, and a conductor of electricity; molten glass; small stone cubes; effective power or caliber of the guns of a warship: *pl.* the rails of a railroad: *v.t.* to cover with metal.

met-al-lic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, metal.

met-al-lic ox-ide (oks'īd), *n.* a compound of metal with oxygen.

met-al-lic salt (sawlt), *n.* a salt which has a metallic oxide as its base.

met-al-lif-er-ous (-lif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding metal or metallic ores.

met-al-log-ra-phy (-og'rå-fi), *n.* the science of metals; a treatise on metals.

met-al-loid (-oid), *n.* a non-metallic elementary body: *adj.* resembling a metal; non-metallic.

met-al-lur-gic (-ĕr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to metallurgy. Also metallurgical.

met-al-lur-gist ('ål-ĕr-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in metallurgy.

met-al-lur-gy (-ji), *n.* the art or process of working metals and of separating them from their ores.

met-a-mor-phic (-å-môr'fik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, metamorphism.

met-a-mor-phism ('fizm), *n.* the process by which stratified rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, &c., have changed from their original structure, as limestone to marble.

met-a-mor-phose ('fōz), *v.t.* to change into a different form.

met-a-mor-pho-sis ('fo-sis), *n.* change of form, shape, or structure; transformation, as of a chrysalis into a butterfly.

met-a-phor ('å-fĕr), *n.* a figure of speech by which one word is employed for another of which it is the image; a compressed simile.

met-a-phor-ic (-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or comprising, a metaphor; not literal; figurative. Also metaphorical.

met-a-phor-ic-al-ly (-ål-li), *adv.* in metaphors.

met-a-phras-tic (-fras'tik), *adj.* close or literal in translation.

met-a-phys-ic-al (-fiz'ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or according to the rules of, metaphysics; ontological.

met-a-phys-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by the rules of metaphysical science.

met-a-phy-si-cian (-fi-zish'un), *n.* one who is skilled in metaphysics.

met-a-phys-ics (-fiz'iks), *n.* mental philosophy.

me-tath-e-sis (me-tath'e-sis), *n.* transposition of the letters of a word or syllable.

Met-a-zo-a (met'å-zō-å), *n.* a division of the animal kingdom including all animals above the Protozoa, or one-celled forms.

mete (mēt), *n.* a boundary line; limit; confine: *v.t.* to allot by measure; proportion.

met-em-pir-ic-al (-em-pir'ik-ål), *adj.* exceeding the limits of experience.

me-temp-sy-cho-sis (-tem-si-kō'sis), *n.* transmigration of the soul after death into the body of another man or lower animal.

me-te-or (mē'te-ĕr), *n.* a transient luminous body in the sky; falling or shooting star; anything that dazzles or excites wonder for the moment.

me-te-or-ic (-or'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, or like, a meteor.

me-te-or-ite ('te-ĕr-īt), *n.* a stone or metallic body which, in its passage through space, has fallen upon the earth.

me-te-or-og-ra-phy (-ĕr-og'rå-fi), *n.* the registration of meteorological phenomena.

me-te-or-o-log-ic (-loj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the atmosphere or its phenomena, or to meteorology. Also meteorological.

me-te-or-ol-o-gist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in meteorology.

me-te-or-ol-o-gy (-li), *n.* the science of the atmosphere and its various phenomena.

me-ter (mē'tĕr), *n.* an instrument for registering automatically the amount measured by it.

Syn. measure, rhythm, verse.

me-ter, **me-tre,** *n.* a rhythmic arrangement of syllables in verse; unit of length in the decimal system = 39.37 inches.

me-ter-age (-ej), *n.* measurement; cost of measuring.

meth-ane (meth'ān), *n.* an important constituent of illuminating gas.

me-theg-lin (-theg'lin), *n.* a drink made from fermented water and honey; mead.

me-thinks (mē-thingks'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* methought], it appears or seems to me.

meth-od (meth'od), *n.* regular arrangement of things; system; order; classification.

Syn. way, manner, mode, process, order, rule, system.

meth-od-ic-al ('ik-al), *adj.* characterized by or arranged with regard to, method; systematic. Also methodic.

meth-od-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a methodical manner.

Meth-o-dism ('o-dizm), *n.* the doctrines and worship of the Methodists.

Meth-o-dist ('o-dist), *n.* one of a sect of Christians founded by John Wesley: *adj.* pertaining to the Methodists.

meth-o-dize ('o-dīz), *v.t.* to reduce to method; systematize.

me-thod-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science of method.

meth-yl (meth'il), *n.* the hydrocarbon radical of methyl alcohol, or wood spirit.

meth-yl-a-ted (-il-ā'ted), *adj.* mixed with or containing methyl.

meth-yl-ene (-lēn), *n.* an inflammable liquid obtained from the distillation of wood. Also methene.

meth-yl-ic (-il'ik), *adj.* derived from, or containing, methyl.

met-on-y-my (met-on'i-mi), *n.* a figure of speech in which one word is used for another related to it.

me-tre, see meter.

met-ric (met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to the decimal system of weights and measures.

met-ric-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to meter, measurement, or rhythm.

met-ric-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a metrical manner.

met-ro-graph ('ro-grâf), *n.* an apparatus for indicating the mileage run by a locomotive, and the number and time of stoppages at stations, &c.

met-rol-o-gy (-rol'o-ji), *n.* the science of weights and measures.

met-ro-nome ('ro-nōm), *n.* an instrument which beats musical time by means of a short pendulum.

me-trop-o-lis (me-trop'o-lis), *n.* the capital or chief city of a kingdom or country; the seat or see of a metropolitan.

met-ro-pol-i-tan (-ro-pol'i-tăn), *adj.* pertaining to the capital city of a kingdom or country, or to an archbishopric: *n.* the presiding bishop of a country or province; an archbishop.

met-tle (met'l), *n.* constitutional ardor or spirit; fortitude.

met-tle-some (-sum), *n.* high spirited.

me-um (mē'um), *pron.* mine; belonging to me. [L.]

mew (mū), *n.* the cry of a cat; a sea-gull: *pl.* stables for carriage horses: *v.t.* to shed or molt (the feathers): *v.i.* to cry like a cat.

mez-za-nine (met'zâ-nēn), *n.* a low intermediate story between two higher ones; a window in such a story.

mez-zo-tint (mez'o-tint), *n.* a variety of copper engraving. Also mezzotinto.

mi-asm, mi-as-ma (mī-azm', mī-az'ma), *n.* infectious matter in the air; noxious emanations; malaria.

mi-ca (mī'kă), *n.* a mineral divisible into thin transparent plates.

mi-ca-ceous (-kā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, mica.

mice, *pl.* of mouse.

mi-co (mī'kō), *n.* a small South American monkey; a Japanese solid oil or butter.

micro, a *prefix* meaning *small*, as *micro*cosm, a small universe or community.

mi-crobe (mī'krōb), *n.* a minute microscopical organism found in the blood of animals, especially those suffering from disease; bacterium.

mi-crob-ic (-krōb'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, a microbe. Also microbial.

mi-crob-i-cide (-krōb'i-sīd), *n.* an agent for destroying microbes or bacteria.

mi-cro-coc-cus (-krō-kok'us), *n.* [*pl.* micrococci ('sī)], a genus of bacteria, a source of fermentation and of zymotic disease.

mi-cro-cosm, see under micro.

mi-cro-cous-tic (-kous' or -kōōs'-tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving to increase, indistinct sounds: *n.* an instrument for the deaf, to augment faint sounds.

mi-cro-crith (-krith'), *n.* the weight of an atom of hydrogen.

mi-cro-cyte ('kro-sīt), *n.* a minute elementary granule in the blood, especially present in disease.

mi-cro-graph ('kro-grăf), *n.* a kind of pantograph for executing very minute engraving or writing.

mi-crog-ra-phy (-krog'rā-fi), *n.* the description of microscopic objects.

mi-crom-e-ter (-krom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring minute distances, or apparent diameters: used with a microscope or telescope.

mi-cro-phone ('kro-fōn), *n.* an instrument for intensifying very minute sounds.

mi-cro-pho-tog-ra-phy (-fo-tog'rā-fi), *n.* photographing in miniature.

mi-cro-phyte ('kro-fīt), *n.* a microscopic vegetable growth.

mi-cro-scope ('kro-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for magnifying minute objects so as to render them visible for purposes of investigation.

mi-cro-scop-ic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or determined by the aid of, a microscope. Also microscopical.

mi-cro-scop-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* by, or as by, a microscope.

mi-cro-scop-ist (mī'kro-skop-ist or mī-kros'ko-pist), *n.* one skilled in microscopy.

mi-cros-co-py (mī-kros'ko-pi), *n.* the use of the microscope; microscopic investigation.

mi-cro-spore ('kro-spôr), *n.* a very minute reproductive spore found in the capsules of lycopods.

mi-cro-zyme ('kro-zīm), *n.* a minute organism occurring in the air and found in the human blood, acting as a ferment in producing certain zymotic diseases.

mid (mid), *adj.* middle: *prep.* amid; among: *prefix*, as *mid*day: *n.* a midshipman.

mid-dle ('l), *adj.* equally distant from the extremes; mean; medial: *n.* the point equally distant from the extremes; central part; the waist.

Mid-dle Ag-es (āj'ez), *n.pl.* the period between the 5th and 15th centuries A. D.

mid-dle-man (-man), *n.* one who acts as an intermediate agent; one who buys by wholesale and sells at retail.

mid-dle-most (-mōst), *adj.* situated in, or nearest, the middle.

mid-dling ('ling), *adj.* of middle rank, size, or quality; moderate: *n.pl.* the coarser part of flour.

mid-dy ('di), *n.* [*pl.* middies (diz)], a midshipman.

midge (mij), *n.* a gnat.

midg-et ('et), *n.* a midge; a small dwarf; a little and active child.

mid-night ('nīt), *n.* the middle of the night.

mid-riff ('rif), *n.* the diaphragm separating the cavity of the chest from the stomach.

mid-ship-man ('ship-măn), *n.* [*pl.* midshipmen], a naval cadet; a petty officer in the British navy.

midst (midst), *n.* the middle.

mid-wife (mid'wīf), *n.* [*pl.* midwives ('wivz)], a woman who assists at childbirth: *v.t.* to assist in childbirth: *v.i.* to serve as a midwife.

mid-wif-er-y ('wīf-ēr-i), *n.* obstetrics.

mien (mēn), *n.* external appearance; air; look; carriage.
Syn. manner, aspect, appearance.

miff (mif), *v.t.* to cause to be vexed: *n.* a slight vexation. [Colloq.]

might (mīt), *n.* power; strength; force: *p.t.* of may.

might-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* with great power or strength; vehemently; in a great degree.

might-i-ness (-nes), *n.* greatness; power; a title of dignity.

might-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* mightier, *superl.* mightiest], powerful; strong; influential; momentous; wonderful; huge: *adv.* very; exceedingly.

mi-gnon (min-yông'), *adj.* pretty; delicate. [Fr.]

mi-gnon-ette (min-yun-et'), *n.* a fragrant annual with greenish flower and orange-colored stamens.

mi-grant (mī'grănt), *adj.* migratory.

mi-gra-to-ry ('grā-to-ri), *adj.* removing or passing from one place of abode or resort to another; roving; nomadic.
Syn. strolling, wandering, journeying, vagrant.
Ant. (see settled).

Mi-ka-do (mi-kä'dō), *n.* the Japanese emperor, as the spiritual and temporal head of the empire.

milch (milch), *adj.* yielding milk.

mild (mīld), *adj.* [*comp.* milder, *superl.* mildest], gentle in temper and disposition; gentle; soft; placid; moderate; not sharp, sour, or bitter; lenitive.

mil-dew (mil'dū), *n.* a disease of plants produced by small fungi; spots of mold on cloth, &c., caused by damp: *v.t.* to taint with mildew: *v.i.* to be affected with mildew.

mile (mīl), *n.* a measure of length varying in different countries: the English statute mile, in use in the United States, contains 1,760 yds., the geographical or nautical mile 1-60th of a degree of latitude or 2,025 yds. (nearly).

mile-age ('ej), *n.* an allowance for expenses per mile; length in miles.

mil-foil (mil'foil), *n.* a composite plant with finely divided leaves.

mil-i-tan-cy ('i-tăn-si), *n.* warfare; militarism.

mil-i-tant ('i-tănt), *adj.* warlike; fighting; serving as a soldier.

mil-i-ta-rism ('i-tă-rizm), *n.* military spirit, policy, or government.

mil-i-ta-ry ('i-tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to soldiers or to arms; warlike; martial: *n.* soldiers collectively; army; troops.

mil-i-tate ('i-tāt), *v.i.* to be, or stand, opposed; operate (with *against*).

mi-li-tia (mi-lish'ă), *n.* citizens enrolled and trained for the internal defense of a state.

milk (milk), *n.* a white fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, especially the milk of the cow; the white juice of certain plants: *v.t.* to draw milk from; supply with milk.

milk-sop ('sop), *n.* an effeminate weak person.

milk-tooth (-tōōth), *n.* the foretooth of a foal; one

of the temporary first set of teeth in the young of mammals.

milk-y ('i), *adj.* containing, or like, milk; yielding milk; very mild.

Milk-y Way (wā), *n.* a broad luminous band in the heavens, from horizon to horizon, consisting of innumerable stars.

mill (mil), *n.* a machine for grinding and reducing a substance to small particles; a manufactory; a prize fight; a money of account = 1-1,000th of a dollar; *v.t.* to reduce to fine particles in a mill; press or stamp, as the edges of coins; full (cloth); roll into bars, as metal; thrash.

mill board (bōrd), *n.* a kind of thick pasteboard.

mil-le-na-ry (mil'e-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to a thousand: *n.* a thousand years.

mil-len-ni-al (mil-len'ni-ăl), *adj.* of or pertaining to the millennium.

mil-len-ni-um ('i-um), *n.* the space of 1,000 years, especially that period during which Satan will be bound and Christ will reign on earth (Rev. xx. 1-4).

mil-le-ped (mil'e-ped), *n.* an insect-like animal with numerous feet. Also millepede.

mil-le-pore ('e-pōr), *n.* a coral of the genus Millepora, having a smooth surface, perforated with very small pores.

mil-ler ('ēr), *n.* one who keeps or works a flour mill.

mil-let ('et), *n.* a grain-bearing plant.

milli, a *prefix* meaning *1,000th part of*, as *milli*ampère, the 1,000th part of an ampère.

mil-liard ('i-ărd, or mē-lyär'), *n.* one thousand millions. [Fr.]

mil-li-gram (mil'i-gram), *n.* the 1,000th part of a gram = .0154 grain English. Also milligramme. [Fr.]

mil-li-li-ter ('i-lē-tēr), *n.* the 1,000th part of a liter = .06102 cubic in. [Fr.]

mil-li-me-ter ('i-mē-tēr), *n.* the 1,000th part of a meter = .03937 in. [Fr.]

mil-line (mil-līn'), *n.* in advertising a unit equivalent to one agate line in a million.

mil-li-ner ('i-nēr), *n.* one who makes women's bonnets, hats, headdresses, &c.

mil-li-ner-y ('i-nēr-i), *n.* the articles made and sold by a milliner.

mill-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of grinding in, or passing through, a dressing mill; the process of making a serrated edge on a coin, &c.

mil-lion ('yun), *n.* the number of ten hundred thousand; an indefinitely large number.

mil-lion-aire (-ār'), *n.* a person who is worth a million; one very rich.

mil-lionth ('yunth), *adj.* being one of a million: *n.* one of 1,000 000 parts.

mill-pond ('pond), *n.* a reservoir of water for driving a mill.

mill-race ('rās), *n.* a current of water that drives a mill.

mill-stone ('stōn), *n.* one of two flat cylindrical stones for grinding grain.

milt (milt), *n.* the spleen; the spermatic organ of a male fish: *v.t.* to impregnate the ova of (a female fish).

mime (mīm), *n.* a kind of drama among the Greeks and Romans in which real persons and events were represented in a ludicrous manner; an actor in a mime.

mim-e-o-graph (mim'e-o-grăf), *n.* a paraffin-coated paper on which copies of written matter are reproduced by a stencil.

mim-et-ic (mim-et'ik), *adj.* imitative. Also mimetical.

mim-e-tism (mim'e-tizm), *n.* mimicry.

mim-ic ('ik), *adj.* inclined to imitate; imitative: *n.* one who mimics or imitates: *v.t.* to imitate, or ridicule by imitation.

Syn. imitate, ape, mock.

mim-ick-er (-ēr), *n.* a mimic; one who imitates.

mim-ic-ry (-ri), *n.* ludicrous imitation for sport or ridicule; close external likeness.

min-a-ret (min'ă-ret), *n.* a tall slender turret attached to a mosque surrounded with several balconies from which the muezzin calls the people to prayers.

min-a-to-ry ('ă-to-ri), *adj.* threatening.

mince (mins), *v.t.* to cut or chop into minute pieces; extenuate or suppress: *v.i.* to talk with affected elegance; walk with short steps or in a prim manner.

mince-meat ('mēt), *n.* meat chopped very fine, especially with suet, raisins, lemon peel, &c.

minc-ing ('ing), *adj.* affectedly elegant.

mind (mīnd), *n.* the intellectual or rational faculty in man; the understanding or intellect; soul; memory; intention; opinion: *v.t.* to attend to; heed; obey.

mind-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* having a mind; disposed or inclined.

mind-ful ('fool), *adj.* bearing in mind; observant; attentive.

Syn. heedful, thoughtful.
Ant. (see heedless).

mine (mīn), *pron.* belonging to me: *n.* an excavation in the earth from which minerals, precious stones, &c., are extracted; crude ironstone; a tunnel under an enemy's works to blow them up; a rich source of wealth: *v.i.* to carry on mining operations; practice secret methods: *v.t.* to undermine or sap.

min-er ('ēr), *n.* one engaged in mining.

min-er-al (min'ēr-ăl), *n.* any inorganic body found on the surface or in the earth: *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or impregnated with, a mineral.

min-er-al-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to convert into a mineral; impregnate with mineral matter: *v.i.* to make excursions to collect minerals.

min-er-al-o-gist (-al'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in the knowledge of minerals.

min-er-al-o-gy (-al'o-ji), *n.* the science of minerals.

min-gle (ming'gl), *v.t.* to intermix, join or combine; blend; compound: *v.t.* to be mixed or united with.

min-i-a-ture (min'i-ă-tūr), *n.* a very small painting, especially a portrait on ivory, &c.: *adj.* done on a very small scale; diminutive; minute.

min-i-kin (min'i-kin), *n.* a very minute or delicate object; a pet.

min-im ('im), *n.* the smallest liquid measure; a single drop; a musical note = 2 crotchets; one of an order of mendicant friars founded by St. Francis of Paola, 15th century; a small fish.

min-i-mize (-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to a minimum.

min-i-mum ('i-mum), *n.* [*pl.* minima (-mă)], the least quantity; trifle.

min-ing (mīn'ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to mines; burrowing in the earth: *n.* the act of making mines or working them.

min-ion (min'yun), *n.* a size of type intermediate between nonpareil and brevier (see type); a servile flatterer or dependent.

min-is-ter ('is-tēr), *n.* a servant; one subordinate to another; agent; one intrusted with the direction of affairs of state; ambassador; a clergyman or pastor of a church authorized to preach and administer the sacraments: *v.t.* to supply; administer: *v.i.* to serve in some office, clerical or lay; supply things necessary.

min-is-te-ri-al (-tē'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to ministry or service, official or clerical; pertaining to a minister of the state or of religion.

min-is-te-ri-al-ist (-ist), *n.* a supporter of the ministry in office.

min-is-te-ri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a ministerial manner.

min-is-trant ('is-trănt), *adj.* serving as a minister.

min-is-tra-tion (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of ministering; administration; service.

min-is-try ('is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* ministries (-triz)], the agency or service of a minister of religion; the office, duties, or functions of a minister of state; ministers of state collectively; term of ministerial office.

min-i-um ('i-um), *n.* red oxide of lead.

min-i-ver ('i-vẽr), *n.* the Siberian squirrel or its fur. Also minever.

mink (mingk), *n.* a carnivorous mammal allied to the weasel, yielding a valuable fur.

min-now (min'ō), *n.* a freshwater fish of small size.

mi-nor (mī'nẽr), *adj.* smaller; less; inconsiderable; less by a semitone [Music]: *n.* one of either sex who is under the age of 21; in logic, the term or premise containing the subject of the conclusion.

mi-nor-i-ty (mi-nor'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* minorities (-tiz)], the smallest number; opposed to majority; the state of being a minor.

min-o-taur (min'o-tawr), *n.* in classic mythology, a monster with the head of a bull and the body of a man.

min-ster ('stẽr), *n.* the church of a monastery; a cathedral church.

min-strel ('strel), *n.* in medieval times, one of an order of men who traveled from place to place singing their musical compositions to the accompaniment of a harp; a poet or musician.

min-strel-sy (-si), *n.* the art or occupation of minstrels; minstrels collectively; a collection of ballad poetry.

mint (mint), *n.* the place where money is coined by government authority; source of unlimited supply; place of invention or fabrication; an odoriferous plant yielding a pungent essential oil: *v.t.* to coin or stamp (money); invent.

mint-age ('ej), *n.* coin, &c., produced in a mint; duty paid to the mint for coining gold or silver.

mint ju-lep (jū'lep), *n.* a drink compounded of brandy, sugar, and pounded ice, flavored with mint.

min-u-end (min'ū-end), *n.* that number from which another number is to be subtracted.

min-u-et ('ū-et), *n.* a slow graceful dance; music for such a dance.

mi-nus (mī'nus), *n.* the sign (—) of subtraction.

min-ute (mi-nūt'), *adj.* very small; precise: *n.* (min'it) 1-60th part of an hour or a degree; an official note; memorandum.

Syn. little, exact, precise, small.
Ant. (see ample, huge).

mi-nute-ly (mi-nūt'li), *adv.* in a minute manner; exactly.

mi-nute-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being minute; exactness.

mi-nu-ti-æ (mi-nū'shi-ē), *n.pl.* smaller or minor details or particulars.

minx (mingks), *n.* a pert, wanton girl.

Mi-o-cene (mī'o-sēn), *adj.* pertaining to the middle division of the Tertiary formation.

mir-a-cle (mir'ă-kl), *n.* a supernatural occurrence or act; wonder or marvel.

mi-rac-u-lous (mi-rak'ū-lus), *adj.* performed supernaturally; wonderful.

mi-rage (mi-räzh'), *n.* an optical atmospheric illusion by which the image of a distant object is seen as if inverted.

mire (mīr), *n.* deep mud; wet clayey earth: *v.t.* to soil with mire; plunge and fix in mud: *v.i.* to sink in mud.

mir-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being miry.

mir-ror (mir'ẽr), *n.* a looking-glass; speculum; pattern: *v.t.* to reflect as in a mirror.

mirth (mẽrth), *n.* noisy gaiety; social merriment; hilarity; jollity.

mirth-ful ('fool), *adj.* merry; festive.

mirth-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a mirthful manner.

mi-ry (mī'ri), *adj.* abounding in, or covered with, mire.

mir-za (mēr'zȧ), *n.* a Persian title equivalent to *prince.*

mis, *prefix* meaning *wrong, wrongly, ill, error, divergence.* It is used in numerous words not necessary to give here, as the sense given to them by the prefix is evident: as misadvise, misallege.

mis-ad-ven-ture (mis-ad-ven'-tūr), *n.* an unlucky accident; misfortune.

mis-al-li-ance (-ȧ-lī'ans), *n.* an improper alliance by marriage, especially with one of lower social status; see also *mésalliance.*

mis-an-thrope ('an-thrōp), *n.* a hater of mankind.

mis-an-throp-ic (-throp'ik), *adj.* hating mankind. Also misanthropical.

mis-an-thro-py ('thro-pi), *n.* hatred of mankind.

mis-ap-pre-hend (-ap-rē-hend'), *v.t.* to misunderstand; misconceive.

mis-ap-pro-pri-ate (-prō'pri-āt), *v.t.* to apply to a wrong use or purpose, as trust-money, &c.

mis-car-riage (-kar'ej), *n.* failure; misbehavior; premature parturition.

mis-carry (-kar'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* miscarried, *p.pr.* miscarrying], to go wrong; be unsuccessful; bring forth young prematurely.

mis-cel-la-ne-a (e-lā'nē-ȧ), *n.pl.* a collection of miscellaneous matters, or things.

mis-cel-la-ne-ous ('nē-us), *adj.* consisting of several kinds mixed together; promiscuous.

Syn. indiscriminate, mixed.

mis-cel-la-ny ('e-lā-ni), *n.* [*pl.* miscellanies (-niz)], a mixture of various kinds; a book containing a variety of literary compositions.

mis-chance (-chȧns'), *n.* misfortune; mishap.

mis-chief ('chif), *n.* harm; injury; hurt; damage; misfortune.

Syn. evil, ill, annoyance, injury.

Ant. (see benefit).

mis-chie-vous ('chi-vus), *adj.* producing injury or damage; hurtful; inclined to mischief.

mis-ci-ble ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being mixed.

mis-con-ceive (-kon-sēv'), *v.t.* to conceive wrongly, misjudge; misapprehend.

mis-con-cep-tion (-sep'shun), *n.* false opinion; misapprehension.

mis-cre-ant ('kre-ȧnt), *n.* an unscrupulous villain; vile wretch; *adj.* unscrupulous.

Syn. caitiff, ruffian.

mis-de-mean (-de-mēn'), *v.t.* to behave improperly; conduct (one's self) badly.

mis-de-mean-ant (-de-mēn'ȧnt), *n.* one guilty of a misdemeanor.

mis-de-mean-or ('ēr), *n.* evil conduct; a crime less than a felony.

mi-ser (mī'zēr), *n.* a covetous man who denies himself the comforts of life to hoard up money.

mis-er-a-ble (miz'ēr-ȧ-bl), *adj.* wretched; very unhappy; worthless; despicable; very mean or poor.

Syn. distressed, afflicted.

Ant. (see happy).

mis-er-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a miserable manner.

mi-ser-ly (mī'zer-li), *adj.* with the disposition of a miser.

mis-er-y (mis'ēr-i), *n.* extreme pain, distress or misfortune; great unhappiness.

Syn. wretchedness, destitution, privation, beggary.

Ant. (see happiness).

mis-fea-sance (-fē'zȧns), *n.* legal trespass; wrong performance.

mis-fit (mis'fit), *n.* non-fitting clothing; colloquially ap-

plied to indicate a person in a position for which he is unfitted.

mis-lay (mis-lā'), *v.t.* to lose.

mis-le another form of mizzle.

mis-ly (miz'li), *adj.* raining in minute drops.

mi-sog-y-nist (mi-soj'i-nist), *n.* a woman-hater.

mi-sog-y-ny ('i-ni), *n.* hatred of women.

mis-place (-plās'), *v.t.* to put in a wrong place; place on an improper or undeserving object.

mis-pri-sion (-prizh'un), *n.* in law, a high offense under the degree of a capital one, but bordering upon it.

mis-pri-sion of fel-o-ny (fel'o-ni), *n.* concealment of a felony by one who is cognizant thereof, but without consenting to it.

mis-rep-re-sent (-rep-re-zent'), *v.t.* to represent falsely or incorrectly, wilfully or through carelessness.

Miss (mis), *n.* [*pl.* misses ('ez)], a title of address prefixed to the name of an unmarried lady.

miss *n.* a young unmarried girl or woman; failure to hit, reach, perceive, or obtain: *v.t.* to fail to hit, &c.; omit or pass by; do without; feel the want of: *v.i.* to fly wide of the mark.

Syn. omit, lose, fail, miscarry.

mis-sal ('al), *n.* the book containing the order of service for the Roman Catholic Mass.

mis-sel (miz'l), *n.* the mistle-thrush.

mis-sile (mis'il), *n.* a weapon or thing thrown, or designed to be thrown, to injure another.

miss-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* lost; wanting.

mis-sion (mish'un), *n.* the act of sending or state of being sent with certain powers, especially to propagate religion; embassy; delegation; commission; a series of special religious services.

mis-sion-a-ry (-å-ri), *n.* [*pl.* missionaries (-riz)], a person who is sent to propagate religion, especially in foreign parts: *adj.* pertaining to missions or missionaries.

mis-sion-er (-ēr), *n.* a missionary; one who has charge of, or conducts, a mission.

mis-sive ('iv), *n.* a letter or message: *adj.* sent specially.

mist (mist), *n.* visible watery vapor in the atmosphere, at or near the earth's surface; fog; anything that dims or obscures the vision: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, mist: *v.i.* to rain in minute drops.

mis-tak-a-ble (mis-tāk'ă-bl), *adj.* liable to be mistaken.

mis-take (-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mistook, *p.p.* mistaken, *p.pr.* mistaking], to misunderstand; misconceive; misjudge: *v.i.* to err in judgment or opinion: *n.* an error in judgment; misconception; fault.

Mis-ter ('tēr), *n.* a title of address prefixed to a man's name: abbreviated in writing *Mr.*

mis-ti-ly ('ti-li), *adv.* obscurely; darkly.

mis-ti-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being misty; obscurity; dimness.

mis-tle-toe (miz'l-tō), *n.* an evergreen plant parasitic on apple trees, &c., and less commonly on the oak.

mis-tral (mis'trăl), *n.* a cold, dry, violent northwest wind of the Gulf of Lyons and vicinity.

Mis-tress (mis'tres), *n.* a title of address prefixed to the name of a married woman; abbreviated *Mrs.* (mis'is).

mis-tress (mis'tres), *n.* a woman who exercises authority or governs; the female head of a family, school, &c.; a woman well skilled in anything; a woman courted and beloved; sweetheart; a kept woman.

mist-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* mistier, *superl.* mistiest], characterized by, or obscured with, mist; dim; obscure; clouded.

mis-un-der-stand (-un-dēr-stand'), *v.t.* to take in a wrong sense; misconceive.

mis-un-der-stand-ing ('ing), *n.* misconception; disagreement.

mite (mīt), *n.* a minute insect of the division Acarida; a small coin formerly current; a very small object or quantity.

mi-ter, mi-tre (mī'tẽr), *n.* the headdress of the high priest of the Jews; a kind of crown cleft in the middle, worn by archbishops, bishops, and sometimes by abbotts on special occasions; the dignity of a bishop; the junction of moldings at an angle of 45°: *v.t.* to adorn with a miter; join at 45°.

mit-i-gate (mit'i-gāt), *v.t.* to render less severe or rigorous or painful; soften; alleviate.
Syn. relieve, diminish, abate.
Ant. (see aggravate).

mit-i-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of mitigating; alleviation.

mit-i-ga-tive (mit'i-gā-tiv), *adj.* alleviating.

mit-i-ga-tor (-tẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, mitigates.

mit-i-ga-to-ry (mit'i-gā-to-ri), *adj.* tending to mitigate.

mi-trail-leuse (mē-trâ-lyēz'), *n.* a breech-loading gun formed of many barrels fitted together, and capable of being fired simultaneously. [Fr.]

mi-tral (mī'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a miter.

mi-tri-form ('tri-fôrm), *adj.* shaped like a miter; conical.

mit-ten (mit'n), *n.* a fingerless winter glove; a fingerless cover for the hand or wrist. Also mitt.

mit-ti-mus (mit'i-mus), (L., we send), *n.* a warrant of commitment to prison; a writ transferring a record of one court to another.

mix (miks), *v.t.* to unite or blend into one mass or compound; join: *v.i.* to become united in a compound; associate; mingle.

mix-ture ('tūr), *n.* the state of being mixed; a compound or mass formed by mixing, especially one in which the particles of each ingredient retain their properties.

miz-zen (miz'n), *n.* the hindmost of the fore- and aft-sails of a vessel.

miz-zle ('l), *v.i.* to rain in very minute drops; to take one's self off: *n.* fine rain.

miz-zly ('li), *adj.* drizzling; misty.

mne-mon-ic (nē-mon'ik), *adj.* assisting the memory.

mne-mon-ics ('iks), *n.pl.* the art or science of assisting the memory.

moan (mōn), *v.i.* to utter a low sound from, or as from, pain or sorrow: *n.* a low prolonged expression of sorrow or pain.

moat (mōt), *n.* a ditch round a fortress, &c.: *v.t.* to surround with a moat.

mob (mob), *n.* the populace; a rude disorderly crowd; riotous assembly; rabble: *v.t.* to attack in a disorderly crowd; crowd about and annoy.

mob-cap ('kap), *n.* a woman's plain headdress or cap.

mo-bile (mō'bil), *adj.* easily moved.

mo-bil-i-ty (-bil'i-ti), *n.* susceptibility of motion.

mo-bil-i-za-tion (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of mobilizing.

mo-bil-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to call (troops) into active service.

mob-oc-ra-cy (mob-ok'rā-si), *n.* the rule, or ascendency, of the mob.

moc-ca-sin (mok'a-sin), *n.* a deerskin sandal or shoe worn by the North American Indians; a poisonous American snake.

mo-cha (mō'kâ), *n.* a kind of coffee from Mocha, a seaport of Arabia.

mock (mok), *v.t.* to ridicule; mimic in sport, contempt, or derision; deride; disappoint the hopes of; tantalize: *n.* derision; ridicule: *adj.* false; counterfeit.

mock-er-y ('ẽr-i), *n.* derision; ridicule; delusion; imitation.

mock-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* derisive; mimicking.

mock-ing bird (bĕrd), *n.* an American thrush noted for mimicry of the notes of other birds.

mo-dal (mō'dăl), *adj.* pertaining to mode or form; indicating some mode of expression.

mo-dal-i-ty (-dal'i-ti), *n.* the fact of being a mode; in law, the quality of being suspended by a condition.

mode (mōd), *n.* form; custom; fashion; manner; variety of a syllogism.

mod-el (mod'el), *n.* a pattern of something to be made, or reproduced; example for imitation; standard copy; a person who poses as a subject for a painter or sculptor: *adj.* serving as a pattern or model: *v.t.* to form after a model, especially in some plastic material: *v.i.* to practice modeling.

Syn. design, mold, standard.

mod-el-er (-ĕr), *n.* one who models.

mod-el-ing (-ing), *n.* the act or art of making a model, especially of a work of art in some plastic material.

mod-er-ate (mod'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to keep within bounds; lessen; qualify: *v.i.* to become less violent or intense; preside as a moderator: *adj.* (-et or -āt), kept within bounds; not extreme or excessive; restrained; frugal; calm; reasonable; mild.

Syn. temperate, abstemious, sober, abstinent.

Ant. (see immoderate).

mod-er-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* in a moderate manner.

mod-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of moderating; the state of being moderate; freedom from excess; equanimity.

mod-er-a-tor (mod'ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, moderates or restrains; the presiding officer in a church meeting.

mod-ern ('ĕrn), *adj.* pertaining to the present time; recent: *n.pl.* people of modern times.

mod-ern-ism (-izm), *n.* a modern idiom, method, or condition.

mod-ern-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to render modern in usage or taste.

mod-est ('est), *adj.* restrained by a due sense of propriety; diffident; decent; chaste.

Syn. virtuous, bashful, reserved.

Ant. (see immodest).

mod-es-ty ('es-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being modest; propriety of behavior or manner; chastity; diffidence; moderation.

mod-i-cum ('i-kum), *n.* a little.

mod-i-fi-ca-tion (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of modifying; the state of being modified; slight change in form.

mod-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* modified, *p.pr.* modifying], to change slightly in form; vary; qualify; reduce.

mod-ish (mōd'ish), *adj.* fashionable; in the mode.

mo-diste (mō-dēst'), *n.* a fashionable dressmaker. [Fr.]

mod-u-late (mod'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to vary the sound of; change the key or mode of: *v.i.* to pass from one musical key to another.

mod-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of modulating; the state of being modulated.

mod-u-la-tor ('ū-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, modulates; in the tonic sol-fa system, a chart to indicate its modulations.

Mo-gul (mō-gul'), *adj.* pertaining to the Mongolians: *n.* a person of the Mongolian race. The Emperor of Delhi was known as the Great Mogul.

mo-hair ('hār), *n.* a fabric made from the hair of the Angora goat; an imitation of such a fabric.

Mo-ham-me-dan (-ham'e-dăn), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammed, or to Mohammedanism: *n.* an adherent of Mohammedanism. Also Mahometan, Mahomedan, Mussulman, Moslem.

Mo-ham-me-dan-ism (-izm), *n.* the religious doctrines, or institutions founded by Mohammed.

Mo-hawk (mō'hawk), *n.* a tribe of American Indians; ruffians who formerly infested the streets of London.

moi-e-ty (moi'e-ti), *n.* one of two equal parts or shares; half.

moil (moil), *v.i.* to toil; drudge.

moire (mwär), *n.* a watered silk or mohair fabric.

moire-an-tique (an-tēk'), *n.* a superior variety of watered silk.

moist (moist), *adj.* containing water or other liquid; humid; damp.
Syn. wet, dank, liquid.
Ant. (see dry).

mois-ten (mois'n), *v.t.* to make moist.

mois-ture (moist'ūr), *n.* a moderate degree of dampness; slight wetness.

mo-lar (mō'lēr), *n.* a double tooth or grinder: *adj.* used for, and capable of, grinding.

mo-las-ses (-las'ez), *n.* the syrup left in sugar making; [Eng.] treacle.

mold, mould (mōld), *n.* a fine soft soil, rich in decayed matter; substance of which anything is composed; a minute fungoid growth of decaying animal or vegetable matter; the matrix in which anything is cast or shaped; character: *v.t.* to cover with mold; cause to become moldy; fashion in, or as in, a mold: *v.i.* to become moldy.

mold-er, mould-er ('ēr), *v.t.* to turn into dust by natural decay: *v.i.* to crumble to mold; waste away by degrees: *n.* one who molds.

mold-i-ness, mould-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being moldy.

mold-ing, mould-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of molding; anything made in or by a mold; ornamental strip: used on a wall, picture frame, &c.

mold-y, mould-y ('i), *adj.* covered with or having mold.

mole (mōl), *n.* a dark-colored mark or small protuberance on the skin; a small soft-furred burrowing animal with small eyes of the genus Talpa; a pier or breakwater.

mo-lec-u-lar (mō-lek'ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, produced by, or existing between, molecules.

mo-lec-u-lar-i-ty (-lek-ū-lar'i-ti), *n.* molecular state.

mol-e-cule (mol'e-kūl), *n.* the smallest quantity of an element or compound which can exist separately.

mole-skin (mōl'skin), *n.* a twilled fustian cloth with a soft surface resembling a mole's fur.

mo-lest (mo-lest'), *v.t.* to annoy, or interfere with; trouble; vex.

mol-es-ta-tion (mol-es-tā'shun), *n.* the act of molesting; interference; annoyance.

mol-li-fi-er ('i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who mollifies.

mol-li-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mollified, *p.pr.* mollifying], to calm; soften; assuage.

mol-lusk ('usk), *n.* one of the Mollusca.

Mol-lus-ca (mo-lus'kâ), *n.pl.* a division of the Invertebrata comprising animals with a soft fleshy body, and covered more or less with a calcareous shell, as the oyster, snail, &c.

Mo-loch (mō'lok), *n.* the fire-god of the ancient Phœnicians and Ammonites to whom human sacrifices were offered. Also Molech.

molt, moult (mōlt), *v.i.* to cast the feathers, hair, skin, &c.

mol-ten (mōlt'en), *adj.* melted; made of melted metal.

mo-lyb-de-num (mo-lib'de-num), *n.* a rare metallic element.

mo-ment (mō'ment), *n.* the smallest possible portion of time; the present time; an instant; importance; value; the measure of a force by its effect in causing rotation; momentum.

mo-men-ta-ri-ly (-ta-ri-li), *adv.* for a moment; from moment to moment.

mo-men-ta-ry ('men-ta-ri), *adj.* lasting only for, or done in, a moment.

mo-men-tous (-men'tus), *adj.* very important.

mo-men-tum (-men'tum), *n.* impetus; the product of the mass by the velocity of a moving body.

mon-a-chism (mon'ā-kizm), *n.* monastic life or system. Also monasticism.

mon-ad ('ad), *n.* an ultimate atom; a simple primary constituent of matter; one of the smallest flagellate Infusoria; an elementary organism or cell; a univalent atom or radical.

mon-arch ('ärk), *n.* a supreme ruler; sovereign; the chief of its class or kind: *adj.* supreme.

mon-ar-chic (är'kik), *adj.* pertaining to a monarch or to monarchy; vested in a monarch. Also monarchical.

mon-arch-ism ('ärk-izm), *n.* the principles of monarchy; preference for monarchy.

mon-arch-ist (-ist), *n.* an advocate for, or supporter of, monarchy.

mon-arch-y ('ärk-i), *n.* [*pl.* monarchies (-iz)], government in which the supreme power, either absolute or limited, is vested in a monarch, kingdom, or empire.

mon-as-te-ri-al (-as-te'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a monastery, or to monastic life.

mon-as-ter-y ('ăs-ter-i), *n.* [*pl.* monasteries (-iz)], a home for religious retirement for men.

mon-as-tic (mon-as'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monasteries, monks, their rules, &c. Also monastical.

mon-as-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a monastic manner.

mon-as-ti-cism ('ti-sizm), *n.* monachism.

Mon-day (mun'dā), *n.* the second day of the week.

mon-e-ta-ry (mun'e-tā-ri), *adj.* standard of the currency of a nation, as the pound in England, or the dollar in the United States.

mon-e-ti-za-tion (-e-ti-zā'shun), *n.* the act of monetizing.

mon-e-tize ('e-tīz), *v.t.* to convert into money; give a standard of current value to.

mon-ey (mun'i), *n.* [*pl.* moneys ('iz)], coin; specie; gold, silver, or other metal stamped by legal authority and used as currency; any currency used as money; wealth.

Syn. coin, currency, bullion.

mon-eyed ('id), *adj.* possessed of money; wealthy.

mon-ger (mung'gĕr), *n.* a dealer.

Mon-gol (mong'gol), *adj.* pertaining to Mongolia, or to its inhabitants, or to one of the great divisions of mankind, of which the Mongols and Chinese are the type: *n.* a member of the Mongol race. Also Mongolian.

mon-goos, mon-goose, another form of mungoos.

mon-grel (mung'grel), *adj.* of a mixed breed or kind: *n.* anything of mixed breed or kind, as a dog, &c.

mon-ism (mon'izm), *n.* the doctrine of the unity of substance; the identity of matter and mind.

mon-ist ('ist), *n.* a supporter or advocate of monism.

mo-nis-tic (mo-nis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to monism.

mo-ni-tion (mo-nish'un), *n.* admonition; warning; notice.

mon-i-tive (mon'i-tiv), *adj.* admonitory.

mon-i-tor ('i-tĕr), *n.* one who warns or admonishes; a senior pupil selected to instruct the younger scholars; heavily-armed turreted iron-clad war ship; a genus of large lizards.

mon-i-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or performed by, a monitor.

mon-i-to-ri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a monitorial manner.

mon-i-to-ry ('i-to-ri), *adj.* giving monition.

mon-i-tress ('i-tres), *n.* a female monitor.

monk (mungk), *n.* a man who devotes himself exclusively to a religious life and lives in community with others similarly bound by vows to chastity, obedience, and poverty.

monk-e-ry ('e-ri), *n.* monastic usage.

mon-key ('ki), *n.* [*pl.* monkeys ('iz)], a quadrumanous mammal, of the family Simiidæ; a name for various mechanical contrivances; a name of contempt, especially for one of mischievous propensities.

mon-key-boat (-bōt), *n.* a small dock-boat.

mon-key-jack-et (-jak'et), *n.* a short closely fitting thick jacket.

mon-key-wrench (-wrench), *n.* a wrench with a movable jaw for adjustment to the nut, bolt, &c., to be moved.

monk-hood ('hood), *n.* the character or condition of a monk; monks collectively.

monk-ish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a monk; monastic.

monks-hood ('s-hood), *n.* aconite.

mono, a *prefix* meaning *one, single, alone.* Also mon, as *mono*basic: *adj.* having only a single atom or equivalent of base, *mono*cle, an eyeglass for one eye.

mo-noc-u-lar (mō-nok'ū-lăr), *adj.* adapted for use for one eye; with one eye only.

mon-o-dy (mon'o-di), *n.* a plaintive poem or song for one voice.

mo-nog-a-my (mo-nog'ă-mi), *n.* marriage of one wife only; marrying only once; pairing with a single mate, as the dove.

mon-o-gen-e-sis (mon-o-gen'e-sis), *n.* a sexual reproduction from a single cell.

mon-o-gram ('o-gram), *n.* a cipher or character formed by the interweaving of two or more letters.

mon-o-graph ('o-grăf), *n.* a paper or treatise written on one particular subject or some branch of it.

mon-o-lith ('o-lith), *n.* a pillar or column formed of a single stone.

mon-o-logue ('o-log), *n.* a dramatic scene in which one person only speaks; soliloquy.

mon-o-ma-nia (-mā'ni-ă), *n.* mental derangement in regard to one subject only.

mon-o-ma-ni-ac (-mā'ni-ak), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, monomania: *n.* one affected with monomania.

mon-o-met-al-lism (-met'ăl-izm), *n.* the legalized use of one metal only as currency.

mon-o-plane (mon'o-plān), *n.* an aëroplane with a single plane or gliding board.

mo-nop-o-list (mo-nop'o-list), *n.* one who has a monopoly, or monopolizes.

mo-nop-o-lize ('o-līz), *v.t.* to acquire the possession of so as to be the only seller; to engross the whole of.

mo-nop-o-ly ('o-li), *n.* an exclusive control of any industry.

mon-o-rail (mon'o-rāl), *n.* a system of railway in which only one rail is used, the cars being kept erect by the sustaining force of swiftly revolving gyroscopes. Also used for a suspended car.

mon-o-syl-lab-ic (-sil-lab'ik), *n.* composed of one syllable, or of one-syllable words.

mon-o-the-ism (mon'o-thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine of, or belief in, the existence of one God.

mon-o-tone (mon'o-tōn), *n.* recitation on a single note or key: *v.t.* to recite (as prayers) on a single note.

mo-not-o-nous (mo-not'o-nus), *adj.* continued in the same unvarying tone; wearisome

mo-not-o-ny ('o-ni), *n.* dull uniformity of tone; unvarying or irksome sameness.

mon-o-type (mon'o-tīp), *n.* a type-setting ma-

chine that sets single letters, instead of words and lines, as in the linotype machine.

mon-sei-gneur (mong-sā-nyĕr′), *n.* [Fr.] [*pl.* messeigneurs (me-sā-nyĕr′)], formerly a title in France given to persons of high birth or rank, especially to the dauphin; a title of French bishops.

mon-sieur (mo-syĕ′), *n.* [*pl.* messieurs (me-syē)], a French title of courtesy, equivalent to *Sir* or *Mr.*; formerly the title of the eldest brother of the King of France. [Fr.]

mon-si-gnor (mon-sē′nyor), *n.* [It.] [*pl.* monsignori (′rē)], an ecclesiastical title conferred by the Pope on prelates of the papal household, equivalent to *Lord*.

mon-soon (-sōōn′), *n.* a periodical wind in the Indian Ocean blowing from the southwest from April to October, and from the northeast during the other part of the year.

mon-ster (′stĕr), *n.* anything out of the usual course of nature; prodigy; something greatly deformed; a person remarkable for extreme wickedness, cruelty, &c.: *adj.* of unusual size.

mon-stros-i-ty (-stros′i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* monstrosities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being monstrous; an unnatural production.

mon-strous (′strus), *adj.* out of the common course of nature; wonderful; huge; horrible; enormous.

Syn. shocking, dreadful, horrible, immense.

mon-te (mon′tā), *n.* a gambling game played with dice or cards by the Spaniards.

month (munth), *n.* one of the twelve divisions of the year, either calendar or lunar.

month-ly (′li), *adj.* continued, performed, or happening, in a month: *adv.* once each month: *n.* a magazine or periodical published each month.

mon-u-ment (mon′ū-ment), *n.* anything that perpetuates the memory of a person or event.

Syn. memorial, record, remembrancer, cenotaph.

mon-u-men-tal (′tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a monument; lasting.

mon-u-men-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* by way of a monument or memorial.

moo (mōō), *v.i.* to make the noise of a cow; low: *n.* the lowing of a cow.

mood (mōōd), *n.* style; manner; temper of mind; variation in the form of a verb to express the manner of action or being; in logic, the form of a syllogism with regard to the quantity and quality of the three propositions by which it is formed; in music, the same as mode.

Syn. humor, disposition, vein.

mood-i-ly (′i-li), *adv.* in a moody manner.

mood-i-ness (-nes), *n.* moody disposition.

mood-y (′i), *adj.* [*comp.* moodier, *superl.* moodiest], abstracted and pensive; out of temper; sad; gloomy.

moon (mōōn), *n.* the satellite that revolves round the earth; satellite of a planet; a month; a crescent-shaped outwork: *v.i.* to wander and look about in an abstracted and listless manner.

moon-light (′līt), *n.* the light given by the moon: *adj.* illumined by the moon; occurring by moonlight, as a moonlight flitting.

moon-sail (′sāl), *n.* a sail carried above the skysail. Also moonraker.

moon-shine (′shīn), *n.* moonlight; show without reality; smuggled spirits.

moon-shin-er (-ēr), *n.* a distiller of illicit whisky; a smuggler of whisky.

moon-stone (′stōn), *n.* a translucent stone of yellowish or yellow-white color exhibiting beautiful pearly reflections.

moon-struck (′struk), *adj.* lunatic.

moon-wort (′wĕrt), *n.* a fern with crescent-shaped fronds.

moon-y ('i), *adj.* crescent-shaped; weakly sentimental; intoxicated.

Moor (mōōr), *n.* one of a dark race dwelling in the Barbary States of Northern Africa.

moor (mōōr), *n.* an extensive tract of waste land covered with heather, &c., sometimes marshy or peaty: *v.t.* to secure (a ship) by a cable and anchor: *v.i.* to be secured by a cable and anchor.

moor-age ('ej), *n.* a mooring place.

moor-cock ('kok), *n.* the male of the red grouse. Also moor-fowl

moor-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of securing a vessel to a particular place; the cables, anchors, &c., laid at the bottom of a harbor, &c., to which a vessel is moored: *pl.* the place where a vessel is moored.

moose (mōōs), *n.* a large North American deer resembling the European elk.

moot (mōōt), *v.t.* to propose for discussion: *v.i.* to argue or plead on a supposed case: *n.* a discussion on a supposed case: *adj.* subject or open for discussion or debate.

mop (mop), *n.* an instrument for washing floors, decks, &c., consisting of a bundle of cloth, rags, &c., fastened to the end of a long handle: a wry mouth; a petted or pouting person; a young girl: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mopped, *p.pr.* mopping], to rub or dry with a mop.

mope (mōp), *v.i.* to be silent, dull, or dispirited.

mo-quette (mo-ket'), *n.* a Brussels or tapestry carpet with a short velvety pile.

mo-ra (mō'rä), *n.* a South American tree the wood of which is used for shipbuilding and furniture, and its bark for tanning; an Italian game of guess played with the fingers.

mo-raine (mo-rān'), *n.* a line of rocks and gravel at the edges and base of glaciers.

mor-al (mor'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to morality or morals; conformed to right; subject to, or influenced by, the moral law; virtuous; practically sufficient; serving to teach a moral: *n.* inner meaning: *pl.* moral philosophy or ethics; conduct of life; behavior.

mo-rale (mo-răl'), *n.* moral condition; that mental state which renders a man capable of endurance and of exhibiting courage in the presence of danger.

mor-al-ist (mor'ă-list), *n.* one who moralizes; one who teaches or practices the duties of life.

mo-ral-i-ty (mo-ral'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* moralities (-tiz)], the doctrine or practice of the duties of life; ethics; virtue; formerly a kind of allegorical play.

mor-al-ize (mor'ăl-īz), *v.t.* to apply or explain in a moral sense; render moral: *v.i.* to make reflections on good or evil.

mor-al-ly (mor'ăl-i), *adv.* according to the rules of morality; ethically; virtuously.

mor-al phil-os-o-phy (fil-os'-o-fi), *n.* the science of ethics.

mo-rass (mo-răs'), *n.* a swamp; fen.

mor-a-to-ri-um (mor'ă-tō'ri-um), *n.* a period established by law, during which a debtor may suspend payment of his obligations.

Mo-ra-vi-an (-rā'vi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Moravia, or to a Protestant sect, the Moravians.

mor-bid (môr'bid) *adj.* pertaining to disease; sickly.

Ant. (see normal, sound).

mor-bif-ic (-bif'ik), *adj.* producing disease.

mor-ceau (-sō'), *n.* a small piece. [Fr.]

mor-dant ('dânt), *adj.* biting into or fixing colors; sarcastic; caustic: *n.* a substance that has a chemical affinity for coloring matter, and serves to fix certain colors in dyeing; a substance to make gold-leaf adhere.

more (mōr), *adj.* [*comp.* of *many* and *much*, *superl.* most], greater in number, quality, extent, &c.; additional; longer: *adv.* to a greater degree, &c.; again; besides: *n.* a greater quantity, number, &c.; something further or additional.

mo-reen (mō-rēn'), *n.* a stout woolen embossed or figured fabric.

mor-el (mor'el), *n.* a small fungus used for food and flavoring. Also moril.

mo-rel-lo (mo-rel'ō), *n.* a dark-red cherry; used for making cherry-brandy.

more-o-ver (mōr-ō'vĕr), *adv.* besides; further.

Mo-resque (mo-resk'), *adj.* Moorish or Arabesque: *n.* such decoration or architecture.

mor-ga-nat-ic (môr-gă-nat'ik), *adj.* noting the marriage of a man of royal rank with a woman of inferior degree, whose children are legitimate but cannot inherit their father's rank.

morgue (môrg), *n.* a place where the bodies of unknown persons found dead are exposed for identification.

mor-i-bund (mor'i-bund), *adj.* dying.

mo-rin-ga (mō-ring'gă), *n.* a highly scented East Indian tree.

mo-ri-on (mō'ri-un), *n.* a helmet without beaver or vizor.

Mo-ris-co (mo-ris'ko), *n.* a Moor; the Moorish language.

Mor-mon (môr'mun), *adj.* pertaining to a sect founded in 1830 by Joseph Smith, who professed to have found the Book of Mormon in the United States: *n.* a member of this sect. Called also Latter Day Saints.

Mor-mon-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Mormons.

morn-ing (môrn'ing), *n.* the early part of the day: *Poet.* morn: *adv.* pertaining to, occurring, or performed, in the morning.

morn-ing watch (woch), *n.* watch on shipboard from 4 a. m. to 8 a. m.

Mo-ro (mō'rō), *n.* [*pl.* Moros (-rōz)], a native Mohammedan inhabitant of the southern Philippines; the language of the Moros.

mo-roc-co (mo-rok'ō), *n.* a fine kind of grained leather of goatskin or sheepskin; first prepared at Morocco, Africa.

mo-ron (mō'ron), *n.* a person whose mental development has been arrested at the point reached by the normal child of about twelve years.

mo-rone (-rōn'), *n.* a dark crimson color.

mo-rose (-rōs'), *adj.* sullen; austere; gloomy.

mo-rose-ly ('li), *adv.* in a morose manner.

mo-rose-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being morose.

mor-phi-a (môr'fi-ă), *n.* the narcotic principle of opium. Also morphine.

mor-phin-ism ('fin-izm), *n.* a morbid state occasioned by the excessive use of morphia.

mor-pho-log-ic-al (-fo-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to morphology. Also morphologic.

mor-phol-o-gy (-fol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the forms in the organisms of animals and plants.

mor-ris (mor'is), *n.* a Moorish dance with tambourines, bells, castanets, &c., common in Old English pageants and revels; an old game played with men and counters on squares. Also morrice.

mor-row ('ō), *n.* the next day.

morse (môrs), *n.* the walrus; a clasp for fastening a cope.

mor-sel (môr'sel), *n.* a small piece.

mort (môrt), *n.* a salmon in its third year; a note or notes sounded on a hunting horn to notify the death of game.

mor-tal (môr'tăl), *adj.* subject to death; causing death; fatal; punishable with death; violent; extreme; tedious; pertaining to human beings: *n.* a human being; man, as subject to death.

mor-tal-i-ty (-tal'i-ti), *n.* the condition of being mortal; mankind; frequency or number of deaths in ratio to population.

mor-tal-ly ('tăl-li), *adv.* so as to cause death; fatally; extremely.

mor-tar ('ĕr), *n.* a vessel in which substances are

pounded with a pestle; a short piece of ordnance used for throwing shells at high angles of elevation; a building cement of lime, sand, and water: *v.t.* to plaster or secure with mortar.

mort-gage (môr'gej), *n.* a deed conveying property to a creditor as security for the payment of a debt; the deed by which such conveyance is made: *v.t.* to convey or make over to a creditor as security.

mort-ga-gee (-ga-jē'), *n.* the person to whom a mortgage is made or given.

mort-ga-ger ('ga-jēr), *n.* the person who grants a mortgage. Also mortgagor.

mor-ti-ci-an (môr-tish'ăn), *n.* an undertaker; a funeral director.

mor-ti-fi-ca-tion (-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mortifying; gangrene; subjugation of the passions and appetites by abstinence; humiliation; vexation; chagrin.

mor-ti-fy ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mortified, *p.pr.* mortifying], to destroy the vital functions of; produce gangrene in; subdue by penance or austerities; humble; depress; chagrin: *v.i.* to be subdued; practice austerities; become gangrenous.

mor-tise ('tis), *n.* a hole made in wood to receive a tenon: *v.t.* to cut or make a mortise in.

mort-main (môrt'mān), *n.* alienation of lands or tenements to any corporate body.

mor-tu-a-ry (môr'tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* mortuaries (-riz)], a building for the dead pending burial: *adj.* pertaining to the burial of the dead.

Mo-sa-ic (mō-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Moses, to the Law, institutions, &c., given through him, or to his writings.

mo-sa-ic (-sā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, mosaic work: *n.* a design, or form of artistic work, formed by the union of very minute pieces of glass, stone, &c., of various colors, inlaid in a ground of stucco or metal.

Mo-selle (mō-zel'), *n.* a light white wine.

Mos-lem (mos'lem), *adj.* pertaining to Mohammedans: *n.* a Mohammedan or Mussulman.

mosque (mosk), *n.* a Mohammedan temple.

mos-qui-to (mus-kē'tō), *n.* an insect of the genus Culex, the females of which puncture the skin of men and animals, causing great cutaneous irritation and pain, and at times infecting with disease germs.

moss (môs), *n.* soft peaty moorland; a natural order of cryptogamous bog plants, the musci, with simple narrow leaves and of cellular structure; a lichen.

mos-sy ('si), *adj.* abounding in, or like, moss.

moss-rose ('rōz), *n.* a fragrant variety of rose with a moss-like calyx.

most (mōst), *adj.* [*superl.* of more], greatest in number, quantity, or degree: *n.* the greatest number, part, quantity, or value.

mot (mō), *n.* a witty saying; a bugle note. [Fr.]

mote (mōt), *n.* [Old Eng.] an assembly for the dicussion and management of affairs; a very small particle; a blemish in wool.

mo-tet (mō-tet'), *n.* a short vocal composition of a sacred character; anthem.

moth (môth), *n.* a lepidopterous insect or its larvæ, which feed upon cloth, fur, &c.; anything that gradually gnaws away.

moth-er (*muth'*ĕr), *n.* a female parent, especially one of the human race; one who has given birth to a child; origin or source; the female superior of a religious house; a thick slimy substance or film concreted in liquids: *adj.* native; producing others: *v.t.* to adopt as a son or daughter.

moth-er-in-law (-in-law), *n.* the mother of one's husband or wife.

moth-er-of-pearl (-pĕrl), *n.* the hard, silvery internal layer of various kinds of shells.

moth-y (moth'i), *adj.* full of moths; eaten by moths.

mo-tile (mō'til), *adj.* having power of moving.

mo-tion (mō'shun), *n.* the act, process, or state of moving; passage of a body from one place to another; animal life and action; impulse, desire, or passion; internal activity; a proposition made in a deliberative assembly; evacuation of the bowels: *v.i.* to make a significant movement or gesture.

Syn. proposition, proposal, movement.

mo-tion pic-ture (pik'tur) or **moving pic-ture**, *n.* a series of pictures produced in rapid succession on a screen, giving the semblance of actual action. Also cinematograph.

mo-ti-vate (mo'ti-vate), *v.t.* to act as an impulse or incentive for.

mo-ti-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of providing an incentive or inducement for; that which acts as an impulse for.

mo-tive ('tiv), *adj.* causing motion; able or tending to move: *n.* that which moves or excites to action; inducement; reason; stimulus; in art, leading idea, or conception.

mot-ley (mot'li), *adj.* covered with parts of various colors.

mot-mot ('mot), *n.* any one of various species of beautiful jay-like South American birds.

mo-tor (mō'tēr), *n.* that which produces motion, or power, especially a machine which performs mechanical work; a machine for transmuting some other form of energy into mechanical motion: *adj.* imparting motion.

mo-tor boat (bōt), *n.* a boat propelled by a gasoline or other small engine.

mo-tor-cy-cle (-sī-kl), *n.* a bicycle propelled by a motor.

mo-tor car (kär), *n.* a vehicle propelled by means of petroleum, electricity, &c.

mo-tor-man (-măn), *n.* one who operates a motor car.

mot-tle (mot'l), *v.t.* to mark with spots of various colors; variegate.

mot-to ('ō), *n.* [*pl.* mottoes ('ōz)], a concise sentence added to a device, or prefixed to anything, suggesting some guiding principle, &c.

mouf-lon (mōōf'lon), *n.* the wild large-horned sheep of Corsica and Sardinia. Also moufflon.

mou-jik (mōō-zhēk'), *n.* a Russian peasant.

mould, see mold.

mou-lin (mōō-lang'), *n.* a deep crack penetrating a glacier. [Fr.]

mou-lin-age ('lin-ej), *n.* the process of reeling off silk in its raw state and dressing it prior to dyeing.

mou-li-net ('li-net), *n.* a kind of turnstile; the drum or capstan of a machine for hoisting.

moult see molt.

mound (mound), *n.* an artificial bank of earth or stone, originally for defensive purposes; hillock; a small globe surmounted by a cross, symbolical of empire: *v.t.* to furnish, or fortify, with a mound.

Mound Build-ers (bild'ērz), *n.pl.* a prehistoric race formerly dwelling in the valley of the Mississippi, who erected large earthen mounds, &c.

mount (mount), *n.* a hill or mountain; a rocky mass or elevation rising above the level of the surrounding land; a mound for defense or attack; rampart; cardboard on which a drawing is fixed: *v.t.* to raise on high; climb; ascend; bestride; furnish with horses; prepare for use by fixing on, or in, something else: *v.i.* to rise up; project; tower; get on horseback.

Syn. arise, soar, climb, scale.

moun-tain ('in), *n.* a large mass of rock or earth rising above the level of the adjacent country: usually over 2,000 feet; anything very large.

moun-tain-eer (-ēr'), *n.* one who dwells among, or climbs, mountains: *v.i.* to climb mountains.

moun-tain-ous (-us), *adj.* full of, or resembling, mountains.

mount-e-bank ('e-bank), *n.* a quack-doctor; boastful pretender.

mount-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* seated or serving on horseback; placed on a suitable support.

mount-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of mounting, embellishing, or equipping.

mourn (mōrn), *v.i.* to grieve; lament; be sorrowful; wear mourning: *v.t.* to grieve for; bewail.
Syn. bemoan, bewail, sorrow.
Ant. (see rejoice).

mourn-er ('ēr), *n.* one who mourns; one who attends a funeral.

mourn-ful ('fool), *adj.* causing, or expressing, sorrow; doleful.
Syn. sad, sorrowful, lugubrious, grievous, heavy.
Ant. (see happy).

mourn-ful-ly ('li), *adv.* in a mournful manner.

mourn-ing ('ing), *n.* expression of grief; lamenting; the dress of a mourner.

mouse (mous), *n.* [*pl.* mice (mīs)], a small rodent of the genus Mus, that infests houses, granaries, &c.: *v.i.* (mouz) to watch for, or catch, mice; watch for something in a sly manner; pry curiously: *v.t.* to tear, as a cat tears a mouse.

mous-se-line-de-laine (mōō-se-lēn-de-lān'), *n.* a very light textured woolen dress material. [Fr.]

mous-tache, see mustache.

mouth (mouth), *n.* the opening in the head of an animal by which it receives food and utters sounds; entrance or opening; exit; instrument of speaking; grimace: *v.t.* (mouth) to utter with an affected swelling or pompous voice: *v.i.* make grimaces.

mouth-ful ('fool), *n.* [*pl.* mouthfuls (-foolz)], as much as can be put into the mouth at one time; small quantity.

mouth-piece ('pēs), *n.* that part of an instrument which is held in or applied to the mouth; a spokesman.

mov-a-bil-i-ty (mōōv-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being movable.

mov-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being moved or conveyed; changing from one time to another: *n.pl.* goods, wares, or furniture.

mov-a-ble feasts (fēsts), *n.pl.* certain Church festivals, the date of which is determined by Easter.

mov-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be moved.

move (mōōv), *v.t.* to cause to change place or position; impel; set in motion; rouse to action; influence; propose formally: *v.i.* to change place or position; go from place to place; stir; take action; change residence: *n.* the act of moving; right to move; movement; artifice or scheme.
Syn. actuate, induce, prompt, instigate, persuade, propel, push.

move-ment ('ment), *n.* the act or manner of moving; change of place or position; motion; excitement; emotion; agitation; the going mechanism of a watch or clock; any single part in a musical composition.

mov-ies (muv'ēz), *n.pl.* theatres for moving picture shows.

mov-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* causing motion, or change of position; stirring the passions or affections; pathetic: *n.* the act of changing one's residence.

mow (mō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* mowed, *p.p.* mowed, mown, *p.pr.* mowing], to cut down with, or as with, a scythe: *v.i.* to cut grass with a scythe.

mow (mou), *n.* a heap of hay, &c., stowed in a barn; the compartment in a barn where hay, etc., are stored: *v.t.* to stow in a mow.

mow-ing (mō'ing), *n.* the act of cutting grass with a scythe; meadow land.

mown, *p.p.* of mow.

much (much), *adj.* [*comp.* more, *superl.* most], great in quantity or amount; long in duration; many in number: *adv.* to a great degree or extent; nearly: *n.* a great quantity; something considerable or unusual.

mu-ci-lage (mū'si-lej), *n.* a gummy or gelatinous substance; gum of plants.

mu-ci-lag-i-nous (-laj'ī-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucilage or gum.

muck (muk), *n.* moist dung; anything filthy or vile: *v.t.* to manure with dung.

muck-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mucky.

muck-worm ('wĕrm), *n.* a grub or larva bred in manure; a miser.

muck-y ('i), *adj.* consisting of muck; miry; nasty; filthy.

mu-cous (mū'kus), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or secreting, mucus; viscous or slimy.

mu-cous mem-brane (mem'-brān), *n.* the moist, glandular lining of the cavities and canals of the human body.

mu-cus ('kus), *n.* the viscid fluid secreted by the mucous membrane; a gummy or slimy substance found in certain plants.

mud (mud), *n.* soft wet earth; mire.

mud-dle ('l), *v.t.* to make a mess of or confuse; cloud or stupefy; make partially drunk; squander: *n.* a confused state; intellectual dullness or bewilderment.

mud-dy ('i), *adj.* abounding in mud; confused; stupid: *v.t.* to make turbid or dirty; befoul.

mud-sill ('sil), *n.* the foundation timber of a building placed on the ground: [Amer.] a person of low social condition or state.

mu-ez-zin (mū-ez'in), *n.* a Mohammedan public crier who calls the people to prayer.

muff (muf), *n.* a warm soft cylindrical cover of fur, &c., to keep the hands warm in cold weather; a stupid, spiritless fellow; failure to hold a ball when catching it: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; fail to hold (a ball) when catching it.

muf-fe-tee (-e-tē'), *n.* a fur or worsted wristband.

muf-fin ('in), *n.* a soft light spongy round cake.

muf-fle ('l), *v.t.* to wrap up closely and warmly; cover or conceal the face of; cover up so as to deaden sound: *v.i.* to speak indistinctly: *n.* a semi-cylindrical earthenware oven used in assaying metals.

muf-fler ('lĕr), *n.* a wrapper.

muf-ti ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* muftis ('tiz)], *n.* a doctor or official expounder of Mohammedan law; civilian dress worn by a naval or millitary officer when off duty.

mug (mug), *n.* an earthenware or metallic drinking vessel; the face.

mug-gi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being muggy.

mug-gy ('i), *adj.* warm, damp, and close; moldy.

mug-wump ('wump), *n.* a voter identified with one party, but who claims the right to vote with another. [Amer.]

Mu-ham-me-dan, same as Mohammedan.

mu-lat-to (mū-lat'ō), *n.* [*pl.* mulattoes ('ōz)], the offspring of negro and white parents. *Fem.* mulattress.

mul-ber-ry (mul'ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* mulberries (-iz)], the tree or fruit of the genus Morus; dark purple.

mulch (mulch), *n.* half rotten straw, litter, &c., used to protect the roots of trees, plants, &c.: *v.t.* to cover, or protect, with mulch.

mulct (mulkt), *v.t.* to punish with a fine: *n.* a fine, especially for some misdemeanor.

mule (mūl), *n.* the offspring of a male ass and a mare; a stubborn obstinate person; a machine for spinning cotton, &c.

mul-e-teer (-e-tēr'), *n.* a mule driver.

mu-li-eb-ri-ty (mū-li-eb'ri-ti), *n.* the condition of womanhood; womanliness: hence, effeminancy.

mul-ish (mūl'ish), *adj.* like a mule; stubborn.

mull (mul), *n.* a headland or cape; a snuff-box made of the end of a horn; a very thin soft kind of muslin; an inferior kind of madder; dust or rubbish; failure: *v.t.* to warm, spice, and sweeten (wine, ale, &c.).

mul-lein (mul'in), *n.* a coarse herbaceous plant.

mul-ler ('ẽr), *n.* a flat-bottomed pestle.

mul-let ('et), *n.* an edible fish.

mul-ley (mōōl'i), *adj.* hornless; polled: *n.* a hornless cow.

mul-lion ('yun), *n.* an upright bar or division between the lights of windows, screens, &c., in a Gothic arch: *v.t.* to furnish with, or divide by, mullions.

mult, multi, *prefixes* meaning many: as, *multi*angular, having many angles.

mul-ti-graph ('ti-graph), *n.* a machine which both sets type and prints.

mul-ti-ple (mul'ti-pl), *adj.* consisting of many parts; repeated many times: *n.* a number or quantity which contains another an exact number of times without a remainder.

mul-ti-plex ('ti-pleks), *adj.* manifold.

mul-ti-pli-cand (mul'ti-pli-kand), *n.* the number or quantity to be multiplied.

mul-ti-pli-cate ('ti-pli-kāt), *adj.* consisting of many.

mul-ti-pli-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act or process of multiplying; rule or operation by which any given number or quantity is multiplied.

mul-ti-plic-i-ty (-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state of being manifold; a great number.

mul-ti-pli-er ('ti-plī-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, multiplies or increases; the number or quantity by which another is multiplied.

mul-ti-ply ('ti-plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* multiplied, *p.pr.* multiplying], to cause to increase in number; make more by natural generation, production, or addition; repeat (any given number or quantity) as often as there are units in another number or quantity: *v.i.* to increase in number or extent.

mul-ti-tude ('ti-tūd), *n.* a great number; crowd; assembly; populace (with *the*).
Syn. throng, host, mob, swarm.

mul-ti-tu-di-nous (-tū'di-nus), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a multitude; numerous.

mul-tum ('tum), *n.* a mixture of the extracts of quassia and liquorice used for adulterating beer.

mul-tum in par-vo (in par'vō), *n.* much in small compass. [L.]

mum (mum), *adj.* silent: *n.* silence; a kind of strong ale: *interj.* be silent!

mum-ble ('bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to mutter or speak indistinctly; chew gently with closed lips.

mum-bo-jum-bo ('bō-jum'bō), *n.* a West African idol or object of superstitious reverence or dread; vulgar bugbear.

mumm (mum), *v.i.* to mask or disguise one's self for sport.

mum-mer ('ẽr), *n.* one who makes sport in disguise; a masker; actor.

mum-mer-y ('ẽr-i), *n.* masquerading; buffoonery; hypocritical parade or disguise.

mum-mi-form ('i-fôrm), *adj.* like a mummy.

mum-i-fy (-fī), *v.t.* to make into a mummy; preserve a corpse by drying.

mum-my ('i), *n.* [*pl.* mummies ('iz)], a dead body embalmed after the manner of the ancient Egyptians; a kind of wax used in grafting trees; a rich brown color from bitumen.

mump (mump), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move the lips with the mouth nearly closed; nibble; cheat; whine or sulk; play the beggar; to mutter; impose upon.

mump-er ('ẽr), *n.* a begging impostor.

mumps ('s), *n.* a contagious febrile disease characterized by the swelling of the glands of the neck; a spell of ill humor.

mump-ish ('ish), *adj.* sulky.

munch (munch), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to chew with an audible crunching noise.

mun-dane (mun'dān), *adj.* pertaining to the world.

mun-dil ('dil), *n.* a richly embroidered turban.

mun-goos (mung'gōōs), *n.* an ichneumon that preys on snakes. Also mongoos.

mu-nic-i-pal (mū-nis'i-pāl), *adj.* pertaining to a city, corporation, state, or local self-government.

mu-nic-i-pal law (law), *n.* the common law of a city or country.

mu-nic-i-pal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* municipalities (-tiz)], a corporate town or city; a division of the country. [Fr.]

mu-nic-i-pal-ly ('i-pāl-i), *adv.* in a municipal manner.

mu-nif-i-cence (-nif'i-sens), *n.* the quality or state of being munificent; liberality.

mu-nif-i-cent ('i-sent), *adj.* characterized by great liberality in giving; bountiful.

mu-ni-ment (mū'ni-ment), *n.* a stronghold or fortification; a legal record defending a title; title-deed or charter.

mu-ni-tions (-nish'unz), *n.pl.* military stores or material.

mu-ral ('rāl), *adj.* pertaining to, growing on, or resembling, a wall.

mur-der (mēr'dēr), *n.* homicide with malice aforethought: *v.t.* to kill with premeditated malice; mangle; mar or ruin.

Syn. kill, assassinate, slay, massacre, dispatch.

mur-der-er (-ēr), *n.* one who is guilty of murder. *Fem.* murderess.

mur-der-ous (-us), *adj.* pertaining to, guilty of, or attended with, murder.

mu-rex (mū'reks), *n.* the genus of sea shells from species of which the ancients obtained their purple dye.

mu-ri-ate (mū'ri-āt), *n.* a salt of muriatic acid.

mu-ri-at-ic (-at'ik), *adj.* derived from sea salt.

mu-rine ('rin), *adj.* pertaining to a mouse or mice.

murk (mērk), *n.* darkness.

murk-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being murky.

murk-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* darkly.

murk-y ('i), *adj.* dark; gloomy; obscure.

mur-mur (mēr'mēr), *n.* a low indistinct sound, as of a running stream; a complaint in a low muttering tone: *v.i.* to make a low continued noise like the hum of bees; mutter in discontent; grumble.

mur-ra ('ā), *n.* a delicate kind of handsome ancient ware made of fluor-spar.

mur-rain (mur'en), *n.* an infectious and fatal disease among cattle.

mur-rey ('i), *adj.* of a dark reddish-brown color.

mu-sa (mū'sā), *n.* the genus of plants which yields the banana and the Manila hemp.

mus-car-dine (mus'kär-din), *n.* a fungus which causes fatal disease in silk-worms.

mus-cat (mus'kat), *n.* musk-flavored European grapes; the wine made from them.

mus-ca-tel ('kā-tel), *n.* a variety of rich wine; the grapes which produce it; a sweet fragrant pear. Muscadel, muscadine. [Amer.]

mus-cle ('l), *n.* a highly contractile organ of fibrous tissue by which movement in an animal body is effected; muscular strength.

mus-cled ('ld), *adj.* having muscles.

Mus-co-vite ('ko-vīt), *n.* a Russian.

mus-co-vy duck (-vi duk), *n.* a large duck of tropical America.

mus-cu-lar ('kū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or performed by, muscles; strong; vigorous; brawny.

mus-cu-lar-i-ty (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being muscular.

Muse (mūz), *n.* any one of the nine classical goddesses who presided each over one of the nine liberal arts.

muse (mūz), *v.i.* to study in silence; meditate; be absent-minded: *v.t.* to meditate on.

Syn. contemplate, reflect, think, cogitate, ponder.

mu-sette (mū-zet'), *n.* a small bagpipe; a soft melodious air.

mu-se-um (-zē'um), *n.* a collection of natural, scientific, or literary curiosities, or of works of art; the building containing such a collection.

mush (mush), *n.* boiled Indian corn meal.

mush-room ('rōōm), *n.* an edible fungus *Agaricus campestris*, or similar edible fungi; an upstart: *adj.* made from, or resembling, mushrooms; upstart; ephemeral.

mush-y ('i), *adj.* mush-like; soft and yielding.

mu-sic (mū'zik), *n.* the art or science of harmonic sounds; harmony or melody; musical score or composition.

mu-sic-al ('zik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, producing, or consisting of, music; harmonious; melodious.

Syn. tuneful, dulcet, sweet.

mu-sic-ale ('zik-âl), *n.* a social musical party.

mu-sic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a musical manner.

mu-sic-al-ness (-nes), *n.* musical quality.

mu-si-cian (-zish'ân), *n.* one skilled in the science of music; one who sings, or plays on a musical instrument.

mu-sing (mūz'ing), *n.* meditation: *adj.* meditative.

musk (musk), *n.* a strong-scented substance obtained from the male musk-deer; a small plant with a musk-scented perfume.

musk-deer ('dēr), *n.* a small hornless deer which yields musk.

musk-duck ('duk), *n.* the Muscovy duck; an Australian duck.

mus-ket (mus'ket), *n.* the firearm formerly used by infantry.

mus-ket-eer (-ēr), *n.* a soldier armed with a musket.

mus-ket-oon (-ōōn), *n.* a short musket.

mus-ket-ry (-ri), *n.* firearm practice.

musk-mel-on ('mel-on), *n.* the gourd-like fruit, juicy and edible, of a trailing vine.

musk-ox (musk'oks), *n.* an Arctic bovine animal.

musk-rat (musk'rat), *n.* an aquatic rodent of North America which emits a musky secretion. Also musk-beaver, musquash.

mus-lin (muz'lin), *n.* a fine thin cotton cloth or fabric: *adj.* made of muslin.

mus-lin-et (-et'), *n.* a coarse muslin.

mus-quash, same as muskrat.

mus-qui-to, same as mosquito.

muss (mus), *n.* a confused struggle; disorder: *v.t.* to disorder, as clothing.

mus-sel ('el), *n.* a marine edible bivalve.

Mus-sul-man ('ul-mân), *n.* [*pl.* Mussulmans (-mânz)], a Mohammedan, or Moslem.

mus-sy (mus'i), *adj.* disordered.

must (must), *n.* unfermented expressed grape juice: *v.t.* to make moldy and sour: *v.i.* to be obliged morally or physically.

mus-tache (mus-tâsh'), *n.* hair worn on a man's upper lip. Also moustache.

mus-tang ('tang), *n.* the small hardy, semi-wild horse of the prairies.

mus-tard ('tērd), *n.* a plant and its seed of the genus Sinapis; a condiment made from the ground seed.

mus-tee (-tē'), *n.* the offspring of a white and a quadroon.

mus-ter ('tĕr), *n.* an assembly of troops for review or active service; register of troops mustered; assemblage; collection: *v.t.* to assemble, as troops for review or active service: *v.i.* to meet in one place.

must-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a musty condition.

must-i-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being musty.

must-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* mustier, *superl.* mustiest], spoiled with damp, mold, or age; spiritless; antiquated.

mu-ta-bil-i-ty (mū-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being subject to change; instability.

mu-ta-ble ('tă-bl), *adj.* susceptible of change.

mu-ta-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mutable.

mu-ta-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a mutable manner.

mu-ta-tion (mū-tā'shun), *n.* alteration; change.

mute (mūt), *adj.* silent; dumb; not pronounced or sounded: *n.* one who is dumb or remains silent; an undertaker's assistant who stands before the door of a house at a funeral; a consonant which is not pronounced, or intercepts the sound; a contrivance to deaden or soften the sound of a musical instrument.

Syn. dumb, silent, speechless.

mute-ly ('li), *adv.* silently.

mute-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being mute.

mu-ti-late (mū'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to cut off a limb or essential part of; render imperfect; maim.

Syn. maim, cripple, disfigure.

mu-ti-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of mutilating.

mu-ti-la-tor ('ti-lā-tĕr), *n.* one who mutilates.

mu-ti-neer (ti-nēr'), *n.* one who is guilty of mutiny: *v.i.* to mutiny.

mu-ti-nous ('ti-nus), *adj.* disposed to, or guilty of, mutiny; seditious.

Syn. insurgent, tumultuous, turbulent, riotous.

Ant. (see obedient).

mu-ti-ny ('ti-ni), *n.* insurrection against, or forcible resistance to, constituted authority, especially of soldiers or sailors against their officers: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mutinied, *p.pr.* mutinying], to rise against constituted authority.

mu-tism ('tizm), *n.* the state or habit of being mute.

mu-to-scope (mū'to-skōp), *n.* a form of kinetoscope, worked by hand.

mut-ter (mut'ĕr), *v.i.* to utter words in a low voice with compressed lips; murmur: *v.t.* to utter indistinctly: *n.* indistinct utterance; murmur.

mut-ton ('n), *n.* the flesh of sheep.

mu-tu-al (mū'tū-ăl), *adj.* reciprocal.

Syn. interchanged, correlative.

Ant. (see solitary).

mu-tu-al-ly (-li), *adv.* reciprocally.

mu-tu-al-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* reciprocation.

mu-tu-al-ism (-izm), *n.* the ethical doctrine of mutual dependence in social development.

muz-zle (muz'l), *n.* the projecting mouth, lips, and nose of an animal; snout; the mouth of a gun, &c.; a fastening or cover for the mouth of a dog, &c., to prevent biting: *v.t.* to secure the mouth of with a muzzle.

muz-zy ('i), *adj.* absent-minded; muddled.

my (mī), *poss. pron.* belonging to me.

my-al-gi-a (-al'ji-ă), *n.* stiffness or cramp in the voluntary muscles.

my-co-derm ('kō-dĕrm), *n.* a cryptogamic plant which forms on the surface of fermenting liquids.

my-col-o-gy (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the branch of botany that treats of fungi or mushrooms.

my-el-i-tis (-el-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the spinal cord.

my-lo-don ('lō-don), *n.* a huge extinct fossil edentate animal.

myn-heer (mīn-hār'), *n.* sir [Dutch]; a Dutchman.

myo, a *prefix* meaning *muscle,* as *myo*dynamics, the science of muscular action.

my-ol-o-gy (mī-ol'o-ji), *n.* a description of the muscles.

my-o-pi-a (-ō'pi-â), *n.* shortsightedness.

myr-i-ad (mir'i-ăd), *n.* the number of 10,000; a very large number: *adj.* innumerable.

myr-i-a-gram, myr-i-a-gramme ('i-â-gram), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 grams. [Fr.]

myr-i-a-li-ter, myr-i-a-li-tre (-lē-tĕr), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 liters. [Fr.]

myr-i-a-me-ter, myr-i-a-me-tre (-mē-tĕr), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 meters. [Fr.]

myr-i-are ('i-ār), *n.* in the metric system, 10,000 ares. [Fr.]

Myr-mi-don (mĕr'mi-don), *n.* one of a tribe of Thracian warriors who accompanied Achilles to the Trojan war.

myr-mi-don *n.* a brutal or unprincipled follower or subordinate.

myrrh (mĕr), *n.* the aromatic gummy resin of *Bulsamodendron myrrha,* growing in Arabia and Abyssinia.

myr-tle (mĕr'tl), *n.* a fragrant evergreen shrub of the genus Myrtus.

my-self (mī-self'), *pron.* [*pl.* ourselves (our-selvz')], I or me in person: used emphatically or reflexively.

mys-te-ri-ous (-tē'ri-us), *adj.* not clear to the understanding; obscure; incomprehensible.
Syn. dark, obscure, hidden, secret, dim, mystic, enigmatical.
Ant. (see open).

mys-ter-y (tĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* mysteries (-iz)], something secret, obscure, or unexplained; that which is beyond human comprehension; formerly a trade or handicraft: *pl.* among the ancients, sacred rites and ceremonies to which the initiated only were admitted; religious dramas or miracle plays.

mys-tic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to or containing, mystery or mysticism; allegorical; emblematical; obscure; occult. Also mystical: *n.* a believer in mysticism.

mys-tic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in a mystic manner.

mys-ti-cism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the doctrine of the Mystics, who professed a pure, sublime, and disinterested devotion, and who aspired to a more direct intercourse with God through the inward perception of the mind, than is afforded by revelation; obscurity of thought or teaching.

mys-ti-fi-ca-tion (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of mystifying; the state of being mystified.

mys-ti-fy ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* mystified, *p.pr.* mystifying], to involve in mystery; obscure; bewilder; puzzle.
Syn. confuse, perplex.
Ant. (see clear).

myth (mith), *n.* a legend; poetic fiction; a fabulous narrative founded on some event, especially in the early existence of a people, and embodying the ideas as to their own origin, their gods, natural phenomena, &c.

myth-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to myths. Also mythical.

myth-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in a mythical manner.

myth-o-log-ic-al (-o-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to mythology; mythical.

myth-o-log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* according to mythology.

myth-ol-o-gist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* a student of, or one skilled in, mythology.

myth-ol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* mythologies (-jiz)], the collected body or system of the traditions or legends of a people in which are embodied their beliefs concerning their origin, gods, heroes, &c.; the science of myths; a treatise on myths.

myx-o-my-ce-tes (miks-o-mī-sē'tēz), *n.pl.* organisms forming a network of creamy filaments on decaying wood, leaves, &c.

—N—

nab (nab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nabbed, *p.pr.* nabbing], to catch or seize unexpectedly.

na-bee (nā-bē'), *n.* a powerful poison prepared in the East Indies from the root of *Aconitum ferox*.

na-bob (nā'bob), *n.* in India, a deputy or administrator under the Mogul Empire; one who has amassed wealth in India; a very wealthy man.

nac-a-rat (nak'ă-rat), *n.* a pale red color; fine linen or crape dyed such color.

na-cre (nā'kĕr), *n.* mother-of-pearl.

na-cre-ous ('kre-us), *adj.* having an iridescent luster; resembling mother-of-pearl.

na-crite ('krīt), *n.* a mineral with a pearly luster.

na-dir (nā'dĕr), *n.* that part of the heavens directly under our feet, or directly opposite to the zenith.

næ-vose (nē'vōs), *adj.* freckled.

næ-vus (nē'vus), *n.* a birth-mark.

nag (nag), *n.* a small saddle-horse: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nagged, *p.pr.* nagging], to scold or find fault with continually: *v.i.* to find fault constantly.

nag-gy (nag'i), *adj.* disposed to nag.

na-hoor (nā-hōōr'), *n.* a species of wild Nepaul sheep.

Na-iad (nā'yad), *n.* a water-nymph.

na-if (nä-ēf'), *adj.* noting an uncut jewel with a natural luster, as a *naif* gem.

nail (nāl), *n.* the horny substance at the ends of the human fingers and toes; the claws of a bird or other animal; 2¼ inches; a pointed piece of metal usually furnished with a head for fastening woodwork, &c.: *v.t.* to fasten with nails; to secure or make certain; to hold down tightly, as to an argument; to expose, as to *nail* a lie.

nain-sook (nān'sōōk), *n.* a thick kind of muslin.

na-ïve (nä-ēv'), *adj.* artless; ingenuous; unaffectedly simple.

na-ïve-té (nä-ēv-tā'), *n.* natural, unaffected simplicity or ingenuousness. [Fr.]

na-ked (nā'ked), *adj.* unclothed; bare; unarmed; defenseless; exposed to view; plain; without addition or ornament; without glasses.

Syn. nude, uncovered, rude, unclothed, rough, simple.

Ant. (see covering).

na-ker (nā'kĕr), *n.* an ancient drum, especially a kettle-drum.

nam-ay-cush (nam'ā-kush), *n.* the great American lake trout.

nam-by-pam-by (nam'bi-pam'-bi), *adj.* weakly sentimental or affectedly pretty or fine.

name (nām), *n.* that by which a person or thing is called; designation; character; reputation; fame; authority: *v.t.* to give an appellation or designation to; nominate; specify; mention by name.

Syn. appellation, title, cognomen, fame, credit, repute, designate, term, call, christen.

name-less ('les), *adj.* without a name; unknown; not fit to be mentioned.

name-ly ('li), *adv.* that is to say.

name-sake ('sāk), *n.* one having the same name.

nan-keen (nan-kēn'), *n.* a buff-colored cotton cloth, originally from China.

nap (nap), *n.* a short slumber; doze; a game at cards; the woolly substance on the surface of cloth; pile; downy covering of plants: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* napped, *p.pr.* napping], to doze.

nape (nāp), *n.* the back of the neck.

nap-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* table-linen; linen underclothing.

naph-tha ('thă), *n.* a clear, volatile, inflammable, bituminous liquid hydrocarbon exuding from the earth, or distilled from coal-tar, &c.; rock-oil.

naph-thal-ic (-thal'ik), *adj.* produced from naphtha.

nap-kin (nap'kin), *n.* a small cloth, specifically one used at table for wiping the hands, &c.

na-po-le-on (nă-pō'le-on), *n.* a gold coin formerly current in France, value 20 francs.

nap-py (nap'i), *adj.* covered with nap or pile; drowsy.

nar-ce-ine (när'se-in), *n.* an alkaloid obtained from opium.

Nar-cis-sus (-sis'us), *n.* a genus of ornamental bulbous plants with handsome fragrant flowers, including the daffodils.

nar-cis-sus, *n.* a plant of the genus Narcissus.

nar-co-sis (-kō'sis), *n.* stupefaction from the effects of a narcotic.

nar-cot-ic (-kot'ik), *adj.* producing coma or torpor: *n.* a medicine to alleviate pain and produce sleep, and in excessive uses causing death.

nar-co-tine ('ko-tin), *n.* the active narcotic principle of opium.

nar-co-tism, same as narcosis.

nard (närd), *n.* spikenard; an aromatic unguent prepared from it.

nard-ine ('in), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, nard.

na-res (nā'rēs), *n.* openings into the nasal passages; the nostrils.

nar-ghi-le (när'gi-lā), *n.* a pipe for smoking, used in the Orient, in which the smoke passes through water.

nar-rate (nar-rāt'), *v.t.* to tell; recite; give an account of; write, as a story.

Syn. relate, detail, recount, describe, rehearse, recite.

nar-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of narrating; statement, written or verbal.

nar-ra-tive ('ră-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to narration: *n.* recital of a story or event; tale.

nar-ra-tor (-rā'tēr), *n.* one who narrates.

nar-row (nar'ō), *adj.* of little breadth or extent; limited; straightened; contracted in mind; bigoted; ungenerous; within a little distance: *v.t.* to lessen the breadth or extent of; confine or contract; restrict: *v.i.* to become narrow; not to take ground enough: said of a horse: *n.pl.* a strait or narrow passage between two seas.

nar-whal (när'hwâl), *n.* a cetaceous mammal allied to the whale, with a large projecting tusk; the sea unicorn. Also narwal, narwhale, narval.

na-sal (nāz'âl), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or pronounced through the nose: *n.* a letter pronounced through the nose.

nas-cent (nas'ent), *adj.* beginning to grow or exist.

nas-ti-ly ('ti-li), *adv.* in a nasty manner; filthily; disagreeably.

nas-ti-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being nasty.

Nas-tur-ti-um (-tēr'shi-um), *n.* a genus of plants, including the watercresses.

nas-tur-ti-um, *n.* a plant of the geranium family, having aromatic flower-buds.

nas-ty ('ti), *adj.* [*comp.* nastier, *superl.* nastiest], dirty; nauseous; filthy; obscene; foul; serious.

Syn. dirty, unclean, indecent, impure, gross, vile.

na-tal (nā'tâl), *adj.* pertaining to one's birth or birthday; indigenous.

na-tant ('tânt), *adj.* swimming; in heraldry, floating on the surface: said of fish.

na-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or art of swimming.

na-ta-to-ri-al (nā-tā-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* swimming, or adapted for swimming. Also natatory.

nath-less (nāth'les), *adv.* nevertheless.

na-tion (nā'shun), *n.* the inhabitants of one country or united under the same government; people ethnologically or linguistically allied.

Syn. people, realm, state.

na-tion-al (na'shun-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a nation; public; general; attached to one's country.

na-tion-al-ism (-ăl-izm), *n.* the state of being national; national idiom, characteristic, or independence.

na-tion-al-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* national character; patriotism; nation.

na-tion-al-ize (-ăl-īz), *v.t.* to render national.

na-tion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* as a nation.

na-tive (nā'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the time and place of birth; produced by nature; not acquired; innate: *n.* one who is born in a certain country or place; an oyster cultivated artificially.

Syn. indigenous, inborn, vernacular.

na-tiv-ism (-izm), *n.* in philosophy, the doctrine of innate ideas; the advocacy of the claim of natives, as opposed to that of naturalized citizens.

na-tiv-i-ty (nā-tiv'i-ti), *n.* time, place, and manner of birth; astrological representation of the position of the heavenly bodies at the time of one's birth.

Na-tiv-i-ty *n.* the birth of Christ (with *the*).

nat-ro-lite (nat'ro-līt), *n.* a hydrated silicate of aluminum and soda.

na-tron (nā'tron), *n.* native carbonate of soda.

nat-ter-jack (nat'ĕr-jak), *n.* the yellow-backed rush toad, remarkable for its deep voice.

nat-ti-ly ('i-li), *adv.* tidily; neatly.

nat-ti-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being natty.

nat-ty ('i), *adj.* tidy; neat; smart.

nat-u-ral (nat'ū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or in the course of nature; inborn; not artificial; occurring in the ordinary course of things; treating of mind and matter; not revealed as religion; true to life; unassumed; affectionate by nature; illegitimate; unconverted; according to the usual diatonic scale of C [Music]: *n.* an idiot; a sign (♮) used to correct the previous power of a sharp or flat [Music].

Syn. original, regular, normal.

Ant. (see unnatural).

nat-u-ral his-to-ry (his'to-ri), *n.* the scientific description of the earth and its various productions, especially the animal kingdom.

nat-u-ral-ism (-izm), *n.* mere state of nature; religion of natural laws and ethics; the denial of supernatural interference with natural laws.

nat-u-ral-ist (-ist), *n.* one skilled in natural history; one who believes in naturalism.

nat-u-ral-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* realistic.

nat-u-ral-i-za-tion (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of investing a foreigner with the rights and privileges of a natural-born citizen.

nat-u-ral-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to make natural; acclimatize; invest (a foreigner) with the privileges of a natural-born citizen or subject.

nat-u-ral-ly (-li), *adv.* according to nature; spontaneously.

na-ture (nā'chĕr or nāt'ūr), *n.* the universe; essential qualities; species; natural order of things; constitution; personal character or natural disposition; natural affection; nudity.

na-tur-op-athy (na-tur-op'athy), *n.* a system of medicine representing all the schools of drugless healing.

naught (nawt), *n.* nothing: *adj.* worthless: *adv.* in no degree.

naugh-ti-ly ('ti-li), *adv.* in a naughty manner.

naugh-ti-ness ('ti-nes), *n.* the state of being naughty; misbehavior.

naugh-ty ('ti), *adj.* bad; perverse or mischievous.

nau-se-a ('shi-â), *n.* a strong sensation of sickness; seasickness; loathing or disgust.

nau-se-ate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to affect with nausea; loathe: *v.i.* to feel disgust; be inclined to vomit.

nau-se-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of nauseating; the state of being nauseated.

nau-seous ('shus), *adj.* loathsome; abhorrent.

nautch (nawch), *n.* in India, a dance performed by girls; dancing exhibition.

nau-ti-cal (naw'ti-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to ships, sailors, or navigation; maritime. Also nautic.

Syn. marine, naval, oceanic.

nau-ti-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a nautical manner.

nau-ti-lus ('ti-lus), *n.* [*pl.* nautili], any member of a genus of cephalopods, including those furnished with a chambered spinal univalve shell; a kind of diving-bell.

na-val (nā'văl), *adj.* pertaining to ships or a navy; consisting of ships; maritime.

nave (nāv), *n.* the middle or body of a church, extending from the chancel to the principal entrance; the center of a wheel in which the spokes are inserted.

nav-el ('el), *n.* the depression in the center of the lower part of the abdomen, indicating where the umbilical cord was joined to the fœtus.

nav-i-ga-bil-i-ty (nav-i-gă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality or state of being navigable.

nav-i-ga-ble ('i-gă-bl), *adj.* capable of being navigated.

nav-i-ga-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a navigable manner.

nav-i-gate ('i-gāt), *v.i.* to pass on the water by a ship or vessel; sail: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship or boat; steer or manage in sailing.

nav-i-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of navigating; the science of navigating ships.

nav-i-ga-tor ('i-gā-tĕr), *n.* one who navigates; one skilled in the science of navigation.

nav-vy (nav'i), *n.* a laborer employed in constructing railways, canals, &c.

na-vy (nā'vi), *n.* the ships of war belonging to a nation, or their officers and men.

na-wab (na-wob'), *n.* a Moslem ruler or viceroy in India; by courtesy, any person of distinction.

nay (nā), *adv.* no; not only so, but: *n.* a refusal or denial.

Naz-a-rene (naz-ă-rēn'), *n.* a native of Nazareth: applied to Jesus Christ, His followers, and the early Christians as a term of contempt; in the Early Church, one of a sect of Judaizing Jews.

Naz-a-rite ('ă-rīt), *n.* a Jew devoted by vow to God to a life of purity (Num. vi.).

ne-al-o-gy (nē-al'o-ji), *n.* the study of adolescent animal life.

neap (nēp), *adj.* low; applied to the tides which occur in the beginning of the second and fourth quarters of the moon: *n.* in U. S., a wagon-tongue.

neaped (nēpt), *adj.* left aground by the tide: said of a ship.

Ne-a-pol-i-tan (nē-ă-pol'i-tăn), *adj.* pertaining to Naples or its inhabitants.

near (nēr), *adj.* [*comp.* nearer, *superl.* nearest], not far distant; close; intimate; dear; narrow; parsimonious; in riding or driving, on the left side: *adv.* at a little distance; almost: *prep.* close to: *v.t.* to approach; come near to.

Syn. nigh, neighboring, close, adjacent, contiguous, intimate.

Ant. (see distant).

near-sight-ed (-sīt'ed), *adj.* short sighted; myopic.

neat (nēt), *n.* cattle of the bovine genus: *adj.* pertaining to bovine animals; tidy; trim and clean;

simple and elegant; chaste; unadulterated.
Syn. clean, nice, prim, spruce.
Ant. (see slovenly).

neats-foot ('z-foot), *n.* the foot of an ox or cow.

neb (neb), *n.* a bird's beak; mouth; nose or snout.

neb-u-la ('ū-lă), *n.* [*pl.* nebulæ (-lē)], a faint misty patch of light in the heavens produced by groups of stars too remote to be seen singly, or by masses of diffused gaseous matter; a slight white spot on the cornea.

neb-u-lar ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to nebulæ.

neb-u-los-i-ty (-los'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being nebulous.

neb-u-lous ('ū-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a nebula; cloudy; hazy; perplexed.

nec-es-sa-ri-ly (nes'es-să-ri-li), *adv.* by necessity.

nec-es-sa-ri-ness ('es-să-ri-nes), *n.* the state of being necessary.

nec-es-sa-ry ('es-să-ri), *adj.* that cannot be otherwise; essential; indispensable: *n.* [*pl.* necessaries (-riz)], things requisite.
Syn. needful, expedient, requisite, indispensable.
Ant. (see useless).

ne-ces-si-tate (ne-ses'i-tāt), *v.t.* to make necessary; compel; render unavoidable; constrain.
Syn. force, oblige, require.

ne-ces-si-tous ('i-tus), *adj.* very poor; destitute; needy.

ne-ces-si-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being necessary; that which is unavoidable; compulsion; extreme poverty: *pl.* things necessary for human life.
Syn. need, occasion, exigency, emergency, urgency, requisite.

neck (nek), *n.* that part of the body between the head and trunk; a long narrow part, as of land or a vessel.

neck-er-chief (nek'ĕr-chif), *n.* a kerchief for the neck.

neck-lace ('les), *n.* a string of beads or ornaments, as pearls, &c., worn round the neck.

neck-tie ('tī), *n.* a tie worn under the chin.

nec-ro-log-ic-al (-ro-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a register of deaths.

nec-rol-o-gy (-rol'o-ji), *n.* a register, or account, of the dead.

nec-ro-man-cer ('ro-man-sĕr), *n.* one who practices necromancy; a conjurer.

nec-ro-man-cy (-si), *n.* the pretended art of predicting future events by communication with the dead.

nec-ro-man-tic (-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, necromancy.

nec-rop-o-lis (-rop'o-lis), *n.* a cemetery.

nec-ro-sis (-rō'sis), *n.* mortification and death of a bone; a disease in plants, characterized by small black spots.

nec-tar (nek'tăr), *n.* in classic mythology, the wine of the gods; the honey of plants; any delicious beverage.

nec-ta-re-ous (-tā're-us), *adj.* producing, or sweet like, nectar.

nec-ta-ri-al (-tā'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or like, nectar.

nec-ta-rine ('tă-rin), *n.* a variety of peach.

nec-ta-ry ('tă-ri), *n.* that part of a flower which secretes a saccharine fluid. Nectarium.

née (nā), *adj.* by birth; often placed before the maiden name of a married woman. [Fr.]

need (nēd), *n.* necessity; urgent want; exigency; poverty: *v.t.* to want: *v.i.* to be necessary or wanted.
Syn. distress, indigence, want, penury, require, lack.

need-ful ('fool), *adj.* necessary; needy.

need-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* necessarily.

nee-dle ('l), *n.* a small sharp-pointed steel instrument furnished with an eye to hold thread;

anything resembling a needle; the polarized steel of a mariner's compass.

nee-dle-gun (-gun), *n.* a breech-loading gun, the cartridge of which is exploded by a needle.

nee-dle-work (-wurk), *n.* hand sewing; work done with a needle.

needs (nēdz), *adv.* necessarily; indispensably: *pl.n.* necessities.

need-y (nēd'i), *adj.* very poor; necessitous.

ne'er (nār), *adv.* contraction of never.

ne-far-i-ous (ne-fār'i-us), *adj.* extremely wicked; vile; infamous.

ne-ga-tion (ne-gā'shun), *n.* denial; absence of certain qualities.

neg-a-tive (neg'ă-tiv), *adj.* implying negation; denying; refusing; having the power of veto; noting a quantity to be subtracted: *n.* a proposition by which something is denied; a word expressing denial; right of veto; a photograph in which the lights and shades of the object are the opposite of those in nature: *v.t.* to prove the contrary of; dismiss or reject by vote.

neg-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a negative manner.

neg-lect (-lekt'), *n.* omission; habitual lack of attention; disregard; carelessness: *v.t.* to omit by carelessness or design; slight; disregard.

Syn. failure, default, remissness, slight, omit, overlook.

neg-lect-ful ('fool), *adj.* indicating, or accustomed to, neglect; careless.

neg-lect-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* with neglect.

neg-li-gée (-li-zhā'), *n.* a loosely fitting dress or gown; easy and unceremonious dress in general: *adj.* carelessly attired. [Fr.]

neg-li-gence ('li-jens), *n.* carelessness.

neg-li-gent ('li-jent), *adj.* careless.

neg-li-gi-ble ('li-ji-bl), *adj.* that may be neglected; of little account or value.

ne-go-ti-ate (ne-gō'shi-āt), *v.i.* to treat with others in political or business affairs: *v.t.* to conclude by treaty, bargain or agreement; (*travelling and racing slang*) to pass over; to accomplish by jumping.

ne-go-ti-a-bil-i-ty (-gō-shi-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being negotiable.

ne-go-ti-a-ble ('shi-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being negotiated, transferred, or exchanged.

ne-go-ti-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of negotiating or transacting business; treaty.

ne-go-ti-a-tor ('shi-ă-tēr), *n.* one who negotiates.

ne-go-ti-a-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to negotiation.

ne-gril-lo (ne-gril'yō), *n.* a young negro.

Ne-gri-to (-grē'tō), *n.* one of a diminutive negro-like race of the Philippine Islands.

ne-gro (nē'grō), *n.* [*pl.* negroes ('grōz)], one of the African black race. *Fem.* negress: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, negroes.

ne-groid ('groid), *adj.* of the negro type.

ne-gus ('gus), *n.* a beverage of hot water and wine, sweetened and spiced.

Ne-gus, *n.* the title of the ruler of Abyssinia.

neigh (nā), *v.i.* to utter the cry, or whinny, of a horse: *n.* the cry of a horse.

neigh-bor (nā'bēr), *n.* one who dwells near to another; an intimate: *adj.* near to another; adjacent: *v.t.* to adjoin: *v.i.* to be neighborly or friendly.

neigh-bor-hood (-hood), *n.* adjacent district; vicinity; the state of being neighbors.

Syn. environs, adjacency, nearness, proximity.

neigh-bor-ing (-ing), *adj.* living or being near.

neigh-bor-li-ness ('bēr-li-nes), *n.* the state of being neighborly.

neigh-bor-ly (-li), *adj.* like, or becoming, a neigh-

bor; social; civil; friendly: *adv.* in the manner of a neighbor.

neigh-ing ('ing), *n.* the cry of a horse.

nei-ther (nē' or nī'*th*ēr), *pron.* & *conj.* not either.

Ne-mæ-an (ne-mē'ân), *adj.* pertaining to Nemæa, or to the ancient games held by the Greeks at Nemæa.

nem-e-sis (nem'e-sis), *n.* retributive vengeance; from Nemesis, the avenging deity of the Greeks.

neo, a *prefix* meaning *new, young, recent,* as *neo*plastic, recently formed.

ne-o-dym-i-um (nē-o-dim'i-um), *n.* a metallic element found in cerite.

Ne-o-lith-ic (-o-lith'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the later Stone Age, that of polished stones.

ne-o-lo-gian, same as neologist.

ne-ol-o-gism (-ol'o-jizm), *n.* a new word or phrase introduced into a language; new religious doctrines.

ne-ol-o-gist ('o-jist), *n.* an innovator in language or religion, especially one who holds doctrinal views opposed to the orthodox interpretation of revealed religion.

ne-ol-o-gize (-jīz), *v.i.* to introduce new words, phrases, or religious doctrines.

ne-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* neologism; doctrines or rationalistic theological interpretation at variance with orthodox belief.

ne-on (nē'on), *n.* a recently discovered element existing in a very minute proportion in atmospheric air.

ne-on-tol-o-gy (-tol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of existing species.

ne-o-phyte ('o-fīt), *n.* a novice; one recently baptized; a convert: *adj.* recently entered.

ne-o-plasm ('o-plazm), *n.* tissue growth more or less distinct from that in which it occurs.

ne-o-plas-tic (-plas'tik), *adj.* newly formed.

ne-o-plas-ty (-plas'ti), *n.* the restoration of tissue by granulation, or autoplasty.

ne-o-ter-ic (-ter'ik), *adj.* recent in origin.

Ne-o-zo-ic (nē-o-zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the later series of geologic strata, as contrasted with the Palæozoic or older strata.

nep (nep), *n.* a catmint; a strong-scented herb liked by cats.

ne-pen-the (ne-pen'the), *n.* a drug supposed by the ancient Greeks to cause forgetfulness of sorrow.

neph-ew (nef'ū), *n.* the son of a brother or sister.

ne-phri-tis (ne-frī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the kidneys.

nep-o-tism (nep'o-tizm), *n.* a preference shown in bestowing patronage to one's relatives.

Nep-tun-i-an (nep-tun'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the classic deity Neptune, or to the sea; deposited by the agency of the sea.

Ne-re-id (nē're-id), *n.* a sea nymph.

ner-o-li (nēr'o-lē), *n.* the essential oil of orange flowers.

ner-val (nēr'val), *adj.* of or pertaining to the nerves.

ner-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* arrangement of nerves.

nerve (nērv), *n.* one of the grey fibers which convey sensation from all parts of the body to the brain and also instigate muscular action; tendon; sinew; strength; manliness; the strong vein of a leaf: *v.t.* to invigorate or strengthen.

ner-vine (nēr'vin), *n.* a tonic for the nerves.

ner-vous ('vus), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, nerves; having weak nerves; easily agitated; vigorous in style.
Syn. timid, timorous, shaky.

nes-ci-ence (nesh'e-ens), *n.* ignorance; not knowing; the philosophic doctrine that the supersensuous cannot be known with certainty.

nest (nest), *n.* the bed or dwelling made or chosen by a bird for incubation, and the rearing of its

young; the place where eggs are laid and hatched; a cozy residence; a number of boxes one fitting inside another: *v.i.* to build and occupy a nest.

nest-egg ('eg), *n.* an egg left in a nest to keep the hen from forsaking it; money forming a nucleus.

nes-tle (nes'l), *v.i.* to lie close and snug; take shelter: *v.t.* to cherish.

nest-ling ('ling), *n.* a young bird in the nest or just taken from it: *adj.* recently hatched.

net (net), *n.* an instrument of twine knotted into meshes for catching birds, fish, &c.; anything resembling or made like a net; a snare: *adj.* clear of all charges or deductions: opposed to gross: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* netted, *p.pr.* netting], to make into a net or network; take with a net; snare; produce as clear profit: *v.i.* to form network.

neth-er (neth'ēr), *adj.* lying beneath; lower; belonging to the regions below.

net-tle (net'l), *n.* a stinging plant of the genus Urtica: *v.t.* to provoke or irritate.

net-tle-rash (-rash), *n.* a cutaneous eruption resembling the effects of a nettle sting.

net-work ('wurk), *n.* netting; open work; the process of making netting.

neu-ral (nū'răl), *adj.* pertaining to the nerves.

neu-ral-gi-a (-ral'ji-ă), *n.* acute pain in a nerve.

neu-ral-gic ('jik), *adj.* pertaining to neuralgia.

neu-ras-the-ni-a (-răs-thē'ni-ă), *n.* brain and nerve exhaustion.

neu-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* the venation of leaves and of insect wings; nerve distribution.

neu-ri-lem-ma (-ri-lem'ă), *n.* the fibrous sheath of a nerve.

neu-rine ('rin), *n.* nerve matter. Also neurin.

neu-ri-tis (-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of a nerve.

neuro, a *prefix* meaning *nerve.*

neu-rog-li-a (-rog'li-ă), *n.* the delicate connective tissue of the brain and spinal cord.

neu-rol-o-gy (-rol'o-ji), *n.* a scientific description of the nerves.

neu-ro-ma (-rō'mă), *n.* a fibrous tumor occurring in a nerve trunk.

neu-ron ('ron), *n.* the cerebro-spinal axis in its entirety; the nerve cell with its processes.

neu-ro-path ('ro-path), one who assigns to the nervous system the chief responsibility for disease.

neu-ro-path-ic (-ro-path'ik), *adj.* of or pertaining to neuropathy.

neu-rop-a-thy (-rop'ă-thi), disease of the nervous system.

neu-ro-sis (-rō'sis), *n.* nervous disease.

neu-rot-ic (-rot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the nerves; characterized by a morbid hysterical style: *n.* a nerve tonic.

neu-rot-o-my ('ō-mi), *n.* dissection of the nerves.

neu-ter ('tēr), *adj.* of neither sex; intransitive: *n.* a flower having neither pistil nor stamens; a sterile sexless insect.

neu-tral ('trăl), *adj.* unbiased; indifferent; taking no part on either side in a contest; neither very good nor very bad; neither acid nor alkaline; said of chemical salts.

neu-tral-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being neutral.

neu-tral-ize ('trăl-īz), *v.t.* to make neutral; render inactive.

neu-tral-ly ('trăl-i), *adv.* in a neutral manner.

neu-tral tint (tint), *n.* a dull grey.

névé (nā-vā'), *n.* the granular compressed snow which forms glacier ice. [Fr.]

nev-er (nev'ēr), *adv.* not at any time; in no degree.

never-the-less (-*the*-les'), *adv.* notwithstanding; in spite of that.

new (nū), *adj.* recent in origin; modern; novel; lately made, produced, invented, or discovered; recently entered upon or commenced; not previously used; fresh.

new-el ('el), *n.* in a winding staircase, the central upright pillar around which the steps turn.

new-fang-led (-fang'gld), *adj.* new-fashioned.

New-found-land ('fund-lănd), *n.* a large variety of dog, originally from Newfoundland.

news (nūz), *n.* recent tidings.

Syn. intelligence, information.

news-pa-per ('pā-pēr), *n.* a paper published periodically, usually daily or weekly, containing the most recent intelligence.

new style (stīl), *n.* the Gregorian or present style of computing the calendar; opposed to the former or Julian method.

newt (nūt), *n.* an eft; salamander.

New-to-ni-an (nū-tō'ni-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, discovered by, or invented by, Sir Isaac Newton, the philosopher, or to his system.

next (nekst), *adj.* [*superl.* of nigh], nearest in time, place, degree, or rank: *adv.* immediately succeeding.

nex-us (neks'us), *n.* a connection or tie.

nib (nib), *n.* a bird's beak; the point of anything, especially a pen.

nibbed ('d), *adj.* furnished with a nib.

nib-ble ('l), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to bite by little at a time; continue to bite at gently and quickly, as a fish: *n.* a small bite; a seizing to bite.

nib-lick (nib'lik), *n.* a heavy iron round-headed golf club.

nice (nīs), *adj.* fastidious; precise; squeamish; minutely discriminative; delicate; refined; socially agreeable; pleasing to the palate; scrupulously exact.

Syn. accurate, good, neat.

Ant. (see careless).

nice-ly ('li), *adv.* in a nice manner.

nice-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being nice; delicacy of perception or touch.

ni-ce-ty (nī'se-ti), *n.* delicate management; fastidious delicacy; precision; minute accuracy: *pl.* table delicacies.

niche (nich), *n.* a recess in a wall for a statue.

Nick (nik), *n.* an evil water spirit; the Devil (with *old*).

nick (nik), *n.* exact or critical point of time; winning throw at dice: *v.t.* to cut into nicks or notches; touch at the lucky moment; cheat; steal.

nick-el ('el), *n.* a greyish-white ductile metal; a five-cent coin, made of nickel and copper alloy.

nick-el-green (-grēn), *n.* the apple-green colored arsenite of nickel.

nick-el-o-de-on (nik'el-ō-dē-on), *n.* a half-dime moving picture show.

nick-el-sil-ver (-sil'vēr), *n.* an alloy of nickel, copper, and zinc.

nick-name ('nām), *n.* a name given in derision or familiarity: *v.t.* to give a nickname to; call by an opprobrious name.

nic-o-tine ('o-tin), *n.* an acrid, poisonous alkaloid extracted from tobacco. Also nicotin.

nidge (nij), *v.t.* to dress (stones) with a pick.

nid-i-fi-ca-tion (nid-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of building a nest, rearing young, &c.

ni-dus (nī'dus), *n.* a nest or hatching place.

niece (nēs), *n.* the daughter of a brother or sister.

ni-el-lo (ni-el'ō), *n.* a kind of ornamental engraving on brass, &c.

nig (nig), *v.t.* to cut off edges, as of coin; to dress (stone) with a pointed hammer.

nig-gard (nig'ărd), *adj.* meanly covetous; parsimonious; miserly: *n.* one who is meanly covetous; a miser.

nig-gard-li-ness (-li-nes), *n.* the state of being niggardly; stinginess.

nig-gard-ly (-li), *adv.* like a niggard.

nig-ger ('ĕr), *n.* vulgar term for a negro; one of several mechanical devices; a native Australian.

nig-gle ('gl), *v.t.* to fill up with trifling details; to trifle; to refuse affectedly.

nigh (nī), *adj.* near in time or place; adjacent; closely allied by blood or friendship: *adv.* near; almost: *prep.* near to.

nigh-ness ('nes), *n.* nearness; proximity.

night (nīt), *n.* the time from sunset to sunrise; period of darkness; death; intellectual or moral darkness.

night-in-gale ('in-gāl), *n.* a small bird which sings with a sweet note at night; philomel.

night-ly ('li), *adj.* occurring every night: *adv.* night by night.

night-mare ('mār), *n.* a dreadful dream accompanied with oppression on the chest and a feeling of helplessness; an incubus.

ni-hil-ism (nī'hil-izm), *n.* scepticism which denies that anything, even existence, can be known; an extreme socialist movement in Russia to destroy existing institutions and found a new order of things, with communistic rights of land and property.

ni-hil-ist (-ist), *n.* a supporter of nihilism.

nil (nil), *n.* nothing.

nill (nil), *v.i.* to be unwilling.

nim-ble (nim'bl), *adj.* quick and active; alert; lively; brisk.

Syn. agile, prompt, smart.

Ant. (see awkward).

nim-bus (nim'bus), *n.* in art, the halo or cloud of light surrounding the heads of divinities, saints, and sovereigns; a rain-cloud.

nine (nīn), *adj.* containing one more than eight: *n.* the sum of 1 and 8.

nine-fold ('fōld), *adj.* nine times repeated.

nine-pins ('pinz), *n.pl.* a game in which nine pins or pegs of wood are set up to be bowled at with wooden bowls or balls.

nine-teen ('tēn), *adj.* consisting of 9 and 10: *n.* the sum of 9 and 10.

nine-teenth ('tēnth), *adj.* being one of 19 equal parts: *n.* a nineteenth part.

nine-ti-eth ('ti-eth), *adj.* next after 89th: *n.* a ninetieth part.

nine-ty ('ti), *adj.* containing 9 ten times: *n.* the number containing 9 times 10; the symbol (xc, 90) expressing such a number.

nin-ny (nin'i), *n.* a simpleton.

ninth (nīnth), *adj.* the ordinal of 9: *n.* one of 9 equal parts.

ni-o-bite (nī'o-bīt), *n.* a black mineral.

ni-o-bi-um (nī-ō'bi-um), *n.* a metallic element present in niobite.

nip (nip), *n.* a pinch, as with the nails or teeth; a blast as by cold; a small drink of spirits: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nipped, *p.pr.* nipping], to pinch; cut off the end of; check the growth or vigor of, especially by frost; blast or destroy.

nip-per ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, nips; a small boy: *pl.* small pincers; the foreteeth of a horse.

nip-ping-ly ('ing-li), *adv.* keenly.

nip-ple (nip'l), *n.* that part of the breast of a woman from which milk is drawn by a child; a teat.

Nir-va-na (nēr-vä'nä), *n.* in Buddhism, the highest religious state, when all desire of existence and worldly good is extinguished, and the soul is absorbed into the Deity.

nit (nit), *n.* the egg of any small insect.

ni-ter, ni-tre (nī'tĕr), *n.* nitrate of potash or saltpeter.

ni-trate (nī'trāt), *n.* a salt of nitric acid.

ni-trate of sil-ver (sil'vĕr), *n.* silver dissolved in nitric acid.

ni-tre, see niter.

ni-tric ('trik), *adj.* contained in nitrogen.

ni-tric ac-id (as'id), *n.* a powerful acid used in chemistry, the arts, and medicine, composed of nitrogen and oxygen, obtained by the action of sulphuric acid upon nitrate of potash; aquafortis.

ni-tride ('trīd), *n.* a compound of nitrogen with a metal, also with phosphorous, silicon, or boron.

ni-trif-er-ous (-trif'ēr-us), *adj.* producing niter.

ni-tri-fi-ca-tion (-tri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of converting into niter.

ni-tri-fy ('tri-fī), *v.t.* to form into niter.

ni-trite ('trīt), *n.* a salt of nitrous acid.

nitro, a *prefix* meaning *containing nitrogen*, as *nitro*-hydrochloric acid or aqua regia.

ni-tro-gen (ni'tro-jen), *n.* a gas which constitutes 4-5ths by volume of the atmosphere, and constitutes the basis of nitric acid.

ni-trog-en-ous (troj'en-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing nitrogen.

ni-trog-en-ous ('en-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing nitrogen.

ni-tro-glyc-er-ine (-glis'ēr-in), *n.* a highly explosive, oily liquid, prepared by the action of nitric and sulphuric acids upon glycerine. Also nitroglycerin, nitroleum.

ni-trous ('trus), *adj.* resembling, obtained from, or impregnated with, niter.

ni-trous ac-id (as'id), *n.* a compound of four volumes of nitrogen and one of oxygen.

ni-trous ox-ide (oks'īd), *n.* a compound of one volume of oxygen and two volumes of nitrogen; laughing-gas.

ni-val (nī'vāl), *adj.* pertaining to snow; growing under snow.

niv-e-ous (niv'e-us), *adj.* snow-like.

nix (niks), *n.* in Teutonic mythology, a water-sprite; a kelpie. [Scotch]

no (nō), *adv.* a word of denial or refusal; opposed to yes: *adj.* none.

nob (nob), *n.* a knob; the head; a fop.

nob-by ('i), *adj.* capital; spruce; stylish.

no-bil-i-ty (nō-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being noble; noble birth; dignity; nobles collectively.

Syn. aristocracy, greatness, grandeur, peerage.

no-ble (nō'bl), *adj.* high in excellence or worth; illustrious; magnanimous; generous; exalted in rank; of ancient lineage: *n.* peer or nobleman.

Syn. elevated, grand, lofty.

Ant. (see low)

no-ble-man (-măn), *n.* a peer. *Fem.* noblewoman.

no-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being noble.

no-bly ('bli), *adv.* in a noble manner; of noble rank.

no-bod-y ('bod-i), *n.* no one; a person of no importance or influence.

no-cent ('sent), *adj.* harmful.

noc-turn (nok'tērn), *n.* a church service held at midnight or later.

noc-tur-nal (nok-tēr'năl), *adj.* pertaining to, done, or happening at, night.

noc-tur-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* by or in the night.

noc-turne ('tērn), *n.* a picture of a night scene; a musical composition appropriate to the night; a lullaby.

nod (nod), *n.* a quick inclination of the head; a command: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nodded, *p.pr.* nodding], to signify by a nod; incline or bend: *v.i.* to give a quick forward motion of the head; bend the head in token of assent, or as a salute; be drowsy.

no-dal (nō'dăl), *adj.* pertaining to nodes.

nod-der (nod'ēr), *n.* one who nods; a drowsy person.

nod-dle ('l), *n.* the head: used in contempt.

nod-dy ('i), *n.* a simpleton; a species of seafowl.

node (nōd), *n.* a knot; knob; one of the two points at which the orbit of a planet intersects the ecliptic; the points of the stem of a plant from which a leaf springs; the plot of a poem or play; a tumor of the periosteum, the bones, or tendons.

no-dose (nō'dōs), *adj.* having knots or nodes.

nod-u-lar (nod'ū-lēr), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a nodule.

nod-ule ('ūl), *n.* a little knot or irregular rounded lump.

nog-gin (nog'in), *n.* a small cup or mug; a liquid measure = 1 gill.

nog-ging ('ing), *n.* a partition formed of timber scantlings filled up with bricks.

noise (noiz), *n.* sound; clamor; outcry; frequent or public conversation: *v.t.* to spread abroad by rumor: *v.i.* to sound loud.
Syn. cry, din, uproar, tumult.
Ant. (see silence).

noise-ful ('fool), *adj.* clamorous; loud.

noise-less ('les), *adj.* silent; making no sound.

nois-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* with noise.

nois-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being noisy.

noi-some (noi'sum), *adj.* injurious to health; noxious; disgusting.

nois-y (noiz'i), *adj.* full of noise; turbulent.

nom-ad (nom'ad), *n.* one of a tribe that wanders about in search of game, pasture, &c.

no-mad-ic (no-mad'ik), *adj.* wandering; pastoral.

no-men-cla-ture (nō'men-klā-tūr), *n.* the words, terms, or language used in any art or science.

no-mi-al ('mi-ăl), *n.* in algebra, a single term.

nom-i-nal (nom'i-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, names; existing only in name.

nom-i-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* in name only.

nom-i-nate ('i-nāt), *v.t.* to propose for an office, appoint.

nom-i-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of nominating; the state of being nominated.

nom-i-na-tive ('i-na-tiv), *adj.* noting in grammar the case of the subject: *n.* the case of the subject.

nom-i-na-tor ('i-nā-tēr), *n.* one who nominates.

nom-i-nee (-i-nē'), *n.* one who is proposed for an office.

non, *prefix* meaning *not*, used before many words, which are self-explaining.

non-age (non'ej), *n.* minority.

non-a-gen-a-ri-an (-ă-jen-ā'ri-ăn), *n.* a person 90 years old.

non-a-ges-i-mal (-jes'i-măl), *adj.* pertaining to 90, or to the highest ecliptic point: *n.* that point of the ecliptic which is highest above the horizon.

non-a-gon ('ă-gon), *n.* a plane figure with 9 sides and 9 angles.

non-cha-lance (nông-shă-lăngs'), *n.* coolness; indifference. [Fr.]

non-cha-lant (-läng'), *adj.* cool; indifferent. [Fr.]

non-com-ba-tant (non-kom'bă-tant), *n.* one connected with an army in a peaceful capacity, as a surgeon; a neutral.

non-de-script (non'de-skript), *n.* a person or thing that cannot be easily described or classed: *adj.* abnormal; novel; odd.

none (nun), *adj.* not any; not one: *n.* & *pron.* no one; nothing.

non-en-ti-ty (non-en'ti-ti); *n.* [*pl.* nonentities (-tiz)], a thing not existing; a person of no importance or influence.

nones (nōnz), *n.pl.* in the ancient Roman calendar the ninth day before the ides, reckoned inclusively; in the Roman Catholic Breviary, the devotional office for the ninth hour or 3 p. m.

non-il-lion (non-il'yun), *n.* in the English system of numeration, the number denoted by 1 followed by 54 ciphers; in the French system, in use in the United States, the number denoted by 1 followed by 30 ciphers.

non-pa-reil (-på-rel'), *adj.* without an equal: *n.* unequalled excellence; a kind of printing-type (see type); a variety of apple.

non-plus ('plus), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nonplussed, *p.pr.* nonplussing], to throw into complete perplexity; puzzle: *n.* an insuperable difficulty; puzzle.

non-sense ('sens), *n.* language without meaning; anything absurd: *interj.* absurd!

non-sens-ic-al ('ik-ål), *adj.* absurb; unmeaning.

non-sens-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* absurdly.

non seq-ui-tur (sek'wi-tẽr), *n.* in logic, a conclusion or inference which does not follow from the premises. [L.]

non-suit ('sūt), *n.* the withdrawal of a suit during trial either voluntarily or by judgment of the court on the discovery of error or defect in the pleadings: *v.t.* to subject to a nonsuit.

nood-le (nōōd'l), *n.* a simpleton; a strip of dried dough, served in soup or as a baked dish.

nook (nook), *n.* a small recess or secluded retreat; a corner.

noon (nōōn), *n.* the middle of the day, 12 o'clock; height: *adj.* pertaining to midday.

noon-day ('dā), *adj.* pertaining to noon, or midday: *n.* noon. Also noontide.

noose (nōōs), *n.* a running knot which binds the closer the more tightly it is drawn: *v.t.* to catch or tie in a noose; ensnare.

nor (nôr), *conj.* a negative particle correlative to *neither* or *not*.

norm (norm), *n.* an authoritative rule; a typical unit of structure in biology.

nor-mal ('mål), *adj.* according to rule; regular; perpendicular.

Syn. usual, natural, ordinary.

nor-mal school (skōōl), *n.* a school for the training of teachers for elementary schools.

Nor-man ('mån), *adj.* pertaining to the Normans, Normandy, or to a style of architecture introduced into England by the Normans, characterized by the rounded arch and massive square towers.

Norse (nôrs), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Scandinavia, its language, and its people.

Norse-man ('man), *n.* a Northman; an ancient Scandinavian.

north (nôrth), *n.* one of the four cardinal points; the point opposite to the south: *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or coming from, the north: *adv.* to the north.

nor-ther (nôr'*th*ẽr), *n.* a strong cold north wind, especially in Texas and the Gulf of Mexico.

nor-thern ('*th*ẽrn), *adj.* in, from, or towards, the north. Also northerly.

nor-thern lights (līts), *n.pl.* the Aurora Borealis.

north-ing (nôrth'ing), *n.* distance northward.

Nor-we-gi-an (nôr-wē'ji-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Norway, its language, or inhabitants.

nose (nōz), *n.* the organ of smell; scent; a snout; nozzle; anything resembling a nose: *v.t.* to smell or scent.

nose-gay ('gā), *n.* a bouquet.

no-sol-o-gy (-sol'o-ji), *n.* the systematic classification of the diseases of animals and plants.

nos-tal-gi-a (nos-tal'ji-å), *n.* homesickness.

nos-tril ('tril), *n.* one of the two openings in the nose.

nos-trum ('trum), *n.* a quack medicine.

not (not), *adv.* a word expressive of denial or refusal.

no-ta-bil-i-a (nō-tå-bil'i-å), *n.pl.* things worthy of note.

no-ta-bil-i-ty (-tă-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* notabilities (-tiz)], a person of note; the quality of being notable.

no-ta-ble (nō'tă-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice; memorable; notorious; remarkable; industrious; thrifty: *n.* a person or thing of distinction

Syn. plain, evident, rare, signal, striking.

Ant. (see obscure).

no-ta-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a notable manner.

no-ta-ri-al (no-tā'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, a notary.

no-ta-ry (nō'tă-ri), *n.* [*pl.* notaries (-riz)], an official authorized to attest deeds, protest bills of exchange, &c.

no-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act or practice of recording by marks or symbols; a system of signs or symbols.

notch (noch), *n.* a small hollow cut; indentation: *v.t.* to cut into small hollows.

note (nōt), *n.* a memorandum; reputation; brief explanation; short letter; a diplomatic communication; a mark or sign representing a sound; the sound itself [Music]; a paper acknowledging a debt and promising payment: *pl.* a summary of a speech: *v.t.* to make a note of; mark; show respect or attention to.

Syn. token, symbol, sign, indication, remark, comment.

not-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* well-known; celebrated; remarkable.

Syn. distinguished, renowned, eminent.

Ant. (see obscure).

noth-ing (nuth'ing), *n.* not anything; a thing of no value, use or importance; a cipher: *adv.* in no degree.

noth-ing-ness (-nes), *n.* non-existence; worthlessness.

no-tice (nō'tis), *n.* mental or visual observation; attention; remark; advice; information; warning; public intimation; press criticism: *v.t.* to see or observe; regard; attend to; make remarks upon.

Syn. notification, intelligence, information, observe, heed.

no-tice-a-ble (-ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of observation.

no-ti-fi-ca-tion (-ti-fi-cā'shun), *n.* the act of giving notice; notice given; document by which information is communicated.

no-ti-fy ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* notified, *p.pr.* notifying], to give notice to; make known.

Syn. publish, acquaint, apprise, inform, declare.

no-tion ('shun), *n.* an idea or conception; opinion; belief; inclination; a clever contrivance.

Syn. idea, opinion, sentiment.

no-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveying, a notion; ideal; imaginary.

no-to-ri-e-ty (-to-rī'i-ti), *n.* the state of being notorious. Also notoriousness.

no-to-ri-ous (-tō'ri-us), *adj.* publicly known; usually in a bad sense.

Syn. conspicuous, ill-famed.

Ant. (see unknown).

no-tor-nis (-tôr'nis), *n.* the gigantic short-winged coot of New Zealand.

No-tus (nō'tus), *n.* the south wind.

not-with-stand-ing (not-with-stand'ing), *prep.* in spite of: *conj.* although: *adv.* however; yet.

nou-gat (nōō-gä'), *n.* a confection of almonds, pistachio nuts, sugar, and paste.

nought, same as naught.

nou-me-nal (nōō'me-nal), *adj.* of or pertaining to the noumenon; opposed to phenomenon.

nou-men-on ('me-non), *n.* [*pl.* noumena (-nă)], essence; the substance or reality existing under the phenomenal; the thing in itself.

noun (noun), *n.* the name of anything; a substantive.

nour-ish (nur'ish), *v.t.* to feed or bring up; support; maintain; educate: *v.i.* to promote growth.

Syn. nurture, cherish, foster.

Ant. (see starve).

nour-ish-ment (-ment), *n.* that which nourishes.
Syn. food, diet, sustenance.
Ant. (see hunger).

nous (nous), *n.* intellect; clever common-sense. [L.]

nov-el (nov'el), *adj.* of recent origin or introduction; new; strange or unusual: *n.* a fictitious tale or romance.
Syn. modern, fresh, recent, unused, rare, strange.
Ant. (see old).

nov-el-ette (-et'), *n.* a short novel.

nov-el-ist ('el-ist), *n.* a writer of novels.

nov-el-ty ('el-ti), *n.* newness; something new.

No-vem-ber (nō-vem'bēr), *n.* the eleventh month of the year.

nov-ice ('is), *n.* a beginner; in the Roman Catholic Church, one who has entered a religious house but has not yet taken the vow.

no-vi-ti-ate (nō-vish'i-āt), *n.* the state of a novice; time of probation as a novice; a house or retreat for novices.

now (nou), *adv.* at the present time; quite recently. Also now-a-days.

no-way (nō'wā), *adv.* in no manner or degree.

no-ways ('wāz), *adv.* in no place or state.

now-el (nou' or nō'el), *n.* the inner part of a large loam foundry mold.

no-wise (nō'wīz), *adv.* not in any manner or degree.

nox-ious (nok'shus), *adj.* harmful; pernicious; deadly.
Syn. hurtful, poisonous, deleterious, baneful.
Ant. (see beneficial).

noz-zle (noz'l), *n.* a projecting mouthpiece.

nub-bin (nub'in), *n.* a small or imperfect ear of corn.

nu-bi-lous (nū'bi-lus), *adj.* cloudy.

nu-cle-ar ('klē-ar), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, a nucleus.

nu-cle-ate ('klē-āt), *adj.* having a nucleus.

nu-cle-o-lus ('o-lus), *n.* a minute body inside a nucleus.

nu-cle-us ('klē-us), *n.* the central mass around which matter accretes or grows; the head of a comet.

nude (nūd), *adj.* bare; naked; in law, made without consideration; void: *n.* in art, the undraped body (with *the*).

nude-ly ('li), *adv.* nakedly.

nude-ness ('nes), *n.* nakedness. Also nudity.

nudge (nuj), *v.t.* to touch gently, as with the elbow; *n.* a gentle touch, as with the elbow.

nu-di-ty (nū'di-ti), *n.* nakedness: *pl.* naked parts.

nu-ga-to-ry ('gā-to-ri), *adj.* trifling; useless.

nug-get (nug'et), *n.* a lump or mass of metal, especially of gold in auriferous soil.

nui-sance (nū'sans), *n.* anything offensive, injurious, vexatious, or annoying.

null (nul), *adj.* of no legal force; void.

nul-li-fi-ca-tion (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of nullifying.

nul-li-fi-er ('i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who nullifies.

nul-li-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nullified, *p.pr.* nullifying], to annul or render void.
Syn. vacate, invalidate, repeal, quash, cancel.
Ant. (see affirm).

nul-li-ty ('i-ti), *n.* want of existence, force, or validity.

numb (num), *adj.* deprived of sensation or motion; torpid: *v.t.* to benumb.

num-ber ('bēr), *n.* a unit; one, or more than one; multitude; one of a series; a collection of things; sounds distributed into harmonies; poetry; meter, or verse (usually *pl.*): *v.t.* to count; mark with a number.

nu-mer-al (nū'mēr-al), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting

ot, or denoting, number: *n.* a symbol or word expressing a number.

nu-mer-a-ry ('mĕr-ē-ri), *adj.* belonging to a certain number.

nu-mer-ate (-āt), *v.t.* to reckon or enumerate; point or read, as figures.

nu-mer-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of numbering, or of reading and writing numbers.

nu-mer-a-tor ('mĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who numbers; the figure or figures above the line in fractions which indicate how many parts of a unit are taken.

nu-mer-ous ('mĕr-us), *adj.* consisting of a great number.

nu-mis-mat-ic (-mis-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to coins or medals: *n.pl.* the science and study of coins and medals. Also numismatology.

nu-mis-ma-tist ('mă-tist), *n.* one skilled in numismatics. Also numismatologist.

num-skull (num'skul), *n.* a blockhead.

nun (nun), *n.* a female devoted to a religious life and seclusion under a vow of chastity; a variety of pigeon; the blue titmouse.

nun-ci-o ('shi-ō), *n.* a papal ambassador.

nun-cu-pa-tive (nung'kū-pa-tiv), *adj.* verbal; nominal. Also nuncupatory.

nun-ner-y (nun'ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* nunneries (-iz)], a religious house for nuns.

nup-tial (nup'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, marriage: *n.pl.* a marriage; marriage ceremony.

nurse (nĕrs), *n.* a woman who has the care of infants, or of the child of another person; one who tends the sick or infirm; one who, or that which, protects or fosters: *v.t.* to tend or suckle, as an infant; bring up; tend in sickness; promote; economize.

nurs-er-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* nurseries (-iz)], an apartment for young children; a place or garden for rearing young plants; trough in which young fish are reared.

nurs-ling ('ling), *n.* an infant.

nur-ture (nĕr'tūr), *n.* that which nourishes; diet; food; education: *v.t.* to bring up; educate; nourish.

nut (nut), *n.* the fruit of certain trees, containing a kernel inclosed in a hard shell; a piece of metal grooved for screwing on to the end of a bolt: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* nutted, *p.pr.* nutting], to gather nuts.

nu-tant (nū'tănt), *adj.* having the top bent downward.

nu-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the periodical vibratory movement of the axis of the earth.

nut-meg (nut'meg), *n.* the aromatic kernel of the fruit of an East Indian tree.

nu-tri-a (nū'tri-ă), *n.* the commercial name for the fur or skin of the coypu, a South American large rodent.

nu-tri-ent ('tri-ent), *adj.* promoting growth.

nu-tri-ment ('tri-ment), *n.* nourishment.

nu-tri-tion (-trish'un), *n.* that which nourishes; food; the action of promoting growth or repairing waste in organic bodies.
Syn. food, diet, nutriment, nourishment.

nu-tri-tious ('us), *adj.* affording nutrition.

nu-tri-tive ('tri-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the quality of, nutrition.

nu-tri-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* by nutrition.

nut-ty (nut'i), *adj.* abounding in, or tasting like, nuts.

nux vom-i-ca (nuks vom'i-kă), *n.* the fruit of an East Indian plant which yields the deadly poison strychnine.

nuz-zle ('l), *v.t.* to root up with the nose, as swine: *v.i.* to nestle.

nye (nī), *n.* a brood of pheasants.

nyl-ghau (nil'gaw), *n.* a large Indian antelope. Also nylgau.

nymph (nimf), *n.* in classic mythology, a goddess of nature inhabiting the mountains, woods, streams, &c.; a light, handsome, graceful young woman.

nym-pha (nim'fă), *n.* the pupa or chrysalis of an insect.

nym-pho-ma-ni-a (-fō-mā'ni-ă), *n.* erotic insanity in females.

—O—

O (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, &c.: *n.* [*pl.* o's (ōz)], a ring, cipher, or naught.

oaf (ōf), *n.* a changeling; dolt.

oaf-ish ('ish), *adj.* simple; silly; doltish.

oak (ōk), *n.* a tree of many species, found in all parts of the world, noted for its peculiar fruit, the acorn.

oak-ap-ple ('ap-l), *n.* a spongy excrescence growing on the leaves or young branches of the oak.

oak-en ('en), *adj.* made of, or consisting of, oak; wooden.

oak-um ('um), *n.* old ropes untwisted and pulled into loose hemp.

oar (ōr), *n.* a light pole with a broad blade, for rowing a boat: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to row.

o-a-sis (ō-ā'sis), *n.* [*pl.* oases (sēz)], a fertile spot in a barren sandy desert.

oast (ōst), *n.* a kiln for drying hops or barley.

oat (ōt), *n.* a grassy plant of the genus Avena, the grain of which is used as food [usually in *pl.*].

oat-en ('en), *adj.* made of oats.

oath (ōth), *n.* a solemn declaration of truth-telling with an appeal to God as witness.
Syn. vow, blasphemy, curse.

oat-meal ('mēl), *n.* meal from oats; porridge made from it.

ob, a *prefix* meaning *before, against, towards, in front of, reversed.*

ob-bli-ga-to (ob-li-gä'tō), *n.* an indispensable instrumental part or accompaniment written especially for the instrument named [Music]

ob-du-ra-cy ('dū-râ-si), *n.* obdurate conduct or quality.

ob-du-rate ('dū-ret, or ob-dū'ret), *adj.* hardened in heart or feelings, especially against moral influence.
Syn. hard, callous, hardened, unfeeling, insensible.
Ant. (see yielding).

ob-du-rate-ly (-li), *adv.* stubbornly.

ob-du-rate-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being obdurate.

o-be-di-ence (o-bē'di-ens), *n.* submission to authority; dutifulness.

o-be-di-ent ('di-ent), *adj.* submissive to authority; dutiful.
Syn. compliant, respectful.
Ant. (see obstinate).

o-bei-sance (-bā'sâns), *n.* a bow or curtsey; act of reverence.

ob-e-lisk (ob'e-lisk), *n.* a lofty, four-sided stone pillar gradually tapering as it rises, and terminating in a pyramidal top; a reference mark (†).

ob-e-lus ('e-lus), *n.* a mark (— or ÷ or †) used in old MMS. to indicate a doubtful or spurious reading; in modern writing, a break (—).

o-bese (ō-bēs'), *adj.* corpulent.
Syn. fat, adipose, fleshy.
Ant. (see attenuated).

o-bes-i-ty (-bes'i-ti), *n.* excessive corpulence, especially of an unhealthy kind. Also obeseness.

o-bey (-bā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* obeyed, *p.pr.* obeying], to submit to the rule or authority of; comply with the orders or instructions of: *v.i.* to yield; do as bidden.
Syn. conform, comply, submit.
Ant. (see disobey).

ob-fus-cate (ob-fus'kāt), *v.t.* to bewilder.

o-bi (ō'bi), *n.* among the West Indian natives and negroes of Africa a system of secret sorcery or magical rites; a charm; a kind of sash worn by Japanese women.

o-bit-u-a-ry (ō-bit'ū-e-ri), *n.* [*pl.* obituaries (-riz)], a register of deaths; an account of a deceased person: *adj.* pertaining to, or recording, deaths.

ob-ject (ob-jekt'), *v.t.* to urge against; oppose: *v.i.* to make objections: *n.* (ob'jekt) anything placed before the mind or senses; motive; end; aim.
Syn. purpose, design, oppose, contravene, impeach, deprecate.
Ant. (see assent).

ob-ject-glass ('ject-glâs), *n.* the lens of a microscope or telescope nearest to the object to be observed and forming the image.

ob-jec-tion (-jek'shun), *n.* the act of objecting; adverse reason; difficulty raised.

ob-jec-tion-a-ble (-â-bl), *adj.* liable or open to objection; reprehensible.

ob-jec-tive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to an object; external to the mind; in grammar, noting the case which follows a transitive verb or a preposition and is governed by it: *n.* the accusative case; an objective point.

ob-jec-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an objective manner.

ob-jec-tiv-ism ('tiv-izm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine that the knowledge of the non-ego is anterior to that of the ego; in art and literature, the representation of persons and incidents as they really appear.

ob-jec-tiv-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being objective. Also objectiveness.

ob-jur-gate (-jēr'gāt), *v.t.* to chide or reprove.

ob-jur-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* reproof.

ob-jur-ga-to-ry ('ga-to-ri), *adj.* containing reproof or censure.

ob-late (-lāt'), *adj.* depressed or flattened at the poles; orange-shaped; in the Roman Catholic Church, noting a secular priest who has devoted himself and his property to the monastery he has entered.

ob-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* an offering or sacrifice; anything presented in religious worship.

ob-li-ga-tion (-li-gā'shun), *n.* the binding power of a vow, promise, or contract; the state of being indebted for a favor; in law, a bond to which a penalty is annexed on failure of due performance.

ob-li-ga-to-ry (ob'li-gā-to-ri), *adj.* morally or legally binding.

o-blige (o-blīj'), *v.t.* to constrain by force, morally, legally, or physically; bind by some favor or kindness rendered; render a favor to; gratify.

ob-li-gee (ob-li-jē'), *n.* one to whom a bond is given.

o-blig-ing (o-blīj'ing), *p.adj.* complaisant; civil or courteous.

o-blig-er ('ēr), *n.* one who obliges.

ob-li-gor (ob'li-gôr), *n.* one who is bound by a bond.

ob-lique (-lēk'), *adj.* deviating from a right line; not parallel; not direct or straightforward.

ob-lique an-gle (ang'gl), *n.* an angle greater or less than a right angle.

ob-lique case (kās), *n.* in grammar, any case except the nominative.

ob-lique-ly ('li), *adv.* in an oblique manner or direction.

ob-lique-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being

oblique; slanting direction; moral error. Also obliquity.

ob-lit-er-ate (-lit'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to efface or wear out; destroy by the effects of time or other means.

ob-lit-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of obliterating; effacement.

ob-liv-i-on (-liv'i-un), *n.* the state of being blotted out from memory; forgetfulness.

ob-liv-i-ous ('i-us), *adj.* forgetful.

ob-long ('lông), *adj.* longer than broad: *n.* a geometrical figure of such shape.

ob-lo-quy ('lo-kwi), *n.* reproachful language; calumny; slander; reproach.

ob-nox-ious (-nok'shus), *adj.* deserving of censure or disapproval; hateful; offensive; unpopular.

Syn. annoying, unpleasant.
Ant. (see agreeable).

o-bo-e (ō'bo-e or ō'boi), *n.* a musical wind instrument of the reed class; hautboy; an organ stop.

ob-o-lus (ob'o-lus), *n.* an ancient Greek coin, value 1¼ farthings; an Attic weight = 1-6th of a drachma.

ob-o-vate (-ō'vāt), *adj.* inversely ovate.

ob-scene (-sēn'), *adj.* offensive to chastity; impure in language or action; indecent; filthy.

ob-scene-ly ('li), *adv.* in an obscene manner.

ob-scene-ness ('nes), *n.* impurity in language or action; indecency. Also obscenity.

ob-scen-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* obscene quality; lewdness.

ob-scure (-skur'), *adj.* without light or distinctness; dark; not easily understood; illegible; secluded; humble: *v.t.* to darken or dim; disguise; render less visible or intelligible; tarnish; make mean.

Syn. undistinguished, unknown.
Ant. (see distinguished).

ob-scure-ly ('li), *adv.* in an obscure manner.

ob-scure-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being obscure. Also obscurity.

ob-se-crate ('se-krāt), *v.t.* to implore.

ob-se-quies ('se-kwiz), *n.pl.* funeral rites.

ob-se-qui-ous (-sē'kwi-us), *adj.* servile; compliant to excess.

ob-serv-a-ble (-zērv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being observed; worthy of observation; remarkable.

ob-serv-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* remarkably.

ob-serv-ance ('ăns), *n.* the act of observing; performance of rites; rule of practice.

ob-serv-ant ('ănt), *adj.* taking notice; attentive; mindful.

ob-ser-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of observing; attention; that which is observed; remark; note.

ob-ser-va-tion-al ('shun-ăl), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, observations.

ob-serv-a-to-ry ('ă-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* observatories (-riz)], a building fitted up for astronomical research.

ob-serve (-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep in view; take notice of; celebrate; practice ceremonially; mention: *v.i.* to make observations.

ob-serv-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* giving particular attention to. Also observant.

ob-ses-sion (ob-sesh'un), *n.* persistent assault (esp. by an evil spirit).

ob-sid-i-an (-sid'i-ăn), *n.* volcanic lava of a glassy appearance.

ob-so-les-cence (-so-les'ens), *n.* the state of becoming obsolete.

ob-so-les-cent ('ent), *adj.* becoming obsolete.

ob-so-lete ('so-lēt), *adj.* gone out of date; disused; imperfectly developed.

ob-so-lete-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being obsolete.

ob-sta-cle (ob'stă-kl), *n.* an obstruction; an impediment.

ob-stet-ric (-stet'rik), *adj.* pertaining to midwifery: *n.pl.* the science of midwifery.

ob-stet-ri-cian (-stet-rish'ăn), *n.* an accoucheur.

ob-sti-na-cy ('sti-nă-si), *n.* the state or quality of being obstinate; stubbornness.

ob-sti-nate (ob'sti-net, or nāt), *adj.* pertinaciously adhering to one's opinion or purpose; stubborn.

Syn. contumacious, headstrong.
Ant. (see yielding).

ob-sti-nate-ly (-li), *adv.* in an obstinate manner.

ob-strep-er-ous (-strep'ĕr-us), *adj.* clamorously noisy; turbulent.

ob-struct (-strukt'), *v.t.* to block up or impede; hinder from passing; interrupt.

ob-struc-tion (-struk'shun), *n.* an impediment.

ob-struc-tion-ist (-ist), *n.* a member of a legislative assembly who makes use of its rules to deliberately hinder the progress of public business.

ob-struct-ive ('iv), *adj.* causing obstruction.

ob-tain (-tān'), *v.t.* to get possession of; gain; acquire; win; procure: *v.i.* to be established in practice or use.

ob-tain-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of obtaining.

ob-trude (-trōōd'), *v.t.* to thrust in or upon; urge or offer with unreasonable importunity: *v.i.* to enter uninvited.

ob-tru-sion (-trōō'zhun), *n.* the act of obtruding.

ob-tru-sive ('siv), *adj.* inclined or apt to intrude.

ob-tru-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* by way of obtrusion.

ob-tuse (-tūs'), *adj.* not pointed or acute; greater than a right angle; dull.

ob-tuse-ly ('li), *adv.* in an obtuse manner.

ob-tuse-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being obtuse; bluntness; mental dulness.

ob-verse (-vĕrs'), *adj.* bearing the head: said of a coin or medal; narrower at the base than the top: said of a leaf or radicle: *n.* (ob'vĕrs) the side of a coin or medal having the face or head upon it: opposed to reverse.

ob-verse-ly ('li), *adv.* in an obverse form.

ob-vert (-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn towards; face.

ob-vi-ate ('vi-āt), *v.t.* to remove, as difficulties or objections.

ob-vi-ous ('vi-us), *adj.* evident.

ob-vo-lute ('vo-lūt), *adj.* arranged so as to overlap, as the margins of an organ or part of a plant.

o-ca (ō'kă), *n.* a South American plant with a tuberous root resembling the potato.

oc-ca-sion (ok-kā'zhun), *n.* occurrence; state or position of affairs; opportunity; incidental cause or need; exigence: *v.t.* to cause or influence directly or indirectly; give rise to.

oc-ca-sion-al (-ăl), *adj.* incidental or casual.

oc-ca-sion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* incidentally or casually.

Oc-ci-dent (ok'si-dent), *n.* the West; the countries west of Asia and the Turkish dominions.

Oc-ci-den-tal (-si-den'tăl), *adj.* of or belonging to the Occident: *n.* a native of the Occident.

oc-cip-i-tal (-sip'i-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to the occiput.

oc-ci-put ('si-put), *n.* the hinder part of the skull or head.

oc-clude (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to absorb, as a gas by a metal; to close, as a passage.

oc-cult (-kult'), *adj.* hidden; secret; invisible.

oc-cul-ta-tion (-kul-tā'shun), *n.* temporary disappearance or obscuration: said of one heavenly body when another conceals it from sight.

oc-cult-ed (-kult'ed), *adj.* hidden from the vision, as a star, &c.

oc-cult-ism ('izm), *n.* Eastern theosophy.

oc-cult-ly ('li), *adv.* in an occult manner.

oc-cult sci-en-ces (sī'en sez), *n.pl.* magic, alchemy, and astrology.

oc-cu-pan-cy ('ū-pân-si), *n.* the act of taking and holding in possession.

oc-cu-pant ('ū-pânt), *n.* one who has possession.

oc-cu-pa-tion (-pā'shun), *n.* the act or state of occupying; business, employment, or calling.

oc-cu-pi-er ('ū-pī-ēr), *n.* one who occupies.

oc-cu-py ('ū-pī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* occupied, *p.pr.* occupying], to take possession of; hold or keep in possession, as for use; fill or cover; employ: *v.i.* to traffic.

oc-cur (-kēr'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* occurred, *p.pr.* occurring], to happen or take place; come to the mind; be found or met with.

oc-cur-rence (-kur'ens), *n.* an accident, event, or incident.

o-cean (ō'shun), *n.* the vast expanse of salt water covering more than 3-5ths of the globe; any one of its chief divisions; an immense expanse: *adj.* pertaining to the great expanse of salt water.

o-ce-an-ic (-she-ân'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, occurring in, or produced by, the ocean.

o-ce-lot ('se-lot), *n.* the American leopard-like cat.

o-chre ('kēr), *n.* a fine yellow- or brown-colored clay: used as a pigment.

octa, a *prefix* meaning *eight.* Also octo, as *octa*chord, an instrument of 8 strings; a system of 8 sounds; *octo*decimo, a book with 18 leaves to the sheet (18mo.).

oc-ta-gon (ok'tâ-gon), *n.* a plane figure of 8 sides and 8 angles.

oc-tag-o-nal (-tag'o-nâl), *adj.* having 8 sides and 8 angles.

oc-ta-he-dral (-tâ-hē'drâl), *adj.* having 8 equal sides.

oc-ta-he-dron ('drun), *n.* a solid figure contained by 8 equal equilateral triangles.

oc-tan-gu-lar (-tang'gū-lâr), *adj.* having 8 angles.

oc-tant ('tânt), *n.* the 8th part of a circle.

oc-tave ('tāv), *n.* an eighth or an interval of 12 semitones; the 8th day after a church festival, the festival itself being included; a small cask of wine = 1-8th of a pipe: *adj.* consisting of 8.

oc-ta-vo (-tā'vō), *n.* a sheet of printing paper folded in 8 leaves or 16 pages (8vo.): *adj.* having 8 leaves or 16 pages to the sheet.

oc-ten-ni-al (-ten'i-âl), *adj.* recurring every 8th year; continuing 8 years.

oc-til-lion (ok-til'yun), *n.* in French and American numeration the number represented by 1 followed by 27 ciphers; in English numeration 1 followed by 48 ciphers.

Oc-to-ber (oc-tō'bēr), *n.* the tenth month of the year.

oc-to-dec-i-mo (-tō-des'i-mō), *adj.* consisting of 18 leaves or 36 pages to a sheet: *n.* a book of such size (18mo.)

oc-to-ge-na-ri-an (-tō-je-nā'ri-ân), *n.* one who is 80 years old: *adj.* 80 years old.

oc-to-pod ('to-pod), *n.* an animal with 8 feet.

oc-to-pus ('to-pus), *n.* [*pl.* octopuses (-ez)], a genus of Cephalopods having 8 arms, containing the cuttlefish.

oc-to-roon (-to-rōōn'), *n.* the offspring of a white person and a quadroon.

oc-tu-ple ('tū-pl), *adj.* eight-fold.

oc-u-lar ('ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, depending on, or formed by, the eye, known from actual sight.

oc-u-li-form ('ū-li-fôrm), *adj.* eye-shaped.

oc-u-list ('ū-list), *n.* one who is skilled in the treatment of eye diseases.

od (ōd), *n.* a hypothetical force which some formerly supposed to

pervade all nature, ascribing to it the phenomena of mesmerism.

o-da-lisk (ō'dă-lisk), *n.* a female slave in an Eastern harem.

odd (od), *adj.* not paired or matched with another; not even; not exactly divisible by 2; unusual; peculiar; eccentric.

Odd Fel-low ('fel-ō), *n.* a member of the order of the benevolent society of Odd Fellows.

od-di-ty ('i-ti), *n.* a person or thing that is peculiar; eccentricity; strangeness.

odds (odz), *n.pl.* inequality; advantage; superiority; excess of either compared with the other; probability; more than an even wager.

ode (ōd), *n.* a short song; lyric poem.

o-di-ous (ō'di-us), *adj.* offensive; unpopular.

o-di-um ('di-um), *n.* hatred; dislike.

o-dom-e-ter (ō-dom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for registering the number of revolutions of a carriage-wheel, to which it is attached.

o-don-toid (-don'toid), *adj.* tooth-like.

o-don-tol-o-gy (-tol'o-ji), *n.* dental science; a treatise on the teeth.

o-dor ('dĕr), *n.* a scent; estimation.

o-dor-if-er-ous (-dĕr-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* diffusing fragrance.

o-dor-ous ('dĕr-us), *adj.* emitting an odor or scent; fragrant.

o'er, same as over.

œ-soph-a-gus, see esophagus.

of (ov), *prep.* from; out of; belonging to; according to; proceeding from.

off (ôf), *adj.* most distant; on the opposite or farther side; noting the act of removing or separation: *adv.* away from: *prep.* not on; distant from: *interj.* begone!

of-fal (of'ăl), *n.* refuse; waste meat.

of-fend (-fend'), *v.t.* to displease or make angry; molest or annoy; pain or shock: *v.i.* to transgress; do anything displeasing.

of-fense (-fens'), *n.* any cause of anger or displeasure; insult; injury; assault.

Syn. affront, misdeed, misdemeanor, transgression, trespass.

of-fen-sive (-fen'siv), *adj.* causing displeasure; annoying; disagreeable; disgusting; used in attack: *n.* the act of attacking (with *the*).

Syn. insolent, abusive, obnoxious.

Ant. (see inoffensive).

of-fen-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an offensive manner.

of-fen-sive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being offensive.

of-fer ('ĕr), *v.t.* to present for acceptance or refusal; proffer; present in worship or sacrifice; bid as a price or reward: *v.i.* to be ready; express a willingness; attempt or make an attempt: *n.* a proposal made; price offered; first advance.

of-fer-ing (-ing), *n.* that which is offered; a sacrifice; oblation.

of-fer-to-ry (of'ĕr-to-ri), *n.* a part of the mass; an anthem sung during the collection of alms; act of offering, or thing offered.

off-hand (ôf'hand'), *adj.* informal; unceremonious: *adv.* without preparation.

of-fice (of'is), *n.* public or private business; employment; function; act of worship; formulary of devotion; act of kindness; service; apartment for the transaction of business: *pl.* the outlying buildings of a mansion; apartments of a house in which domestics discharge their duties.

Syn. charge, function, place.

of-fi-cer ('i-sĕr), *n.* a person commissioned to perform a certain public duty: *v.t.* to furnish with officers.

of-fi-cial (-fish'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an office or public duty; from the proper authority: *n.* one who holds a civil office.

of-fi-cial-ism (-izm), *n.* government by officials; official routine.

of-fi-cial-ly (-li), *adv.* by the proper officer; in an official manner.

of-fi-ci-ate ('i-āt), *v.i.* to perform the duties of an office.

of-fic-i-nal (-fis'i-nal), *adj.* noting drugs officially recognized by the pharmacopœia.

of-fi-cious (-fish'us), *adj.* too forward in offering services; meddling.

off-ing (ôf'ing), *n.* that part of the sea with deep water off the shore.

off-scour-ing ('skour-ing), *n.* refuse.

off-scum ('skum), *n.* dregs; filth.

off-set ('set), *n.* a young shoot or bud; a sum or account placed as an equivalent for another; in surveying, a perpendicular let fall from the main line to an outlying point.

off-side ('sīd), *n.* the side to the right hand of the driver.

off-shoot ('shōōt), *n.* something branching off; a branch or side issue.

off-spring ('spring), *n.* children; descendants.

Syn. issue, progeny.

oft-en ('en), *adv.* many times; frequently.

o-gee (ō-jē'), *n.* a wave-like molding, one side convex the other concave; a cyma.

o-give (ō'jīv), *n.* a diagonal rib of an arch; a pointed arch.

o-gle (ō'gl), *v.t.* to look fondly at with a side glance: *n.* a side glance.

o-gre (ō'gĕr), *n.* an imaginary man-eating monster or giant.

o-gre-ish (-ish), *adj.* like an ogre.

oh (ō), *interj.* an exclamation of wonder, pain, or anxiety.

ohm (ōm), *n.* the unit of electrical resistance.

oil (oil), *n.* a highly inflammable fatty liquid obtained from various animal and vegetable substances: *v.t.* to lubricate with oil

oil-cake ('kāk), *n.* the substance that remains after the oil has been expressed, as from flaxseed.

oil-cloth ('klôth), *n.* painted canvas for floor covering.

oil-col-or ('kul-ĕr), *n.* a pigment made by grinding a coloring substance in oil; a painting executed in oil-colors.

oil-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* oily quality; greasiness.

oil-y ('i), *adj.* containing, or like, oil; greasy; unctuous; flattering.

oint-ment (oint'ment), *n.* an unctuous substance applied to a wound or injured part.

o-ka-pi (ō-ka'pi), *n.* a recently discovered animal of western Africa. It is allied to the giraffe.

ok-ra (ok'rå), *n.* a West Indian plant, the pods of which are used in soups, &c. Okro, ochra.

old (ōld), *adj.* [*comp.* older, *superl.* oldest], aged; decayed by time; ancient; out of date; long practiced.

Syn. ancient, antique, antiquated, obsolete, old-fashioned.

Ant. (see young).

old-en (ōld'en), *adj.* ancient; bygone.

old-fash-ioned (ōld-fash'ynd), *adj.* antiquated; old time; pertaining to past conditions or manners.

Old-glory (ōld-glō'ri), *n.* a patriotic title for the American flag.

old style (stīl), *n.* the old mode of reckoning time according to the Julian year of 365¼ days.

o-le-ag-i-nous (ō-le-aj'i-nus), *adj.* oily; unctuous.

o-le-an-der (-an'dĕr), *n.* an evergreen shrub with handsome fragrant flowers.

o-le-as-ter (-as'tĕr), *n.* the wild olive.

o-le-fi-ant (o-lē'fi-ant), *adj.* noting a gas formed by heating 2 volumes of surphuric acid with 1 volume of alcohol.

o-le-fi-ant gas (gas), *n.* heavy carburetted hydrogen

o-le-fine (ō'le-fin), *n.* a hydrocarbon containing 2

atoms of hydrogen and 1 atom of carbon.

o-le-ic ('le-ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, oil.

o-le-ic ac-id (as'id), *n.* an oily acid obtained from the saponification of linseed and other oils, or in the making of soap.

o-le-if-er-ous (-le-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing oil.

o-le-ine ('le-in), *n.* the pure liquid part of oil or fat. Also olein.

oleo, a *prefix* meaning *pertaining to oil,* or *oily.*

o-le-o-graph ('le-o-grăf), *n.* a lithograph in oil-colors.

o-le-o-mar-gar-ine (-o-mär'gărin), *n.* imitation butter made from milk and animal fat, &c.

o-le-om-e-ter (-om'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for testing and determining the relative density of oils.

o-le-o-oil (-oil), *n.* oil obtained from animal fat.

ol-fac-to-ry (ol-fak'to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, smelling: *n.* organ of smell (usually *pl.*).

o-lib-a-num (o-lib'ă-num), *n.* a gum resin; the frankincense of the ancients. Also oliban.

ol-i-garch (ol'i-gärk), *n.* one of an oligarchy.

ol-i-gar-chal (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an oligarchy.

ol-i-gar-chy ('i-gär-ki), *n.* [*pl.* oligarchies (-kiz)], government in which the supreme power is in the hands of a few; a state so governed.

ol-i-va-ri (ol-i-va'ri), *adj.* like an olive, especially in shape.

ol-ive ('iv), *n.* a plant of the genus Olea, or its oily fruit; a tawny yellow color: *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the olive.

ol-ive-branch (-brănch), *n.* the branch of the olive: the emblem of peace.

ol-i-vet ('i-vet), *n.* an imitation pearl made for traffic with savage races.

ol-iv-il ('iv-il), *n.* a crystalline substance obtained from the gum of the olive tree.

ol-iv-ine ('iv-in), *n.* a variety of chrysolite.

ol-la (ol'ă), *n.* a wide mouthed jar. [Sp.]

ol-la po-dri-da (po-drē'da), *n.* a Spanish dish of stewed meat and vegetables: hence any general mixture.

ol-o-gy (ol'o-gi), *suffix,* denoting a science: hence, humorously, a science or branch of learning.

O-lym-pi-ad (ō-lim'pi-ad), *n.* in ancient Greece, the interval (4 years) between the celebration of the Olympic games: a system of chronology reckoning from the first Olympiad, 776 B. C.

O-lym-pic ('pik), *adj.* pertaining to Olympia in Elis, where the Olympic games were celebrated. Also Olympian: *n.pl.* the Olympic games of ancient Greece, celebrated every four years in honor of Zeus of Mt. Olympus.

om-ber, om-bre (om'bĕr), *n.* a card game.

om-brom-e-ter (-brom'e-ter), *n.* a rain-gage.

o-me-ga (ō-mē'gă), *n.* the last letter of the Greek alphabet: hence the last; end.

om-e-let (om'e-let), *n.* a kind of pancake of eggs, &c.

o-men (ō'men), *n.* a sign of some future event: *v.t.* to portend or prognosticate.
Syn. presage, prediction.

om-i-nous (om'i-nus), *adj.* foreboding evil; inauspicious.

o-mis-sion (ō-mish'un), *n.* neglect or failure to do something required; something omitted.

o-mit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* omitted, *p.pr.* omitting], to leave out; neglect; fail to mention.

omni, a *prefix* meaning *all, entirely,* as *omni*present.

om-ni-bus (om'ni-bus), *n.* a public four-wheeled carriage for passenger traffic.

om-nip-o-tence (-nip'o-tens), *n.* unlimited power.

om-nip-o-tent ('o-tent), *adj.* having unlimited power.

Om-nip-o-tent *n.* God (with *the*).

om-ni-pres-ence (-ni-prez'ens), *n.* universal presence.

om-nis-cience (-nish'ens), *n.* unlimited knowledge.

om-nis-cient (-nish'ent), *adj.* knowing all things; infinitely wise.

om-niv-o-rous (-niv'ĕr-us), *adj.* feeding upon animal and vegetable food; all devouring.

on (on), *prep.* upon; in contact with the upper part; at; near: *adv.* forward; onward; in continuance; adhering; attached to the body: *interj.* go on!

on-a-ger (on'ă-jĕr), *n.* the wild ass.

o-nan-ism (ō'nân-izm), *n.* masturbation.

once (wuns), *adv.* at one time; formerly; one time.

one (wun), *adj.* single in number; some way; individual: *n.* [*pl.* ones (wunz)], the number one or its symbol; an individual.

one-ness ('nes), *n.* singleness; unity.

on-er-ous (on'ĕr-us), *adj.* burdensome; weighty; oppressive.

on-ion (un'yun), *n.* a bulbous-rooted plant of the genus Allium: used in cookery.

on-ly (ōn'li), *adj.* single; one and no more: *adv.* singly; merely.

on-o-mat-o-pœ-ia (on-o-mat-o-pē'yă), *n.* the formation of words to resemble the sounds made by the thing signified, as *whiz;* the use of words so formed, or the word itself.

on-o-mat-o-po-et-ic (-pō-et'ik), *adj.* formed by onomatopœia. Also onomatopœic.

on-set ('set), *n.* an assault; attack.

on-slaught ('slawt), *n.* a furious attack.

on-to-gen-e-sis (-to-jen'e-sis), *n.* the history of the evolution of individual organisms. Also ontogeny.

on-to-log-ic-al (-to-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to ontology; metaphysical.

on-tol-o-gist (-tol'o-jist), *n.* a metaphysician.

on-tol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the logic of pure being; metaphysics.

o-nus (ō-nus), *n.* a burden; duty; obligation.

on-ward (on'wĕrd), *adj.* advancing; progressing: *adv.* in advance. Also onwards: *interj.* forward!

on-yx (on'iks), *n.* a variety of agate.

o-ö-lite (ō'o-līt), *n.* a limestone composed of grains like the roe of a fish.

o-ö-lit-ic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like oölite.

o-öl-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* a treatise on birds' eggs; the scientific study of birds' eggs.

oo-long (ōō'lông), *n.* a Chinese black tea, the flavor of which resembles green tea. Also oulong.

oo-mi-ak ('mi-ak), *n.* an Eskimo fishing and transport boat. Also oomiac, umiak.

o-ö-sperm (ō'o-spĕrm), *n.* a fertilized ovum.

o-ö-the-ca (-thē'ka), *n.* the egg-case of certain mollusks and insects containing the eggs.

ooze (ōōz), *n.* soft mud or slime; gentle flow; liquor of a tan vat: *v.i.* to flow gently; percolate.

o-pac-i-ty (o-pas'i-ti), *n.* opaqueness.

o-pah (ō'pâ), *n.* the king-fish.

o-pal ('pâl), *n.* a precious stone of milky hue, exhibiting a play of various colors.

o-pal-esce (-pâl-es'), *v.i.* to exhibit a play of various colors like the opal.

o-pal-es-cence ('ens), *n.* the quality of being opalescent.

o-pal-es-cent ('ent), *adj.* resembling opal in its reflection of light.

o-pa-line (ō'pā-lin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the opal.

o-paque (o-pāk'), *adj.* not transparent.
Syn. dark, gloomy.
Ant. (see transparent).

o-paque-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being opaque.

ope (ōp), *v.* & *adj.* same as open. [Poet.].

op-en ('n), *adj.* not shut; unfastened; clear of trees; expanded; uncovered; unsealed; not frozen nor frosty; clear; unreserved; public; generous; frank; sincere; enunciated without closing the mouth: *v.t.* to make open; explain; begin; expand; break the seal of: *v.i.* to unclose itself; commence; begin to appear; bark in view or the scent of game: said of a dog: *n.* any wide space unenclosed and not covered with trees, rocks, &c.
Syn. candid, unreserved, clear.
Ant. (see hidden).

o-pen-ing (-ing), *n.* an aperture; beginning; opportunity: *adj.* first in order.

op-er-a (op'ēr-â), *n.* a musical drama.

op-er-a-bouffe (-bōōf), *n.* a comic opera.

op-er-a-cloak (-klōk), *n.* a lady's evening dress cloak worn at an opera, theatre, &c.

op-er-a-glass (-glâs), *n.* a small binocular glass used in operas, theaters, &c.

op-er-am-e-ter (-ēr-am'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for recording the number of revolutions made by the shaft or wheel of a machine.

op-er-ate ('ēr-āt), *v.i.* to work; produce a certain effect; perform a surgical operation: *v.t.* to cause to perform certain work: as, to *operate* a machine.

op-er-at-ic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the opera.

op-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of operating; agency; effect; manipulation; surgical performance with instruments; a series of movements of an army or fleet.
Syn. action, force, execution.
Ant. (see inaction).

op-er-a-tive ('ēr-a-tiv), *adj.* having the power of acting; efficacious; vigorous: *n.* an artisan or skilled workman.

op-er-a-tor ('ēr-ā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, operates.

o-per-cu-lum (o-per'kū-lum), *n.* a lid-like part in an organism.

op-er-et-ta (op-ēr-et'â), *n.* a light musical drama.

oph-i-cleide (of'i-klīd), *n.* a large brass-keyed musical instrument of the horn class.

O-phid-i-a (ō-fid'i-â), *n.pl.* an order of reptiles, including the serpents.

o-phid-i-an ('i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Ophidia; snake-like: *n.* one of the Ophidia.

oph-i-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of natural history which treats of serpents.

oph-thal-mi-a (of-thal'mi-â), *n.* inflammation of the eye or eyeball. Also ophthalmitis.

oph-thal-mic ('mik), *adj.* pertaining to the eye.

oph-thal-mol-o-gist (-mol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in diseases of the eye.

oph-thal-mol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the eye and its diseases.

oph-thal-mo-scope ('mo-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the eye.

oph-thal-mos-co-py (-mos'kō-pi), *n.* examination of the eye.

o-pi-ate (ō'pi-āt), *n.* a medicine compounded with opium to induce sleep or rest; narcotic; anything that soothes: *adj.* narcotic; soothing; inducing sleep or quiet.

o-pine (o-pīn'), *v.i.* to think; be of opinion.

o-pin-ion (-pin'yun), *n.* belief or judgment; estimation; persuasion.
Syn. notion, view, judgment, belief, sentiment.

o-pin-ion-a-ted (-ā-ted), *adj.* firm or obstinate in one's opinions.
Syn. conceited, egotistical.
Ant. (see modest).

o-pin-ion-a-tive (-ā-tiv), *adj.* fond of preconceived ideas; self-conceited.

o-pin-ion-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* obstinately.

o-pi-um (ō'pi-um), *n.* the dried juice of the capsules of the white poppy.

op-o-bal-sam (op-o-bawl'sâm), *n.* balm of Gilead.

op-o-del-doc (-del'dok), *n.* a soap liniment; used for sprains, &c.

o-pos-sum (o-pos'um), *n.* an American marsupial carnivorous mammal.

op-po-nent (op-pō'nent), *adj.* opposite; adverse; antagonistic: *n.* one who opposes, especially in argument or debate; adversary.

op-por-tune (-pēr-tūn'), *adj.* well-timed; seasonable.

op-por-tune-ly ('li), *adv.* seasonably.

op-por-tune-ness ('nes), *n.* seasonableness.

op-por-tun-ism ('izm), *n.* sacrifice of principle to circumstances, especially in politics.

op-por-tun-ist ('ist), *n.* one who takes advantage of circumstances to promote the political interests of his party.

op-por-tu-ni-ty (-tū'ni-ti), *n.* convenient time or occasion.

op-po-sa-ble (-pōz'â-bl), *adj.* that may be opposed.

op-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to act against; contend with; resist; place as an obstacle; check.
Syn. withstand, thwart.
Ant. (see give way).

op-po-site ('po-zit), *adj.* placed or standing in front; contrary; adverse; antagonistic.

op-po-site-ly (-li), *adv.* in front; adversely.

op-po-site-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being opposite.

op-po-si-tion (-zish'un), *n.* the act or state of opposing; hostile resistance; contrariety; obstacle; the situation of two heavenly bodies when their longitudes differ by 180°; the collective body of opponents to the existing administration or government.

op-po-si-tion-ist (-ist), *n.* one of the party that opposes an administration or government.

op-press (-pres'), *v.t.* to burden; crush by hardship or severity; lie heavily upon.

op-pres-sion (-presh'un), *n.* the act of oppressing; state of being oppressed; hardship; calamity; injustice; lassitude; dulness.

op-press-ive (-pres'iv), *adj.* unreasonably burdensome; unjustly severe; tyrannical; overpowering; heavy.

op-press-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* in an oppressive manner.

op-press-ive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being oppressed.

op-press-or ('ēr), *n.* one who oppresses.

op-pro-bri-ous (-prō'bri-us), *adj.* expressive of opprobrium; reproachful and contemptuous; disgraceful.

op-pro-bri-um ('bri-um), *n.* reproach with disdain or contempt; ignominy.

op-si-om-e-ter (-si-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the limits of distinct vision.

op-ta-tive ('ta-tiv), *adj.* expressing desire or wish.

op-tic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to vision. Also optical: *n.pl.* the science of the properties of light and vision.

op-tic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* by optics or vision.

op-ti-cian (-tish'un), *n.* one skilled in optics; one who makes or sells optical instruments.

op-ti-graph ('ti-grâf), *n.* a kind of camera for copying landscapes.

op-ti-mism ('ti-mizm), *n.* the cheerful doctrine that everything happens for the best.

op-ti-mist ('ti-mist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of optimism.

op-ti-mis-tic (-mis'tik), *adj.* hopeful; sanguine.

op-ti-mis-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* hopefully.

op-tion ('shun), *n.* right of choice; on the Stock Exchange, the liberty to sell or buy stock in a time bargain at a stated price.

op-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* left to one's wish or choice.

op-tion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* at one's own option.

op-tom-e-trist (op-tom'e-trist), *n.* one skilled in optometry.

op-tom-e-try (op-tom'e-tri), *n.* the science of the measurement of the powers of vision.

op-u-lence ('ū-lens), *n.* wealth. Also opulency.

op-u-lent ('ū-lent), *adj.* wealthy; rich.

o-pus (ō'pus), *n.* [*pl.* opera (op'ĕr-ă)], a work; musical composition.

o-pus-cule (o-pus'kūl), *n.* a little work; brochure.

or (ôr), *conj.* otherwise; the correlative of *either*.

or-a-cle (or'ă-kl), *n.* among the ancients, the response of a deity or inspired priest to some inquiry; the deity who gave the answer; the place where a deity might be consulted; the Jewish temple; a prophetic declaration; a prophet or person of reputed wisdom.

o-rac-u-lar (o-rak'ū-lăr), *adj.* of the nature of an oracle; uttering oracles; dogmatically magisterial; ambiguous; venerable.

o-ral ('răl), *adj.* verbal.

o-ral-ly (-li), *adv.* verbally.

or-ange (or'enj), *n.* a tree (*Citrus Aurantium*) with a deep golden-colored and juicy fruit; the color of such fruit: *adj.* pertaining to an orange; orange-colored.

or-ange-ade (-ād'), *n.* a beverage made from orange-juice.

Or-ange-man (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* orangemen (-men)], a member of a political society of Irish Protestants: named from William III., Prince of Orange.

or-ange-ry (-ri), *n.* a place for the cultivation of oranges.

o-rang-ou-tang (ō-rang'oo-tang), *n.* the great anthropoid ape of the Eastern Archipelago. Also **orang-utan.**

o-ra-tion (o-rā'shun), *n.* a formal public speech delivered on an occasion of special importance; harangue.

or-a-tor (or'ă-tĕr), *n.* one who makes an oration; an eloquent speaker.

or-a-tor-ic-al (-tor'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an orator or to oratory; rhetorical.

or-a-tor-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.

or-a-to-ri-o (-tō'ri-ō), *n.* a musical composition having a sacred theme as its subject.

or-a-to-ry ('ă-to-ri), *n.* the art of an orator; eloquence: *n.pl.* oratories, a small chapel, especially one for private devotion.

orb (ôrb), *n.* a circular body; sphere; the eye; circuit.

orbed (ôrbd), *adj.* spherical. Orbiculate.

or-bic-u-lar (-bik'ū-lăr), *adj.* orb-shaped.

or-bit ('bit), *n.* the bony cavity of the eye; the path described by a heavenly body during its period-ical revolution.

or-bit-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to an orbit.

or-chard ('chĕrd), *n.* an inclosure of fruit trees.

or-ches-tra ('kes-trā), *n.* in the ancient Greek theater the place where the chorus danced; in a modern theater, &c., the place occupied by the musicians; the parquet; the body of musicians.

or-ches-tral ('-trăl), *adj.* pertaining to, suited to, or performed by, an orchestra.

or-ches-tra-tion ('-trā'shun), *n.* musical arrangement or instrumentation for an orchestra.

or-chid ('kid), *n.* a handsome flower, often of fantastic shape, of the genus Orchis.

Or-chis ('kis), *n.* a genus of plants with curiously-shaped roots and flowers.

or-cin ('sin), *n.* a coloring substance obtained from lichens.

or-dain (-dān'), *v.t.* to appoint; institute; invest with ministerial or priestly functions.

or-deal ('de-ăl), *n.* an ancient method of trial by fire, water, combat, &c., to determine the guilt or innocence of an accused person: hence a severe trial or test.

or-der ('dĕr), *n.* method of regular arrangement; settled mode of procedure; rule; regulation; command; class; rank; degree; a religious fraternity; an association of persons possessing a common honorary distinction; a division intermediate between a class or sub-class and a family; in architecture, a system of constructing and ornamenting columns, comprising the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite: *pl.* the three orders (bishop, priest, deacon) of the Christian ministry in an Episcopal Church (Holy Orders): *v.t.* to regulate or manage; command; conduct; direct: *v.i.* to give a command or order.

Syn. method, rule, system, regularity.

Ant. (see disorder).

or-der-ing ('dĕr-ing), *n.* arrangement, distribution.

or-der-ly ('dĕr-li), *adj.* well regulated; methodical; performed in good order; peaceable; on military duty: *n.* a soldier who attends upon an officer to carry his orders: *adv.* methodically.

or-din-al ('din-ăl), *adj.* noting order: *n.* a number noting order; a book containing the form of service for ordination.

or-di-nance ('di-năns), *n.* an established rule, rite, or law.

or-di-na-ri-ly ('di-nă-ri-li), *adv.* according to established rule or method; usually.

or-di-na-ry ('di-nă-ri), *adj.* according to established order; usual; customary; commonplace; mediocre; plain; a meal for all comers at fixed charges; an ecclesiastical judge; a prison chaplain; in heraldry, that part of the escutcheon contained between straight and other lines.

or-di-nate ('di-nāt), *n.* a straight line in a curve terminated on both sides by the curve and bisected by the diameter.

or-di-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of conferring holy orders; the state of being ordained or appointed.

ord-nance (ôrd'nâns), *n.* artillery.

or-don-nance (ôr'don-ans), *n.* an arrangement of parts so as to produce the best effect; a law or ordinance.

or-dure (ôr'dūr), *n.* excrement; feces.

ore (ôr), *n.* a metalliferous mineral or rock of sufficient value to be mined.

o-re-ad (ō're-ad), *n.* a mountain nymph.

or-gan (ôr'gân), *n.* an instrument; means of communication or conveyance; that part of a living structure by means of which some function is discharged; a wind instrument.

or-gan-dy ('gan-di), *n.* a very fine muslin dress-goods.

or-gan-ic (-gan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or produced by, organs. Also organical.

or-gan-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in an organic manner; with, or by means of, organs.

or-gan-ic-al-ness (-nes), *n.* organic quality.

or-gan-ism (-gân-izm), *n.* organical structure.

or-gan-ist ('ist), *n.* a performer on the organ.

or-gan-i-za-tion (-i-zā'shun), *n.* organic structure; the act of organizing; a political combination.

or-gan-ize ('gân-īz), *v.t.* to form or furnish with organs; to arrange or distribute into parts with the proper officials so as to carry out a scheme efficiently.

or-gan-og-e-ny ('oj-e-ni), *n.* organic development.

or-gan-og-ra-phy (-og'rå-fi), *n.* a scientific description of the organs of animals or plants.

or-gan-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of physiology which treats of animal organs.

or-ga-non ('gå-non), *n.* a body of rules for regulating scientific or philosophical investigation.

or-gan-o-plas-tic (-o-plas'tik), *adj.* producing, or evolving, organic tissue.

or-gan-o-ther-a-py (-thĕr'o-pi), *n.* the treatment of disease by extracts made from the organs or glands of animals.

or-gan-zine ('gân-zin), *n.* thrown silk of very fine texture; a fabric made from it.

or-gasm ('gazm), *n.* immoderate excitement or action.

orgues (ôrgz), *n.pl.* pieces of timber pointed and shod with iron; an arrangement of gun-barrels in parallel order for firing simultaneously.

or-gy ('ji), *n.* a drunken revel, especially at night: *pl.* secret rites in the worship of Dionysus (Bacchus) distinguished by wild revelry.

o-ri-el (ō'ri-el), *n.* a large bay window.

O-ri-ent ('ri-ent), *adj.* Oriental: *n.* the East.

o-ri-ent ('ri-ent), *v.t.* to define the position of with reference to the East.

O-ri-en-tal (-en'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, the East; proceeding from Asia or the East: *n.* an inhabitant of Asia or the East.

o-ri-en-tal (-en'tăl), *adj.* precious; pure; valuable: said of gems.

O-ri-en-tal-ism (-izm), *n.* an idiom or custom characteristic of the East.

O-ri-en-tal-ist (-ist), *n.* one who is skilled in Oriental languages, subjects, &c.

o-ri-en-tate (-tāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn towards the East.

o-ri-en-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the determination of the position of the East; eastward position; the faculty possessed by certain birds of finding their way home from long distances.

or-i-fice (or'i-fis), *n.* a mouth or aperture.

or-i-flamme ('i-flam), *n.* the ancient royal standard of France, a red flag split at one end and forming flame-shaped streamers.

or-i-gin ('i-jin), *n.* first existence; source; cause; derivation.
Syn. beginning, occasion.
Ant. (see end, effect).

o-rig-i-nal (o-rij'i-năl), *adj.* first in order; having power to originate; not copied: *n.* that from which anything is copied, &c.; the language in which a work is written; archetype; an eccentric person.

o-rig-i-nal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* original state or quality.

o-rig-i-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* at first.

o-rig-i-nal sin (sin), *n.* the inherent tendency of mankind to sin, derived from Adam and imputed to his descendants.

o-rig-i-nate (-rij'i-nāt), *v.t.* to bring into existence: *v.i.* to rise; commence.

o-rig-i-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* first production; source; method of production.

o-rig-i-na-tor ('i-nā-tĕr), *n.* one who originates.

o-ri-ole (ō'ri-ōl), *n.* the golden-thrush.

or-i-son (or'i-zun), *n.* a prayer of deep devotion.

or-lop (ôr'lop), *n.* the lowest deck of a ship.

or-mo-lu ('mo-lōō), *n.* bronze or copper gilt in imitation of gold.

or-na-ment ('nă-ment), *n.* anything that adorns or

beautifies; embellishment: *v.t.* to adorn, beautify, or decorate.

or-na-ment-al-ly ('âl-li), *adv.* so as to adorn.

or-na-ment-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* decoration.

or-nate (-nāt'), *adj.* ornamented.

or-nate-ly ('li), *adv.* in an ornate manner.

ornith, a *prefix* meaning *bird.* Also ornitho, as *ornitho*lite, the remains of a bird in a fossil state.

or-ni-tho-log-ic-al (-ni-tho-loj'-ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to ornithology.

or-ni-thol-o-gist (-thol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in ornithology.

or-ni-thol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of birds.

or-ni-thop-ter (or-ni-thop'tĕr), *n.* a flying machine with propellers resembling in action the wings of a bird.

or-o-graph-ic (or-o-grăf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orography. Also orographical.

o-rog-ra-phy (o-rog'ră-fi), *n.* the science that treats of mountains, mountain systems, their height, &c. Also orology.

o-ro-ide (ō'ro-id), *n.* an alloy of tin and copper resembling gold.

o-ro-tund (ō'ro-tund), *adj.* characterized by fulness, clearness, strength, and smoothness: said of the voice or manner of utterance: *n.* a quality of voice thus characterized.

or-phan (ôr'făn), *n.* a child bereft of one or both parents: *adj.* bereft of parents.

or-phan-age (-ej), *n.* the state of an orphan; an institution for orphans.

or-phaned ('fănd), *adj.* bereft of parents.

Or-phe-an ('fē-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Orpheus, the celebrated bard of classic mythology; hence melodious, enchanting. Also Orphic.

or-phrey ('fri), *n.* an embroidered band or bands of gold or silver on the front of an ecclesiastical vestment from the neck downwards, especially on a cope.

or-pi-ment (-pi-ment), *n.* yellow sulphuret of arsenic; king's yellow.

or-pin ('pin), *n.* a yellow color of various shades of intensity.

or-pine ('pin), *n.* a succulent plant with fleshy leaves: so named from its yellow color.

or-re-ry (or'e-ri), *n.* an apparatus to illustrate by balls mounted on rods the motions, magnitudes, and positions of the planets of the solar system.

or-ris ('is), *n.* gold or silver lace; the iris.

or-ris-root (-rōōt), *n.* the dried roots of the Florentine orris: used as a perfume.

ort (ôrt), *n.* a fragment of little value; scrap, refuse.

ortho, a *prefix* meaning *straight, right, true.*

or-tho-clase (ôr'tho-klāz), *n.* potash feldspar.

or-tho-dox ('thō-doks), *adj.* holding, or in accordance with, the received or established belief or doctrine, especially as taught in the formularies of a particular church.

or-tho-dox-y (-dok-si), *n.* conformity to orthodox belief or opinion; soundness of belief or doctrine.

or-tho-e-py (or'tho-e-pi), *n.* correct pronunciation.

or-thog-o-nal (-thog'o-năl), *adj.* rectangular.

or-thog-ra-pher ('ră-fĕr), *n.* one skilled in orthography. Also orthographist.

or-tho-graph-ic (-tho-grăf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to orthography; correctly spelt. Also orthographical.

or-tho-graph-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* according to the rules of orthography.

or-thog-ra-phy (-thog'ră-fi), *n.* the art of spelling and writing words correctly.

or-tho-pæ-di-a (-tho-pē'di-ă), *n.* the prevention and cure of deformities, especially in children.

or-to-lan ('to-lăn), *n.* a small bird, allied to the bunting.

os (os), *n.* (Latin), [*pl.* ossa ('ă)], a bone; the mouth (*pl.* ora).

O-sage (ō-sāj'), *n.* one of a tribe of American Indians.

os-cil-late ('i-lāt), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to swing backwards and forwards; vibrate.

os-cil-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* a swinging backwards and forwards; vibration.

os-cil-la-tor (os'i-lā-tĕr), *n.* a device for producing electric currents of a constant period, independently of variations in its driving force.

os-cil-la-to-ry (os'i-lă-to-ri), *adj.* swinging; vibrating.

os-cu-late ('kū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to kiss; touch.

os-cu-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* kissing; touching.

os-cu-la-to-ry ('kū-lă-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to kissing: *n.* a tablet or board on which the picture of Christ or the Virgin Mary is painted for worshipers to kiss.

o-sier (ō'zhĕr), *n.* a willow, the twigs of which are used in basket-making; a similar plant of some other genus or family, as the American *red osier.*

os-mi-um (os'mi-um), *n.* a metallic element in platinum ore.

os-mose ('mōs), *n.* the process of attraction by which gases and fluids pass through a separating membrane.

os-mund ('mund), *n.* the flowering fern of the genus Osmunda.

os-na-burg ('nă-bĕrg), *n.* a coarse linen.

os-prey (os'prā), *n.* the fish-hawk. Also ossifrage.

os-se-in ('e-in), *n.* gelatinous tissue in bone.

os-se-ous ('e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, bone.

os-se-ter ('e-tĕr), *n.* a species of sturgeon, yielding a fine kind of isinglass.

os-si-cle ('i-kl), *n* a little bone; *pl.* a hard structure of small size, as the calcareous plates of the starfish.

os-sif-er-ous (-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing, or containing, bone.

os-si-fi-ca-tion (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* conversion of soft animal tissue into bone.

os-si-fy ('i-fi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ossified, *p.pr.* ossifying], to convert into bone or into a bone-like substance; harden: *v.i.* to become bone.

os-ten-si-bil-i-ty (-ten-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being ostensible.

os-ten-si-ble ('si-bl), *adj.* apparent; held forth to view; plausible.

os-ten-si-bly ('si-bli), *adv.* in appearance.

os-ten-sive ('ten-sive), *adj.* showing; exhibiting.

os-ten-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* outward show or appearance; ambitious or vain display.
Syn. boast, pomp, flourish, parade.
Ant. (see modesty).

os-ten-ta-tious ('shus), *adj.* fond of show; intended for vain display; gaudy.

os-te-o-den-tine (-tē-o-den'tin), *n.* a substance forming the teeth of vertebrate animals and structurally intermediate between bone and dentine.

os-te-o-gen-e-sis (-jen'e-sis), *n.* bone formation.

os-te-ol-o-gist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in osteology.

os-te-ol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy treating of bones, their structure, &c.

os-te-o-path-ic (-o-path'ik), *adj.* pertaining to osteopathy.

os-te-op-a-thist (op'ă-thist), *n.* one skilled in, or who practices, osteopathy.

os-te-op-a-thy (-op'ă-thi), *n.* a system of therapeutics in which the treatment is by manipulation of the bones, muscles, and nerve centers.

os-te-o-sar-co-ma (-ō-sär-kō'mă), *n.* softening of the bones.

os-ti-tis (-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the bones.

os-tler (os'lēr), *n.* a man who attends to horses at an inn.

os-tra-cism ('trâ-sizm), *n.* banishment by ostracizing.

os-tra-cize ('trâ-sīz), *v.t.* to banish by popular vote: from the ancient custom in Athens of banishing a citizen by throwing a shell, inscribed with the name of the person to be banished, into an urn; exclude from public or private favor.

os-trich ('trich), *n.* a very large and swift running African bird, valued for its feathers.

o-tal-gi-a (o-tal'ji-â), *n.* neuralgia of the ear; earache.

oth-er (*uth'*ēr), *adj.* noting something besides; different; contrary.

oth-er-wise (-wīz), *adv.* in another manner; in other respects: *conj.* else.

o-ti-ose (ō-shi'ōs), *adj.* being at rest; characterized by indolence or negligence.

o-to-scope (ō'to-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the interior of the ear.

ot-ter (ot'ēr), *n.* an amphibious mammal of the weasel family, which feeds on fish.

ot-to, another form of attar.

Ot-to-man (ot'o-mân), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Turks or their government: *n.* a Turk.

ot-to-man ('o-mân), *n.* a cushioned seat; a movable cushioned foot-rest.

ou-bli-ette (ōō-bli-et'), *n.* a medieval castle dungeon: commonly with an entrance only through the ceiling.

ought (awt), *v.i.* to be under obligation; be fit, necessary, or proper: *n.* anything.

ounce (ouns), *n.* a weight 1-16th of a pound avoidupois; 1-12th of a pound troy; a carnivorous animal resembling the leopard.

our (our), *pron.* pertaining to, or belonging to, us.

our-selves (our-selvz'), *pron.pl.* we or us, not others.

ou-sel, ou-zel (ōō'zel), *n.* the European blackbird.

oust (oust), *v.t.* to eject.

out (out), *adv.* without; not within or at home; abroad; gone forth; not in office or employment; in a state of extinction; to the end; at a loss; without restraint; not actively engaged in a game; in an error; loudly: *interj.* begone!: *n.* one who is not in office. Out is used as a prefix to many self-explaining compounds, in the sense of more than or beyond: as out-balance. Some of the more important are given.

out-and-out, *adj.* thorough: *adv.* completely; thoroughly.

out-break (out'brāk), *n.* a breaking out; an eruption.

out-cast ('kăst), *adj.* cast out; rejected: *n.* one who is cast or driven out; an exile.

out-come ('kum), *n.* the consequence of an act.

out-crop ('krop), *n.* the exposure of strata at the earth's surface: *v.i.* to crop out at the surface.

out-cry ('kri), *n.* clamor; tumult.

out-do ('dōō), *v.t.* to surpass; excel.

out-fit ('fit), *n.* all the articles necessary for any undertaking: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to furnish with such articles.

out-go (-gō'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* outwent, *p.p.* outgone, *p.pr.* outgoing], to go beyond; surpass.

out-go-ings ('ings), *n.pl.* expenses.

out-her-od (-her'od), *v.t.* to exceed the cruelty or violent character of (Herod the Great): hence to exceed in any evil.

out-ing ('ing), *n.* act of going out; a holiday excursion.

out-land-ish (-land'ish), *adj.* foreign; extraordinary; vulgar.

out-law ('law), *n.* one who is deprived of legal benefits and protection: *v.t.* to deprive of legal benefits and protection.

out-line ('līn), *n.* a line bounding or defining a figure; first sketch: *v.t.* to sketch out.

out-look ('look), *n.* the expanse in view; foresight; a place where watch is kept; a sentinel.

out-port ('pōrt), *n.* a port or harbor at some distance from the chief port.

out-put ('put), *n.* the quantity produced for distribution; matter given out from the body.

out-rage ('rāj), *n.* open and excessive violence; wanton abuse or mischief: *v.t.* to commit an outrage upon; insult indecently: *v.i.* to act in an outrageous manner.

out-rage-ous ('us), *adj.* violent; excessive; exceeding all bounds.

ou-tré (ōō-trā'), *adj.* overstrained; exaggerated. [Fr.]

out-ri-der (out'rī-dēr), *n.* a servant on horseback who rides in advance of a carriage.

out-rig-ger ('rig-ēr), *n.* a projecting spar or beam for extending sails or ropes; a boat with projecting row-locks.

out-right ('rīt), *adv.* completely; at once.

out-set ('set), *n.* a setting out; the beginning of a business, journey, &c.

out-side ('sīd), *n.* the external parts of anything; superficies; utmost; a passenger on the top of a bus, &c.: *pl.* the exterior sheets of a ream of paper: *adj.* pertaining to, or situated upon, the outside; exterior.

out-spo-ken ('spō-kn), *adj.* candid.

out-stand-ing (-stand'ing), *adj.* projecting; unpaid.

out-ward ('wērd), *adj.* external; to or from the exterior; visible; extrinsic.
Syn. outside, exterior.
Ant. (see inner).

out-ward-bound (-bound), *adj.* sailing to foreign parts.

out-wards ('wērdz), *adv.* towards the outside; to foreign parts. Also outward.

out-went, *p.t.* of outgo.

out-wit (-wit'), *v.t.* to overreach, or defeat, by superior skill or cunning.

out-work ('wērk), *n.* a defense constructed beyond the main body of a fort, &c.

ou-zel, see ousel.

o-va, *pl.* of ovum.

o-val (ō'vål), *adj.* shaped like an egg; elliptical: *n.* anything egg-shaped.

o-va-ri-an (-vā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the ovary.

o-va-ri-tis (-rī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the ovaries.

o-va-ry ('vå-ri), *n.* [*pl.* ovaries (-riz)], the organ in a female animal in which the ova or first germs of future life are formed; the hollow seed-case of a plant.

o-vate ('vāt), *adj.* egg-shaped.

o-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* among the ancient Romans, a minor triumph of a general for an inferior victory at which sheep were sacrificed; an enthusiastic demonstration of public esteem.

ov-en (uv'n), *n.* a place or apparatus for baking or heating.

o-ver (ō'vēr), *prep.* superior in position, authority, dignity, excellence, or value; above; upon; across; covering; more than: *adv.* from beginning to end; from one to another; from side to side; in excess; on the surface; throughout: *adj.* beyond; superior: *n.* in cricket, the number of balls delivered by one bowler. Over is used to begin many self-explaining words, in the sense of too much, too great, &c., as over-act, &c.; a few of the more important are given.

o-ver-alls (-awlz), *n.pl.* loose trousers worn to protect others.

o-ver-haul (-hawl), *v.t.* to examine thoroughly; overtake; gain upon: said of a ship.

o-ver-plus ('vēr-plus), *n.* excess.

o-ver-pow-er (-pou'ēr), *v.t.* to bear down or crush by superior force; vanquish.

o-ver-pro-duc-tion (-pro-duk'shun), *n.* supply in excess of the demand.

o-ver-seer (-sēr'), *n.* the superintendent of some department of a business; a parochial official who superintends the poor.

o-ver-shoe (-shōō), *n.* a waterproof shoe, worn over another.

o-ver-shot wheel (o'vēr-shot hwēl), *n.* a water wheel which is driven by water flowing over its top.

o-vert ('vērt), *adj.* open; public.

o-ver-take (ō-vēr-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* overtook, *p.pr.* overtaking], to catch by pursuit; come upon as a punishment; take by surprise.

o-ver-throw (-thrō'), *v.t.* to turn upsidedown; demolish; vanquish; destroy: *n.* ('vēr-thrō), ruin; defeat.

o-ver-tones ('vēr-tōnz), *n.pl.* harmonics.

o-ver-ture ('vēr-tūr), *n.* an offer or proposal; opening; an introductory symphony before the commencement of an opera, &c.

o-ver-ween-ing (-wēn'ing), *adj.* conceited.

o-ver-whelm (-hwelm'), *v.t.* to crush or destroy utterly.

Syn. defeat, vanquish.

o-ver-wise (-wīz'), *adj.* affectedly wise.

o-vic-u-lar (-vik'ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to an egg; oviform.

o-vip-a-rous (-vip'â-rus), *adj.* producing young by eggs.

o-void ('void), *adj.* egg-shaped. Also ovoidal.

o-vo-lo ('vo-lō), *n.* a round or convex egg-shaped molding.

o-vo-plasm ('vo-plazm), *n.* the protoplasmic substance or yolk of an egg.

o-vo-vi-vip-a-rous (-vī-vip'â-rus), *adj.* producing eggs containing the young in a living state, as certain animals.

o-vule ('vūl), *n.* the germ borne by the placenta of a plant, and subsequently developing into a seed.

o-vum ('vum), *n.* [*pl.* ova ('vâ)], the germ or body in the ovary which, when impregnated, develops in the fœtus; an egg-shaped ornament.

owe (ō), *v.t.* to be indebted, or under obligation to; be obliged to pay: *v.i.* to be in debt.

ow-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* due as a debt; ascribable to; imputable to.

owl (oul), *n.* a raptorial nocturnal bird characterized by its hoot: *v.i.* to smuggle.

owl-et ('et), *n.* a young owl.

own (ōn), *adj.* belonging to; peculiar or proper to: *v.t.* to possess or hold by right; concede or acknowledge.

own-er ('ēr), *n.* lawful proprietor.

own-er-ship ('ēr-ship), *n.* rightful possession.

ox (oks), *n.* [*pl.* oxen ('n)], an animal of the bovine genus, especially a castrated bull.

ox-a-late ('â-lāt), *n.* a salt of oxalic acid.

ox-al-ic (-al'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, oxalis, a genus of plants with a bitter taste, containing the wood-sorrel.

ox-al-ic ac-id (as'id), *n.* a poisonous acid obtained from sawdust.

ox-al-is (oks-âl'is), *n.* a genus of herbs of the geranium family, with handsome flowers of various colors.

ox-eye ('ī), *n.* various plants of the aster family, as the ox-eye daisy; a name given a number of birds, including the black-bellied plover.

ox-id-a-bil-i-ty (-id-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* capability of being converted into an oxide.

ox-i-da-ble ('i-dâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being converted into an oxide.

ox-i-date, same as oxidize.

ox-i-da-tion (-dā'shun), *n.* the operation of converting into an oxide.

ox-ide ('īd), *n.* a compound of oxygen and a base.

ox-i-dize ('i-dīz), *v.t.* to convert into an oxide: *v.i.* to be converted into an oxide. Also oxidate.

ox-lip ('lip), *n.* a variety of primrose.

oxy, a *prefix* occurring in various scientific words, meaning the *presence of oxygen.*

ox-y-gen ('i-jen), *n.* a colorless inodorous gas, which constitutes 1-5th by volume of the atmosphere, and in combination with hydrogen forms water.

ox-y-gen-ate ('i-jen-āt), *v.t.* to combine with oxygen. Also oxygenize.

ox-y-gen-a-tion, same as oxidation.

ox-y-hy-dro-gen (-hī'dro-jen), *adj.* consisting of a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, as in the oxyhydrogen-blowpipe by which an intense heat is produced by the combination of the two gases.

ox-y-tone ('i-tōn), *adj.* having an acute sound; having the last syllable accented: *n.* an acute sound.

o-yer (ō'yēr), *n.* a hearing or trial of legal causes.

o-yer and ter-min-er (tēr'-min-ēr), *n.* a court constituted by commission to hear and determine specified causes.

o-yes ('yes), *interj.* the introductory cry of an official or public crier demanding silence. Also oyez.

oys-ter (ois'tēr), *n.* a bivalve mollusk of the genus Ostrea, much esteemed as a delicacy.

oys-ter-plant (-plant), *n.* a plant whose root, when cooked, has the flavor of oysters; salsify.

o-zone ('zōn), *n.* an allotropic form of oxygen present in the atmosphere, especially after electrical disturbance, with a characteristic odor.

o-zo-nize ('zō-nīz), *v.t.* to charge with ozone.

o-zo-nom-e-ter (nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for determining the presence and amount of ozone in the atmosphere.

—P—

pa (pä), *n.* abbreviation of papa.

pab-u-lum (pab'ū-lum), *n.* food; nourishment.

pac-a (pak'ä), *n.* a small South American rodent of a dark-brown color spotted with white.

pace (pās), *n.* a step; manner of walking; length of one's movement of the foot in walking; a linear measure, varying from 30 in. to 60 in.; rate of progress; an amble: *v.t.* to measure by steps or paces: *v.i.* to walk slowly or deliberately; amble.

paced (pāst), *p.adj.* having a particular manner of walking.

pa-cer (pā'ser), *n.* one who measures or moves by paces; a pacing horse.

pa-cha, same as pasha.

pa-chi-si (pa-chē'si), *n.* an East Indian game of chance resembling backgammon. Also **parchisi.**

pach-y-dac-tyl (-dak'til), *n.* an animal with thick toes.

pach-y-der-ma-tous (-dēr'mā-tus), *adj.* thick-skinned.

pa-cif-ic (pā-sif'ik), *adj.* peace-making; conciliatory; mild; peaceful; tranquil.

pa-cif-i-ca-tion (-i-kā'shun), *n.* the act of peace-making; conciliation.

pa-cif-i-ca-tor (-sif'i-kā-tēr), *n.* a peacemaker.

pac-i-fi-er (pas'i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who pacifies.

pa-ci-fist (-fist), *n.* an advocate of peace between the nations; a peace-maker; an opponent of militarism.

pac-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pacified, *p.pr.* pacifying], to calm or appease; reconcile.

pac-ing (pās'ing), *p.adj.* moving with a peculiar swaying gait, as a horse; moving by paces.

pack (pak), *n.* a large bundle tied up for carriage; load; burden; set of playing-cards; great number or quantity; gang; weight of wool = 240 lbs.; number of dogs kept for hunting: *v.t.* to bind and press together, as goods for carriage; load; dismiss summarily or unceremoniously; select and put together for an unjust object: *v.t.* to become firmly pressed; depart or remove in haste.

pack-age ('ej), *n.* a bundle or bale of goods.

pack-et ('et), *n.* a small pack, or parcel; a vessel sailing between two or more ports for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and merchandise at regular intervals.

pack-thread ('thred), *n.* strong thread or twine used for fastening packages.

pa-co (pä'kō), *n.* the alpaca; an earthy brown oxide of iron containing small quantities of native silver.

pact (pakt), *n.* an agreement.

pad (pad), *n.* a soft cushion; a thick mass of sheets of blotting paper for writing upon; a slow-paced horse: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* padded, *p.pr.* padding], to travel slowly; *v.t.* to stuff with padding.

pad-ding ('ing), *n.* material used for stuffing; the act of impregnating cloth with a mordant; inserted matter for filling out a newspaper or magazine article, &c.

pad-dle ('l), *v.i.* to row slowly; play in the water: *v.t.* to propel by paddle or oar; to spank: *n.* a short broad oar; an oar blade; one of the floats for propelling a steamship.

pad-dle-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a wheel with floats for propelling a steamship.

pad-dock ('uk), *n.* a small field or enclosure adjacent to a stable for horses, &c.; a large toad or frog.

pad-dy ('i), *n.* rice in the husk; a North American duck; an Irishman, from the common Irish name Patrick.

pad-lock (pad'lok), *n.* a lock with a link to pass through a staple or eye: *v.t.* to fasten with a padlock.

pa-dro-ne (pä-drō'nā), *n.* a person, usually an Italian, who owns barrel organs and lets them out on hire; in Italy, a contractor for labor. [It.]

pæ-an (pē'ăn), *n.* a triumphal song.

pæ-do-bap-tism (-do-bap'tizm), *n.* infant baptism. Also pedobaptism.

pæ-o-ny, same as peony.

pa-gan (pā'găn), *n.* a heathen; idolator: *adj.* heathen; idolatrous.

pa-gan-ish (-ish), *adj.* heathenish.

pa-gan-ism (-izm), *n.* heathenism; idolatry.

page (pāj), *n.* a boy attending on a person of distinction; a boy in livery; a male attendant on a legislative body; one side of the leaf of a book; a book or writing; episode: *v.t.* to mark or number in pages.

pag-eant (paj'ent), *n.* a theatrical show or spectacle; anything merely showy.

pag-eant-ry (-ri), *n.* ostentatious display.

pag-i-nal ('i-năl), *adj.* consisting of pages.

pag-i-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the marking, numbering, or making, into pages. Also paging.

pa-go-da (pä-gō'dä), *n.* a Buddhist temple; a Hindu idol temple; an idol; a gold or silver coin current in India.

paid, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of pay.

pai-dol-o-gy (pā-dol'o-ji), *n.* scientific child study.

pail (pāl), *n.* an open vessel of wood or metal furnished with a handle for carrying water, &c.

pail-ful ('fool), *n.* the quantity that a pail will hold.

pail-lasse (pä-lyas'), *n.* a mattress of straw, &c. [Fr.]

pain (pān), *n.* physical or mental suffering; penalty: *pl.* diligent effort; throes of parturition: *v.t.* to cause physical or mental suffering; render uneasy.
Syn. suffering, qualm, pang, agony, anguish.
Ant. (see pleasure).

pain-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of, or causing, pain.

pain-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* so as to cause pain.

pain-ful-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being painful.

paint (pānt), *v.t.* to represent by delineation and colors; depict; besmear or cover with color; dye: *v.i.* to practice painting; rouge: *n.* a coloring substance or pigment; rouge.

paint-er ('ẽr), *n.* one whose occupation is to paint; an artist who is skilled in depicting subjects in colors; a rope for fastening a boat.

paint-er's-col-ic ('ẽrz-kol'ik), *n.* lead-poisoning.

paint-ing ('ing), *n.* the act, art, or occupation of laying on colors; the representation of objects by delineation and colors; a picture; vivid verbal description.

pair (pār), *n.* two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and used together; couple; married couple: *v.t.* to join in couples: *v.i.* to be joined in couples; suit or be adapted to each other; in a legislative body, to offset votes, or agree to a pair-off.

pair-off ('ôf), *n.* an agreement by two members on opposing sides of a measure to abstain from voting when the votes if cast would neutralize each other.

pa-ja-mas (pā-jä'māz), *n.pl.* loose trousers of silk, &c.; a kind of sleeping costume. [Hindu.]

pal (pal), *n.* an intimate friend; accomplice.

pal-ace (pal'es), *n.* the residence of a sovereign or bishop; a magnificent house or building.

pal-a-din ('ă-din), *n.* a knight-errant, especially one of the knights of Charlemagne or Arthur.

pal-æ-o, a *prefix* meaning *ancient*, as *palæolithic*: *adj.* noting the earliest division of the Stone Age.

pa-læ-on-tol-o-gy, same as paleontology.

pa-læ-o-zo-ic, same as paleozoic.

pa-læs-tra, same as palestra.

pal-an-quin (pal-ăn-kēn'), *n.* in India and China, a covered conveyance for one passenger borne on the shoulders of men.

pal-a-ta-ble ('ă-tă-bl), *adj.* agreeable to the taste; savory.

pal-a-tal ('ă-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or uttered by means of, the palate: *n.* a letter pronounced by means of the palate.

pal-ate ('at), *n.* the roof of the mouth; taste or relish.

pa-la-tial (pā-lā'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable to, a palace; royal.

pa-lat-i-nate (-lat'i-nāt), *n.* the province or dignity of a palatine.

pal-a-tine ('ă-tin), *adj.* invested with royal privileges and rights, as certain counties: *n.* one who is thus invested.

pa-la-ver (pă-lä'vẽr), *n.* a public conference [African]; superfluous or idle talk; chatter: *v.t.* to talk over; deceive by words: *v.i.* to confer; chatter.

pale (pāl), *adj.* lacking ruddiness of complexion; wan; wanting in color; of a faint luster: *n.* a narrow board used in fencing; a pointed stake; space inclosed by rails; limit; district or territory: *v.i.* to turn pale: *v.t.* to inclose with, or as with, pales.

pa-le-on-tol-o-gist (pā-le-on-tol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in paleontology.

pa-le-on-tol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* that branch of geology which treats of fossil remains.

Pa-le-o-zo-ic (-o-zō'ik), *adj.* noting the fossiliferous strata in which the earliest forms of life appear.

pa-les-tra (pă-les'tră), *n.* a place for wrestling or gymnastic exercises.

pal-ette (pal'et), *n.* a thin oval wood or porcelain plate for mixing and holding colors.

pal-frey (pawl'fri), *n.* a small saddle-horse for a lady's use.

Pa-li (pä'lē), *n.* the sacred language of the Buddhists, allied to Sanskrit. [Hindu.]

pal-imp-sest (pal'imp-sest), *n.* a parchment manuscript which, after the writing upon it has been partially erased, is used again, the former writing being more or less discernible.

pal-in-drome ('in-drōm), *n.* a word, verse, or sentence which reads the same backwards or forwards, as "Able was I ere I saw Elba."

pal-ing (pāl'ing), *n.* a fence constructed of pales; materials for a fence of pales.

pal-in-gen-e-sis (pal-in-jen'i-sis), *n.* new birth or regeneration; inherited evolution.

pal-i-sade (-i-sād'), *n.* a fence or fortification formed of stakes driven into the ground and pointed at the top: *v.t.* to inclose or fortify with stakes.

pal-ish (pāl'ish), *adj.* somewhat pale.

pall (pawl), *n.* a cloak or mantle; a kind of scarf of lamb's wool sent by the Pope to an archbishop on his consecration (also pallium); a coffin covering: *v.i.* to become insipid; lose strength: *v.t.* to make insipid.

pal-la-di-um (pal-ā-di'um), *n.* any safeguard of a liberty, or privilege: from the statue of Pallas at Troy, said to have fallen from heaven, and on the preservation of which depended the safety of the city; a rare greyish metal found with platinum.

pal-let ('et), *n.* a palette; a name for various tools used in gilding, pottery, horology, &c.; a small piece of the mechanism of a watch; a small rough bed.

pal-li-ate ('i-āt), *v.t.* to excuse or cover over; extenuate; lessen or abate.
Syn. cover, mitigate, screen.

pal-li-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of palliating; extenuation; mitigation.

pal-li-a-tive ('i-ā-tiv), *adj.* tending to lessen or mitigate.

pal-lid ('id), *adj.* pale; wan.
Ant. (see florid).

pal-li-um, see under pall.

pall-mall (pel-mel'), *n.* a game formerly played with a ball which was driven through an iron ring by a mallet.

pal-lor (pal'ēr), *n.* paleness.

palm (päm), *n.* the inner part of the hand; a linear measure of varying length (from 3 to 4 in.); a tree of various species of the order Palmæ; a palm branch symbolical of victory or rejoicing: *v.t.* to conceal in the palm of the hand; impose upon by fraud (with *off*).

pal-mate (pal'māt), *adj.* resembling a hand with the fingers outstretched; web-footed.

palm-er (päm'ēr), *n.* a pilgrim to the Holy Land who carried a palm branch as a token of his pilgrimage.

pal-met-to (pal-met'ō), *n.* a species of palm-tree, the cabbage-tree palm.

pal-mist-er (-ēr), *n.* one who professes palmistry. Also palmist.

pal-mis-try ('mis-tri), *n.* the pretended art of foretelling the future by examination of the lines and marks of a person's hand.

pal-mi-tin ('mi-tin), *n.* a solid fatty substance obtained from vegetable oils, &c.

Palm Sun-day (päm sun'dā), *n.* the Sunday next before Easter, held in commemoration of Christ's triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

palm-y (päm'i), *adj.* abounding in palms; flourishing; prosperous.

pal-pa-bil-i-ty (pal-pā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being palpable. Also palpableness.

pal-pa-ble ('pă-bl), *adj.* easily perceived; obvious.

pal-pa-bly ('pă-blĭ), *adv.* obviously.

pal-pi-tate ('pi-tāt), *v.i.* to beat or throb.

pal-pi-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* abnormal beating or throbbing of the heart.

pal-sied (pawl'zid), *p.adj.* affected with palsy.

pal-sy ('zi), *n.* paralysis: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* palsied, *p.pr.* palsying], to paralyze.

pal-ter ('tĕr), *v.i.* to trifle; act insincerely.

pal-try ('tri), *adj.* worthless; contemptible.

pam-pas (pam'păz), *n.pl.* in South America, vast treeless plains covered with luxuriant pasture.

pam-per ('pĕr), *v.t.* to feed luxuriously; satiate.

pam-pe-ro (-pā'rō), *n.* a strong southwest wind that blows across the pampas of South America.

pam-phlet ('flet), *n.* a small unbound book, usually on some current topic, of one or more sheets stitched together.

pam-phlet-eer (-ēr), *n.* a writer of pamphlets: *v.i.* to write pamphlets.

pan, a *prefix* meaning *all, universal,* as *pan*-Anglican: *n.* a broad shallow vessel; that part of an old flintlock which held the priming.

pan-a-ce-a (pan-ă-sē'ă), *n.* a universal remedy or medicine.

pa-na-da (pă-nä'dă), *n.* a bread pulp; bread soaked in sweetened boiled water and flavored with nutmeg.

pan-cake ('kāk), *n.* a thin cake of batter fried.

pan-crat-ic (-krat'ik), *adj.* excelling in gymnastic exercises: from an athletic contest (pancratium) of the ancient Greeks.

pan-cre-as ('krē-ăs), *n.* a large fleshy gland (the sweetbread) situated under and behind the stomach and secreting a fluid that assists in the process of digestion.

pan-cre-at-ic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or secreted by, the pancreas.

pan-cre-a-tin ('krē-ă-tin), *n.* an albuminoid principle in the fluid of the pancreas.

pan-da ('dă), *n.* the Himalayan bear-cat.

Pan-de-an ('dē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the god Pan, the tutelary deity of shepherds.

Pan-de-an-pipes (-pīps), *n.pl.* a musical wind instrument consisting of short reeds of varying length blown by the breath.

Pan-dect ('dekt), *n.* a treatise containing the whole of a science: *pl.* digest of Roman civil law.

pan-de-mo-ni-um (-de-mō'ni-um), *n.* a place or abode of general disorder.

pan-der ('dĕr), *v.i.* to act as an agent for the gratification of the passions.

pan-dit, another form of pundit.

pane (pān), *n.* a square of glass; a piece in variegated work.

pan-e-gyr-ic (-e-jir'ik), *n.* an ovation or eulogy in praise of some person or event; encomium.

pan-e-gyr-ize ('e-jir-īz), *v.t.* to praise or commend highly: *v.i.* to bestow praise.

pan-el ('el), *n.* a piece of board, the edges of which are inserted in a frame; a thin board on which a picture is painted; a schedule containing the names of persons summoned to serve as jurors; the jury; in Scots law, the prisoner at the bar: *v.t.* to form with panels.

pang (pang), *n.* a violent sudden pain; agony, mental or physical.

pan-ic ('ik), *n.* a sudden fright; a kind of millet: *adj.* suddenly and violently alarming: said of fear.

pan-ni-er ('ni-ĕr), *n.* one of two baskets suspended across the back of a horse, for carrying market produce.

pan-o-plied ('o-plid), *adj.* furnished with a complete suit of armor.

pan-o-ply ('o-pli), *n.* a complete suit of armor.

pan-op-ti-con (-op'ti-kon), *n.* a prison so arranged that the warder on duty can see all the prisoners without himself being visible; a kind of polytechnic; a room for the exhibition of novelties, &c.

pan-o-ram-a (-o-răm'ă), *n.* a picture, viewed from a central standpoint, of several scenes unrolled and made to pass before the spectator.

pan-o-ram-ic (-ram'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a panorama.

Pan-slav-ic (-slav'ik), *adj.* pertaining to all the Slavic races or Panslavism.

Pan-slav-ism ('izm), *n.* a Russian movement for the political union of all the Slavic races.

pan-sy ('zi), *n.* a species of violet, also called heart's-ease.

pant (pănt), *v.i.* to breathe rapidly; desire ardently (with *for* or *after*): *n.* rapid breathing: *pl.* abbreviation for pantaloons.

pan-ta-graph, same as pantograph.

pan-ta-lettes (pan-tă-lets'), *n.pl.* loose drawers formerly worn by women and children.

pan-ta-loon ('ă-lōōn'), *n.* a buffoon in a pantomime: *pl.* a pair of tight trousers.

pan-ta-morph-ic (-môr'fik), *adj.* taking all shapes.

pan-the-ism ('thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the universe in its totality is God.

pan-the-ist (-ist), *n.* a believer in pantheism.

pan-the-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pantheism.

Pan-the-on ('thē-on), *n.* a temple dedicated to all the Gods, especially that of ancient Rome dedicated to Mars and Jupiter.

pan-ther ('thēr), *n.* a fierce feline carnivorous animal. *Fem.* pantheress.

pan-tile ('tīl), *n.* a curved tile.

pan-to-chro-nom-e-ter (-tō-kro-nom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument which combines the sun-dial, compass, and a time-dial.

pan-to-graph ('to-gråf), *n.* an instrument for copying drawings, designs, &c., on an enlarged or reduced scale. Also pantagraph.

pan-tol-o-gy (-tol'o-ji), *n.* universal knowledge.

pan-tom-e-ter (-tom'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring angles, elevations, distances, &c.

pan-to-mime ('to-mīm), *n.* a representation in dumb show; a popular Christmastide theatrical entertainment with music, dancing, &c.

pan-to-mim-ic (-mim'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a pantomime. Also pantomimical.

pan-to-mim-ist ('to-mīm-ist), *n.* one who acts in pantomime.

pan-try ('tri), *n.* a provision closet.

pap (pap), *n.* soft food for infants; a nipple, teat, or breast; pulp of fruit.

pa-pa (på-på', or pä'pä), *n.* a word of endearment for father.

pa-pa-cy (pā'pă-si), *n.* the office, dignity, or authority, of the Pope; popes collectively; Roman Catholic religion.

pa-pal ('pāl), *adj.* pertaining to the Pope, or the Church of Rome.

pa-paw (pa-paw'), *n.* an East Indian fruit tree.

pa-per (pā'pēr), *n.* a thin flexible substance made of various materials, as linen, straw, &c., used for writing or printing upon; a piece of paper: newspaper; an essay or literary contribution; written instrument; bank-notes or bills of exchange: *adj.* made of paper; thin: *v.t.* to cover with, or wrap in, paper.

pap-e-terie (pap'e-trē), *n.* a case containing paper and writing materials.

pap-ier-ma-ché (pap-yā'mă-shā'), *n.* pa-

per pulp molded and made into trays, &c., and japanned.

pa-pil-la (-pil'ă), *n.* [*pl.* papillæ ('ē)], a small nipple: *pl.* minute elevations on the tongue, &c.

pap-il-la-ry (pap'il-ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to a nipple or the papillæ; covered with papillæ.

pap-oose (-ōōs'), *n.* a young child [North American Indian.]

pap-pus (pap'us), *n.* the feathery substance on the seed of certain plants; the calyx of a composite flower.

pap-py ('i), *adj.* resembling pap.

pa-py-rus (pă-pī'rus), *n.* [*pl.* papyri ('rī)], a species of Egyptian reed, from which the ancients made paper; a manuscript on papyrus.

par (pär), *n.* state of equality; nominal and market value.

para, a *prefix* meaning *beyond, beside, divergence,* as *paracentric.*

par-a-ble (par'ă-bl), *n.* an allegorical method of conveying instruction by means of a fable or short fictitious narrative; a comparison or similitude.

par-ab-o-la (-ab'o-lă), *n.* one of the conic sections formed by the intersection of the cone by a plane parallel to one of its sides.

par-a-bol-ic (-ă-bol'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a parabola; allegorical. Also parabolical.

par-ab-o-loid (pär-ab'o-loid), *n.* a solid generated by the revolution of a parabola on its axis.

par-a-chute ('ă-shōōt), *n.* an umbrella-shaped apparatus for descending from a balloon.

Par-a-clete ('ă-klēt), *n.* a title of the Holy Ghost, the Comforter, and Advocate.

pa-rade (pă-rād'), *n.* ostentatious display; show; military display; place of assembly for exercising troops: *v.t.* to marshal in military order; make a display of: *v.i.* to exhibit, or walk about ostentatiously.

par-a-digm (par'ă-dim), *n.* an example or model; example of the grammatical inflection of a word.

par-a-dise ('ă-dīs), *n.* the garden of Eden; any place of happiness; heaven.

par-a-dox ('ă-doks), *n.* something apparently absurd or incredible, yet true; a tenet contrary to received opinions.

par-a-dox-ic-al ('ik-ăl), *adj.* of the nature of a paradox.

par-a-dox-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a paradoxical manner.

par-af-fin ('ă-fin), *n.* a white crystalline substance obtained by distillation from wood, shale, &c.

par-a-go-ge (-gō'je), *n.* the addition of a letter or syllable to the end of a word.

par-a-gon ('ă-gon), *n.* something of extraordinary excellence; model or pattern of perfection: *v.t.* to equal or compare.

par-a-graph ('ă-grăf), *n.* a small subdivision of a connected discourse; a short passage; a reference mark (¶); an item of newspaper intelligence.

par-a-graph-ic ('ik), *adj.* consisting of paragraphs. Also paragraphical.

par-a-graph-ist ('ă-grăf-ist), *n.* a writer of newspaper paragraphs.

par-al-lax ('ăl-laks), *n.* the apparent angular shifting of an object caused by change in the position of the observer, especially the difference in the apparent position of a heavenly body and its true place.

par-al-lel ('ăl-lel), *adj.* lying side by side; extended in the same direction and equidistant at all points, having the same direction or tendency; corresponding: *n.* a line equidistant at all points from another line; resemblance or likeness: *pl.* trenches in front of a fortified place parallel to the defenses: *v.t.* to place so as to be parallel; correspond to; equal.

par-al-lel-ism (-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being parallel; correspondence.

par-al-lel-o-gram ('ō-gram), *n.* a plane 4-sided figure whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

par-al-lel-o-pip-ed or **-e-pip-ed** (-o or -e-pip'-ed), *n.* a regular solid figure bounded by 6 parallelograms, of which the opposite pairs are equal and parallel.

par-al-o-gism ('o-gism), *n.* an act of false reasoning.

pa-ral-y-sis (pă-ral'i-sis), *n.* loss of the power of sensation of one or more parts of the body; palsy.

par-a-lyt-ic (par-ă-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, affected by, or inclined to, paralysis: *n.* one who is affected with paralysis.

par-a-lyze ('ă-līz), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* paralyzed, *p.pr.* paralyzing], to affect with paralysis; unnerve; render useless or ineffective.

par-a-mount (par'ă-mount), *adj.* superior to all others; eminent or chief: *n.* the highest in rank or authority.

par-a-mour (par'ă-mōōr), *n.* one who unlawfully takes the place of a wife or husband.

par-a-pet ('ă-pet), *n.* a wall breast-high; a rampart to protect troops from the fire of an enemy.

par-a-noi-a (par-ă-noi'ă), *n.* a form of monomania.

par-a-noi-ac (par-ă-noi'ak), *n.* one affected with paranoia; a monomaniac.

par-a-pher-na-li-a (-fēr-nā'-li-ă), *n.pl.* the apparel, jewels, &c., of a wife which she possesses over and above her dowry; ornaments of dress generally; equipment; trappings.

par-a-phrase ('ă-frāz), *n.* a free translation or explanation; a hymn based on some Scriptural passage: *v.t.* to make a free translation of; explain in many words: *v.i.* to make such a translation.

par-a-phras-tic (-fras'tik), *adj.* free or clear in explanation; of the nature of a paraphrase. Also paraphrastical.

par-a-phras-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a paraphrase.

par-a-ple-gi-a (-plē'ji-ă), *n.* paralysis of the lower half of the body.

par-a-site ('ă-sīt), *n.* one who frequents the table of a rich man and gains his favor by flattery; a hanger-on; an animal or plant nourished by another to which it attaches itself.

par-a-sit-ic (-sit'ik), *adj.* of the nature of a parasite; meanly servile or fawning; living at the expense of another animal or plant. Also parasitical.

par-a-sit-ic al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* like a parasite.

par-a-sit-ism ('ă-sīt-izm), *n.* the state or behavior of a parasite.

par-a-sol ('ă-sol), *n.* a lady's sunshade.

par-a-tax-is (-ă-taks'is), *n.* a loose arrangement of sentences: opposed to syntax.

par-a-vane ('ă-vān), *n.* a device towed from the bow of a ship in pairs for mine sweeping.

par-boil (păr'boil), *v.t.* to boil partially.

par-buck-le ('buk-l), *n.* a rope formed into a double sling for hoisting casks, &c.: *v.t.* to hoist by means of a parbuckle.

Par-cæ ('sē), *n.pl.* in classic mythology, the three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos, who controlled the destiny of every mortal.

par-cel ('sel), *n.* a small bundle or package; little part: *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* parceled, *p.pr.* parceling], to divide into parts.

par-cel-ing (-ing), *n.* long narrow strips of tarred canvas to prevent friction.

par-cel-post (-post), *n.* a system of carrying packages by mail; expressage by mail service.

par-cen-a-ry ('sen-ă-ri), *n.* coheirship.

par-cen-er ('sen-ēr), *n.* a co-heir.

parch (pärch), *v.t.* to scorch; burn slightly; dry to excess.

parch-ment ('ment), *n.* the skin of a sheep, goat, &c., dressed and prepared for writing upon; a deed: *adj.* made of, or like, parchment.

pard (pärd), *n.* a leopard; any spotted beast.

par-don (pär'dn), *v.t.* to forgive; absolve: *n.* forgiveness; absolution; official remission of a penalty.
Syn. mercy, acquittal.
Ant. (see penalty).

par-don-er (-ēr), *n.* one who pardons; formerly, a cleric who was licensed to sell papal indulgences.

pare (pār), *v.t.* to cut away little by little; reduce or diminish.

par-e-gor-ic (par-e-gor'ik), *n.* a tincture of opium to assuage pain: *adj.* mitigating pain.

par-ei-ra (pär-ā'rä), *n.* the root of a Brazilian plant, used in medicine.

par-en-chy-ma (-eng'ki-mä), *n.* the soft cellular tissue or pith of plants; the soft tissue of the glandular organs of the body.

par-en-chy-mous ('ki-mus), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, parenchyma; soft; spongy. Also parenchymatous.

par-ent (pār'ent), *n.* a father or mother; origin.

par-ent-age (-ej), *n.* extraction; birth.

pa-ren-tal (-ren'tāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, parents; fond.

pa-ren-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* like a parent.

pa-ren-the-sis (pä-ren'the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* parentheses (-sēz)], an explanatory word or clause inserted in a sentence, which is grammatically complete without it; indicated by the marks ().

par-en-thet-ic-al (par-en-thet'ic-äl), *adj.* expressed in a parenthesis; using parentheses.

par-en-thet-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a parenthetical manner.

par-e-sis (par'e-sis), *n.* insanity with general motor paralysis; softening of the brain.

par-ex-cel-lence (pär-ek-se-läns'), beyond comparison. [Fr.]

par-he-li-on (par-hē'li-on), *n.* a mock sun; a bright light seen near the sun.

pa-ri-ah (pā'ri-ä, pä'ri-ä), *n.* one of the lowest class of Hindus without caste: hence an outcast.

Pa-ri-an (pā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or found in, the Isle of Paros, famed for its marble: *n.* a fine porcelain used for statuettes, &c.

pa-ri-e-tal (pä-rī'e-tăl), *adj.* pertaining to a wall or side; forming the wall or side: said of the large lateral bones of the head; growing from the wall or side of another organ.

par-ing (pār'ing), *n.* cutting off the surface or edge; the part cut off.

par-ish (par'ish), *n.* an ecclesiastical district under the particular charge of priest, clergyman, or minister; a district having its own officers for the care of its poor; a congregation: *adj.* pertaining to, or maintained by, a parish.

par-ish-ion-er ('on-ēr), *n.* one who belongs to a parish.

Pa-ris-i-an (pä-riz'i-ăn), *n.* a native or inhabitant of Paris.

pari, a *prefix* meaning *equal.*

par-i-syl-lab-ic (par-i-sil-ab'ik), *adj.* having an equal number of syllables.

par-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* equality; likeness.

park (pärk), *n.* a large inclosed piece of ground surrounding a mansion, or used as a public place for recreation; the train of artillery belonging to an army division; an artillery encampment: *v.t.* to inclose, or collect, in a park; compact.

par-lance (pär'läns), *n.* conversasation; idiom of conversation.

par-ley ('li), *n.* a conference, especially with an enemy: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parleyed, *p.pr.* parley-

ing], to hold a conference, especially with an enemy with a view to peace.

Par-lia-ment ('li-ment), *n.* the supreme legislative assembly of Great Britain and Ireland, consisting of the Sovereign, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons.

par-lia-men-ta-ri-an ('men-tā'ri-an), *n.* one who is versed in parliamentary law and usages.

par-lia-men-ta-ry ('tā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, enacted by, or in accordance with the usages of, Parliament.

par-lor ('lēr), *n.* reception room [U. S.]: family sitting room. [Eng.]

Par-nas-sian (-nas'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Mt. Parnassus in Greece, the mythical abode of the Muses; of or pertaining to poetry.

pa-ro-chi-al (pâ-rō'ki-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a parish; narrow-minded.

par-o-dist (par'o-dist), *n.* one who parodies.

par-o-dy ('o-di), *n.* [*pl.* parodies (-diz)], a burlesque imitation of a serious poem: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parodied, *p.pr.* parodying], to convert into a parody.

pa-role (pâ-rōl'), *n.* a word of honor, especially one given by a prisoner of war that in return for conditional freedom he will return to custody on a specified day; the daily password in a camp or garrison.

par-o-nym (par'o-nim), *n.* a paronymous word.

par-on-y-mous (-on'i-mus), *adj.* of the same derivation, but different in spelling and meaning.

par-o-quet, same as parrakeet.

par-o-tid (par-ot'id), *adj.* seated near the ear: *n.* a salivary gland so situated.

par-ox-ysm ('oks-izm), *n.* a sudden spasm, or fit of acute pain; sudden action or convulsion.

par-ox-ys-mal (-iz'mâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or occurring in, paroxysms.

par-quet, parquette (pär-ket'), *n.* the floor space of a theater between the orchestra-rail and dress-circle.

par-quet-ry ('ket-ri), *n.* mosaic woodwork for floors.

parr (pär), *n.* a young salmon.

par-ra-keet (par'â-kēt), *n.* a small long-tailed parrot. Also paraquet, paroquet.

par-ri-ci-dal (-i-sī'dâl), *adj.* pertaining to parricide.

par-ri-cide ('i-sīd), *n.* the murderer of a father or mother; murder of a parent.

par-rot ('ot), *n.* a tropical bird with a hooked bill, characterized by its brilliant plumage and its power of imitating the human voice.

par-rot-fish (-fish), *n.* a brilliant hued fish of the tropical seas.

par-ry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* parried, *p.pr.* parrying], to ward off, as a blow.

parse (pärs), *v.t.* to resolve by grammatical rules a sentence into its component parts, and show the relation of the various parts of speech.

Par-see (pär'sē), *n.* a descendant of the old Persians, holding the Zoroastrian faith, and now living in India. Also Parsi.

Par-see-ism (-izm), *n.* the religion of the Parsees. Also Parsiism.

Par-si, same as Parsee.

par-si-mo-ni-ous (-si-mō'ni-us), *adj.* frugal to excess; miserly; penurious.

par-si-mo-ny ('si-mon-i), *n.* closeness in expenditure; niggardliness.

pars-ley (pärs'li), *n.* a culinary herb.

pars-nip ('nip), *n.* an edible plant with a carrot-like root.

par-son (pär'sn), *n.* the incumbent of a parish; a clergyman.

par-son-age (-ej), *n.* an ecclesiastical benefice; the residence of an incumbent.

part (pärt), *n.* something less than the whole; piece; portion; pro-

portional quantity; ingredient; share; member or organ; side or party; concern; business; portion of a work issued in numbers at stated intervals; any one of the characters of a play; one of the melodies in a harmony: *pl.* faculties, qualities, or accomplishments; regions; quarters: *v.t.* to divide into two or more pieces; distribute; separate: *v.i.* to be separated or divided; take leave.

Syn. division, portion, share, fraction.

Ant. (see whole).

par-take (pär-tāk'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* partook, *p.p.* partaken, *p.pr.* partaking], to take a part or share in common with others.

par-terre (-tār'), *n.* a series of flower beds arranged ornamentally, with intervening spaces of gravel or turf; a level space; part of a theatre floor.

par-then-o-gen-e-sis (-then-o-jen'e-sis), *n.* reproduction of animals or plants by means of unimpregnated germs or ova.

Par-the-non ('the-non), *n.* the temple of Athene (Minerva) at Athens.

par-tial ('shâl), *adj.* inclined to favor one side or party; biased.

par-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* in a partial manner.

par-ti-al-i-ty (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being partial.

par-tic-i-pant (-tis'i-pânt), *adj.* sharing: *n.* one who shares or partakes.

par-tic-i-pate ('i-pāt), *v.i.* to partake: *v.t.* to have part of; share.

par-tic-i-pa-tion (-pā'shun), *n.* the act of sharing something with others; division into shares; companionship.

par-tic-i-pa-tor ('i-pā-tēr), *n.* one who partakes with another.

par-ti-cip-i-al (-ti-sip'i-âl), *adj.* having the nature of a participle.

par-ti-ci-ple ('ti-si-pl), *n.* a word which partakes of the nature of a verb and of an adjective.

par-ti-cle ('i-kl), *n.* an atom; the smallest part into which a body can be divided; a word non-inflected, or not used alone; a crumb of consecrated bread.

Syn. atom, grain, mite, scrap.

Ant. (see mass).

par-ti-col-ored (pär'ti-kul-ērd), *adj.* having various colors.

par-tic-u-lar (-tik'ū-lâr), *adj.* distinct from others; individual; peculiar or special; characteristic; exclusive; exact; minute.

Syn. distinct, singular, odd, strange.

Ant. (see general).

par-tic-u-lar-i-ty (-lar'i-ti), *n.* circumstantiality.

par-tic-u-lar-ize ('ū-lâr-īz), *v.t.* to give the particulars of: *v.i.* be attentive to single things or details.

par-tic-u-lar-ly ('ū-lâr-li), *adv.* especially.

part-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* separating; given when separating: *n.* division; separating; a taking leave; a division in strata.

par-ti-san (pär'ti-zân), *n.* an adherent of a party or faction; a kind of halberd: *adj.* pertaining to, or biased in favor of, a party, &c.

par-ti-san-ship (-ship), *n.* the state of being a partisan.

par-tite ('tīt), *adj.* divided almost to the base.

par-ti-tion (-tish'un), *n.* the act or state of being divided; separation; distribution; a dividing wall; part where separation is made: *v.t.* to divide into shares; divide by walls.

par-ti-tive ('ti-tiv), *adj.* noting a part: *n.* a word that denotes a part or expresses partition.

part-ly (pärt'li), *adv.* in part.

part-ner ('nēr), *n.* one who is associated with another, especially in a business, &c.; an associate; one who dances with another; a husband or wife.

part-ner-ship (-ship), *n.* the state of being a partner; union of two or more persons in the same business or profession.

par-took, *p.t.* of partake.

par-tridge (pär'trij), *n.* a well-known gallinaceous bird of the genus Perdix, preserved as game.

par-tu-ri-tion (-tū-rish'un), *n.* the act of bringing forth young.

par-ty ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* parties ('tiz)], a number of persons united together for a particular purpose; faction; one concerned in an affair; cause or side; a select company; single individual spoken of.

par-ty-wall (-wawl), *n.* a common wall separating two tenements.

par-ve-nu (pär've-nū), *n.* one raised by the acquisition of wealth beyond his place in society and his worth; an upstart.

pas (pä), *n.* a step; a dance; right of going before others. [Fr.]

pas-chal (pas'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the feast of the Passover or Easter.

pa-sha (pa-shaw'), *n.* a Turkish title given to high officials. Also pacha.

pa-sha-lic (-lik), *n.* the jurisdiction of a pasha. Also pachalic.

pas-quin-ade (pas-kwin-ād'), *n.* a lampoon or rude satire: *v.t.* to lampoon or satirize. Also pasquin.

pass (pås), *v.i.* to move from one place or state to another; be progressive; change by degrees; disappear; be enacted; be current: *v.t.* to go beyond, or through, or by; cause to move onward; omit; disregard; give authority to; transfer; void; utter or pronounce: *n.* a narrow passage, avenue, or entrance; defile; license or permission; state of extremity; a thrust.

pass-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* that may be passed, traveled, or navigated; capable of bearing inspection; tolerable.

pass-age ('ej), *n.* the act of passing; course or journey; entrance or exit; right of passing; legal enactment; single clause or portion of a book; migratory habits.

pass-book ('book), *n.* a book which passes between a merchant and his customer and contains the entries of goods sold on credit; a bank-book held by the depositor.

pas-sé (-ā'), *adj.* past, worn out or faded. [Fr.]

pass-en-ger ('en-jĕr), *n.* one who travels in or on a conveyance; one who passes.

passe-par-tout (pås-pär-tōō') *n.* a master key; a picture frame.

pas-ser-ine ('ĕr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the Passeres, the order of birds which includes the swallows and sparrows.

pas-si-ble (pas'i-bl), *adj.* susceptible of feeling or suffering.

pass-ing (pås'ing), *p.adj.* departing: *adv.* exceedingly: *n.* the act of going by; transit.

pass-ing-bell (-bel), *n.* a bell tolled immediately after the death of a person.

pas-sion (pash'un), *n.* violent agitation of mind in anger; strong deep feeling or excitement; love; ardor; intense desire.

Pas-sion, *n.* the sufferings of Christ in His last agonies.

pas-sion-ate (-at), *adj.* moved by passion; angry; excitable.

pas-sion-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* with passion.

pas-sion-flow-er (-flou-ĕr), *n.* a flower of the genus Passiflora.

Pas-sion play (plā), *n.* a dramatic representation of the Passion of the Saviour.

pas-sive ('iv), *adj.* suffering without resisting; not acting; submissive; quiescent.

pas-sive verb (vĕrb), *n.* that form of a verb in which the object of the active verb becomes the subject.

Pass-o-ver (pås'ō-vĕr), *n.* a Jewish feast commemorative of the passing of the destroying angel over the houses of the Israelites

when he slew the first-born of the Egyptians.

pass-port ('pōrt), *n.* a license to travel in a foreign country.

pass-word ('wĕrd), *n.* a word by means of which friends are distinguished from strangers or enemies.

past (pȧst), *p.adj.* having formerly been; gone by; completed: *n.* the time gone by: *adv.* along: *prep.* beyond.

paste (pāst), *n.* a mixture of flour, &c., with water, used as a cement; dough prepared for pies, &c.; a composition for making artificial gems: *v.t.* to fasten with paste.

paste-board ('bōrd), *n.* thick stiff paper; a board on which dough is rolled.

pas-tel (pas'tel), *n.* a colored crayon.

pas-tern ('tĕrn), *n.* the part of a horse's foot between the coffin-joint and fetlock; a hobble for a horse's foot.

pas-ter (pās'tĕr), *n.* strip of gummed paper with printed matter on it, for covering over other printed matter, &c.

pas-teur-ize (pas'tūr-īz), *v.t.* to inoculate with the bacillus which produces a specific disease.

pas-til ('til), *n.* a small cone of aromatic paste used for fumigating a room; a medicated lozenge. Also pastille (pas-tēl').

pas-time (pȧs'tīm), *n.* diversion; sport.

pas-tor ('tĕr), *n.* a clergyman or minister having spiritual charge of a church and congregation.

pas-tor-al (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to shepherds, or to the care of a church; rural; addressed to the clergy of a diocese by its bishop: *n.* a kind of dramatic poem, delineating incidents in rural life; a bishop's pastoral letter.

pas-tor-ate ('tĕr-āt), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a pastor. Also pastorship.

pas-try (pās'tri), *n.* articles of food, as pies, &c., made of light puffy dough.

pas-tur-a-ble (pȧs'tūr-ȧ-bl), *adj* suited for pasturing.

pas-tur-age ('tūr-ej), *n.* the business of grazing cattle; pasture.

pas-ture ('tūr), *n.* land under grass for grazing cattle; grass for grazing: *v.t.* to supply with grass or pasture: *v.i.* to graze.

past-y (pāst'i), *adj.* like paste: *n.* a small pie of crust raised without a dish.

pat (pat), *n.* a light quick blow with the hand; a small lump of butter made up: *adj.* apt; exact: *adv.* fitly: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* patted, *p.pr.* patting], to strike gently and quickly with the fingers or hand.

patch (pach), *n.* a piece applied to cover a hole or rent; a piece inserted in variegated work; a plot of ground: *v.t.* to put a patch on; mend clumsily.

pa-tchou-li (pȧ-chōō'li), *n.* an Indian plant, from the dried roots of which a strong odoriferous perfume is made.

patch-work (pach'wĕrk), *n.* a fabric made of pieces of cloth, sewed together; work carelessly done.

pate (pāt), *n.* the head; crown of the head.

pa-tel-la (pȧ-tel'ȧ), *n.* the knee-cap; a small pan or dish; a limpet.

pat-en (pat'en), *n.* the plate used for the bread at the Eucharist.

pat-ent (pat'ent, or pā'tent), *adj.* apparent; open to the perusal of all; secured by letters patent; spreading widely: *n.* a privilege granted by letters patent, as a title of nobility, or the sole right in an invention: *v.t.* to grant or secure by letters patent.

pat-en-tee (-ē'), *n.* one who has secured a patent.

pat-ent-leath-er (-leth-ĕr), *n.* a varnished or japanned leather.

pat-ent-yel-low (-yel-ō), *n.* a pigment or paint composed of oxide and chloride of lead.

pat-er-a (pat'ēr-â), *n.* a shallow circular dish; a flat ornament on a frieze.

pa-ter-fa-mil-i-as (pā-tēr-fā-mil'i-âs), *n.* the father of a family.

pa-ter-nal (-tēr'nâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or exhibiting the characteristics of, a father; hereditary.

pa-ter-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a paternal manner.

pa-ter-ni-ty (-tēr'ni-ti), *n.* paternal relation; authorship.

pa-ter-nos-ter (pa-tēr-nos'tēr), *n.* the Lord's Prayer; a rosary; every 11th bead in a rosary.

path (pâth), *n.* a road; footway; track; course of conduct or action.

pa-thet-ic (pâ-thet'ik), *adj.* affecting the emotions or passions; touching. Also pathetical.

pa-thet-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in a pathetical manner.

path-less (path'les), *adj.* without a path; trackless.

path-o-gen-et-ic (path-o-jen-et'-ik), *adj.* producing disease.

pa-thog-e-ny (pâ-thoj'e-ni), *n.* the science of the origin of diseases.

path-o-log-ic-al (path-o-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to pathology.

pa-thol-o-gist (pâ-thol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in pathology.

pa-thol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the science of diseases.

pa-thos (pā' or pā'thos), *n.* expression of deep feeling; that which excites the mental emotions.

path-way ('wā), *n.* a narrow path; a course of action.

pa-tience (pā'shens), *n.* the quality of being patient or calmly enduring.

pa-tient ('shent), *adj.* suffering pain, hardship, affliction, insult, &c., with calmness and equanimity; continuance of labor; persevering; waiting with calmness: *n.* a person under medical treatment.

Syn. passive, submissive, meek.

Ant. (see obdurate).

pat-i-na (pat'i-nâ), *n.* the fine green rust with which coins, ancient bronzes, &c., become covered by age, &c.

pat-ness ('nes), *n.* appropriateness.

pa-tois (pâ-twä'), *n.* provincial dialect. [Fr.]

pa-tri-arch (pā'tri-ärk), *n.* the founder or head of a family; an aged man; in the Greek Church, a metropolitan dignitary of the highest rank.

pa-tri-arch-ate (-ât), *n.* the office, rank, or jurisdiction of a patriarch.

pa-tri-cian (pâ-trish'ân), *n.* one of the senators of ancient Rome; a nobleman: *adj.* senatorial; noble.

pat-ri-cide (pat'ri-sīd), *n.* the killing of a father.

pat-ri-mo-ni-al (pat-ri-mō'ni-âl), *adj.* inherited from ancestors.

pat-ri-mo-ni-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by inheritance.

pat-ri-mo-ny ('ri-mo-ni), *n.* an estate or right inherited from a father or one's ancestors; an ecclesiastical endowment or estate.

pa-tri-ot (pā'tri- or pat'ri-ot), *n.* one who loves, and is devoted to, his native country and its welfare.

pa-tri-ot-ic (-ri-ot'ik), *adj.* characterized by patriotism.

pa-tri-ot-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* like a patriot.

pa-tri-ot-ism ('ri-ot-izm), *n.* love of one's country.

pa-tris-tic (pâ-tris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the theology and writings of the fathers of the Christian Church. Also patristical.

pa-trol (pâ-trōl'), *n.* a corporal's guard that marches round at night to preserve order; a mounted policeman: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* patrolled, *p.pr.* patrolling], to go round as a patrol.

pa-tron (pā'tron), *n.* a guardian or protector; one who has the gift of a benefice. *Fem.* patroness: *adj.* giving aid or exercising guardianship; tutelary.

pat-ron-age (pat'ron-ej), *n.* special support; guardianship or protection; right of conferring a benefice.

pat-ron-al ('rōn-ăl), *adj.* performing the office of a patron.

pat-ron-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to act as a patron towards; support or protect; frequent as a customer.

pat-ro-nym-ic (pat-ro-nim'ik), *adj.* derived from the name of an ancestor: *n.* a name derived from an ancestor.

pa-troon (pă-trōōn'), *n.* a landed proprietor with manorial rights under a Dutch grant, especially in New York.

pat-ten (pat'en), *n.* a wooden shoe with an iron ring worn under the soles by women as a protection against damp; the base of a column.

pat-ter ('ĕr), *v.i.* to strike with a quick succession of light sounds, as hail: *n.* the dialect of a class.

pat-ter-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* making a quick succession of light blows.

pat-tern ('ĕrn), *n.* a model, sample, or specimen; anything cut out or formed into shape to be copied.

pat-ty ('i), *n.* a small pie.

pau-ci-ty (paw'si-ti), *n.* smallness of number or quantity.

paunch (pănch, or pawnch), *n.* the belly; the first and largest stomach of a ruminant.

pau-per (paw'pĕr), *n.* a poor person; one who is supported by the poor rates.

pau-per-ism (-izm), *n.* the state of being a pauper.

pau-per-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to pauperism.

pause (pawz), *n.* cessation; temporary stop; a break in writing indicated by the mark [—]; a mark of cessation in speaking; a mark [𝄐] in music, indicating the continuance of a note or rest: *v.i.* to make a short stop; wait; hesitate.

pave (pāv), *v.t.* to cover or lay with stones, bricks, &c.: as, to *pave* a street.

pave-ment (pāv'ment), *n.* a paved roadway or floor.

pa-ver (pā'vĕr), *n.* one whose occupation is to lay pavements.

pa-vil-ion (pă-vil'yun), *n.* an ornamental dome-shaped building; a large tent; a temporary movable habitation; summer-house.

pa-ving (pā'ving), *n.* pavement.

pav-o-nine (pav'o-nin), *adj.* resembling the tail of a peacock; iridescent: said of certain ores.

paw (paw), *n.* the foot of an animal with claws; the hand: *v.t.* to scrape with the forefoot; handle, as with paws; caress, as a dog.

paw-ki-ness ('ki-nes), *n.* cunning; archness.

paw-ky ('ki), *adj.* cunning; sly; arch.

pawl (pawl), *n.* a short bar to prevent the recoil of a windlass.

pawn (pawn), *n.* something given as security for the redemption of a pledge; a common piece at chess: *v.t.* to give in pledge.

pawn-bro-ker ('brō-kĕr), *n.* one who lends money on the security of goods pawned with him.

paw-paw (paw'paw), *n.* a tree of the custard-apple family, common in the Southwestern United States.

pax (paks), *n.* a small crucifix, or a crucifix engraved on a small metal plate kissed by worshippers.

pax-wax ('waks), *n.* the strong tendon in the neck of animals.

pay (pā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* paid, *p.pr.* paying], to discharge a debt to; give an equivalent for; compensate; reward; fulfil; smear with tar, pitch, &c.: *n.* money given for service rendered.

pay-ee (-ē'), *n.* one to whom money is paid.

pay-mas-ter ('mås-tēr), *n.* one who pays or from whom wages are received, especially an officer in the army or navy whose duty is to pay the officers and men.

pay-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of paying; recompense.

pay-nim ('nim), *adj.* heathen; pagan: *n.* one of a false faith; an idol worshipper.

pea (pē), *n.* [*pl.* peas, or pease (pēz)], a leguminous plant of the genus Pisum and its edible seed.

peace (pēs), *n.* a state of rest or tranquillity; calm; freedom from war or disturbance.
Syn. quiet, tranquillity.
Ant. (see war).

peace-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* disposed to peace; calm; quiet.
Syn. pacific, peaceful.
Ant. (see riotous).

peace-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being peaceable. Also peacefulness.

peace-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* without agitation or tumult.

peace-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of peace; pacific; quiet.

peace-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a peaceful manner.

peace-of-fi-cer (-of'i-sēr), *n.* a justice of the peace or a police-officer.

peach (pēch), *n.* an orchard tree; its sweet juicy stone fruit: *v.t.* to betray one's accomplices.

pea-cock (pē'kok), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with handsome plumage: *adj.* iridescent like the feathers of the peacock.

pea-hen ('hen), *n.* a female peafowl.

pea-jack-et ('jak-et), *n.* a seaman's heavy jacket.

peak (pēk), *n.* the sharp-pointed summit or jutting part of a mountain or hill; pointed end; the leather projection in front of a cap; the upper outer corner of an extended sail: *v.i.* to look pale and wan: *v.t.* to raise (a sail) obliquely to the mast.

peak-ish ('ish), *adj.* having pale thin features.

peak-y ('i), *adj.* having, or resembling, a peak.

peal (pēl), *n.* a loud sound, as of thunder, bells, &c.; a set of musical bells, or the changes rung by them: *v.i.* to give forth loud sounds.

pean, same as pæan.

pea-nut (pē'nut), *n.* the fruit of a trailing plant of the bean family; the ground nut.

pear (pār), *n.* the juicy edible fruit of the pear-tree (*Pyrus communis*).

pearl (pērl), *n.* a hard, smooth, greyish-white iridescent gem found in the mother-of-pearl oyster; anything resembling a pearl or very precious; a white speck in the eye; a small size of type (see type): *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, pearls: *v.t.* to set or adorn with pearls.

pearl-ash ('ash), *n.* an impure carbonate of potash.

pearl-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being pearly.

pearl-y ('i), *adj.* resembling, or containing, pearls; clear; transparent.

peart (pērt), *adj.* in good spirits; sprightly; lively. [Colloq.]

peas-ant (pez'ânt), *n.* a countryman; rustic laborer: *adj.* rural; rustic.

peas-ant-ry (-ri), *n.* peasants collectively.

pease (pēz), *n.pl.* peas collectively.

peat (pēt), *n.* decayed vegetable matter resembling turf cut out of bogs: used as fuel.

peb-ble (peb'l), *n.* a roundish stone; transparent rock crystal used for spectacles, &c.

peb-bly ('li), *adj.* full of pebbles.

pe-can (pē'kan), *n.* a species of hickory of the southern United States, and its fruit.

pec-ca-bil-i-ty (pek-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being subject to sin.

pec-ca-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* liable to sin.

pec-ca-dil-lo (-dil'ō), *n.* a trifling fault.

pec-can-cy ('ân-si), *n.* sinfulness,

pec-ca-ry ('â-ri), *n.* a South American mammal allied to the hog.

pec-ca-vi (â'vi), (Latin, I have sinned), a word in colloquial use, expressive of contrition for the commission of a fault.

peck (pek), *n.* 1-4th of a bushel; quick sharp stroke with the beak: *v.t.* to strike with the beak; pick up with the beak; eat daintily.

peck-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who pecks; a woodpecker.

pec-ten ('ten), *n.* a comb, or comb-like part; a genus of mollusca.

pec-tic ac-id ('tik as'id), *n.* an acid found in various fruits.

pec-tin ('tin), *n.* the gelatinizing principle of certain ripe fruits.

pec-tin-ate ('tin-āt), *adj.* shaped like the teeth of a comb. Also pectinated.

pec-to-ral ('to-rål), *adj.* pertaining to, good for, or worn on, the chest: *n.* the breastplate of the Jewish high-priest; a medicine for chest complaints; a pectoral fin.

pec-u-late ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to appropriate public money to one's own use; embezzle.

pec-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of appropriating public money to one's own use.

pec-u-la-tor ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who peculates.

pe-cul-iar (pe-kūl'yăr), *adj.* one's own; appropriate; individual; strange: *n.* a church or parish exempted from the jurisdiction of the diocese to which it belongs.

pe-cu-li-ar-i-ty (-li-ar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* peculiarities (-tiz)], something peculiar or characteristic.

pe-cul-iar-ly ('yăr-li), *adv.* in a peculiar manner.

pe-cu-ni-a-ri-ly ('ni-â-ri-li), *adv.* as regards money.

pe-cu-ni-a-ry ('ni-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, money; monetary.

ped-a-gog-ic (ped-â-goj'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a pedagogue or to the art of teaching. Also pedagogical.

ped-a-gog-ics ('iks), *n.* the art or science of teaching.

ped-a-gog-ism ('â-gog-izm), *n.* the occupation or manners of a pedagogue.

ped-a-gog-ist (-ist), *n.* one who treats of pedagogics.

ped-a-gogue ('â-gog), *n.* a schoolmaster; pedant.

ped-a-go-gy ('â-gō-ji), *n.* pedagogics.

ped-al (ped'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a foot: *n.* a key or lever attached to a musical instrument and moved by the foot, to modify the swell or tone.

ped-ant ('ânt), *n.* one who makes an ostentatious display of his learning.

pe-dan-tic (pe-dan'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pedantry. Pedantical.

pe-dan-tic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* like a pedant.

ped-an-try ('ân-tri), *n.* ostentatious display of learning.

ped-ate ('ât), *adj.* palmate, with the two lateral sections lengthened and lobed.

ped-dle ('l), *v.i.* to travel about selling small wares; be busy about trifles: *v.t.* to retail in small quantities.

ped-dler, ped-ler, ped-lar ('lēr) *n.* one who peddles.

ped-dling ('ling), *adj.* trifling.

ped-es-tal ('es-tăl), *n.* the base of a column, statue, &c.

pe-des-tri-an (pe-des'tri-ân), *adj* going on foot; walking: *n.* one who journeys on foot; professional walker.

pe-des-tri-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the art or practice of walking; racing on foot.

ped-i-cel (ped'i-sel), *n.* a small short foot-stalk.

ped-i-cure ('i-kūr), *n.* the care of the feet; a chiropodist.

ped-i-form ('i-fôrm), *adj.* foot-shaped.

ped-i-gree ('i-grē), *n.* lineage; genealogy.

ped-i-ment ('i-ment), *n.* the triangular or circular ornament over the entablature, &c., of a building.

ped-ler, see peddler.

ped-ol-o-gy (ped-ol'o-ji), *n.* the study of the child.

ped-om-e-ter (ped-om'e-tẽr), *n.* a watch-shaped instrument for recording paces and distances in walking.

ped-un-cle (-ung'kl), *n.* a flower-stalk.

ped-un-cu-lar ('kū-lär), *adj.* of or pertaining to a peduncle.

ped-un-cu-late ('kū-lāt), *adj.* having, or growing upon, a peduncle. Also pedunculated.

peel (pēl), *v.t.* to strip the skin, bark, or rind from: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* skin or rind; a baker's long flat wooden shovel; a contrivance for hanging up printed sheets to dry.

peel-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who peels; a pillager; a policeman: from Sir Robert Peel.

peen (pēn), *n.* the point of a mason's hammer.

peep (pēp), *v.i.* to chirp or cry, as young birds; to look through a crevice or hiding place; look slyly; begin to appear, as the sun on the horizon: *n.* the cry of a chicken; a sly look; a beginning to appear.

peer (pēr), *n.* one of the same rank; an equal; associate; a nobleman; a member of the House of Lords: *v.i.* to appear; look narrowly.

peer-age ('ej), *n.* the rank or dignity of a peer; peers collectively; a book giving information respecting the nobility.

peer-ess ('es), *n.* a peer's wife; a lady of noble rank.

peer-less ('les), *adj.* without an equal.

peev-ish (pēv'ish), *adj.* fretful; difficult to please.

pee-wit (pē'wit), *n.* the lapwing.

peg (peg), *n.* a small pointed wooden pin; a piece of wood serving as a nail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pegged, *p.pr.* pegging], to fasten or mark out with pegs.

pek-an (pĕk'an), *n.* the fisher.

pel-age (pel'ej), *n.* the hair or similar covering of a mammal: *adj.* **pelagic.**

pel-er-ine (pel'ẽr-in), *n.* a lady's long cape with tapering ends.

pelf (pelf), *n.* money; wealth: used in a bad sense.

pel-i-can (pel'i-kân), *n.* a large aquatic bird with a huge axe-shaped bill; a dentist's instrument.

pe-lisse (pe-lēs'), *n.* a lady's silk habit.

pell (pel), *n.* a skin or hide; a roll of parchment.

pel-la-gra (pel'a-grâ, pel-ā'grâ), *n.* a contagious disease, attributed to the eating of damaged maize.

pel-let ('et), *n.* a little ball.

pel-li-cle ('i-kl), *n.* a thin skin or film.

pel-li-to-ry ('i-to-ri), *n.* a perennial plant of the nettle family, growing on old walls.

pell-mell (-mel'), *adv.* with confused violence.

pel-lu-cid (-ū'sid), *adj.* perfectly clear; transparent.

pelt (pelt), *n.* a raw hide; a blow from something thrown: *v.t.* to strike by throwing something: *v.i.* to fall heavily, as rain.

pel-try (pel'tri), *n.* skins of furred animals collectively.

pel-vic (pel'vik), *adj.* pertaining to the pelvis.

pel-vis ('vis), *n.* the bony cavity in the lower part of the abdomen.

pem-mi-can (pem'i-kân), *n.* lean meat, dried, pounded, and pressed into cakes.

pen (pen), *n.* a small inclosure; coop; an instrument for writing: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* penned, *p.pr.* penning], to shut up or confine in a small inclosure; write.

pe-nal (pē'năl), *adj.* enacting, inflicting, or incurring punishment for crime; punitive.

pen-al-ty (pen'ăl-ti), *n.* legal punishment either on the person or by a fine; fine or forfeit; an extra weight carried by a race-horse.

pen-ance (pen'ans), *n.* self-imposed suffering, as an expression of contrition for sin; repentance; in the Roman Catholic Church one of the sacraments by which sins are pardoned after confession and satisfaction.

pe-na-tes (pe-nā'tēz), *n.pl.* the household gods of the ancient Romans.

pence, *pl.* of penny.

pen-chant (päng-shäng'), *n.* a strong desire or taste. [Fr.]

pen-cil (pen'sil), *n.* a small fine brush used by artists; a pointed instrument of black lead, colored chalk, &c.; a collection of rays of light converging to a point; *v.t.* to write, sketch, paint, or mark with a pencil.

pen-ciled ('sild), *p.adj.* written, drawn, or painted, with a pencil; radiating.

pen-cil-ing (-ing), *n.* the art of writing, sketching, or painting with a pencil.

pend-ant (pend'ânt), *n.* anything hanging for ornamentation; an ear-ring or locket; a pennant.

pend-en-cy ('en-si), *n.* suspense; indecision. Also pendence.

pend-ent ('ent), *adj.* hanging; projecting; swinging.

pend-ing ('ing), *adj.* undecided; hanging in suspense.

pen-du-lous ('dū-lus), *adj.* hanging; oscillating.

pen-du-lum ('dū-lum), *n.* a heavy body suspended so that it may vibrate backwards and forwards about a fixed point by the force of gravity, as in a clock.

pen-e-tra-bil-i-ty (-e-trâ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the susceptibility of being entered or passed through by another body.

pen-e-tra-ble ('e-trâ-bl), *adj.* that may be penetrated; susceptive of impression.

pen-e-tra-li-a (-trā'li-â), *n.pl.* the inner part of a temple, house, &c.; mysteries.

pen-e-trant ('e-trânt), *adj.* penetrating; subtile; acute.

pen-e-trate ('e-trāt), *v.t.* to pierce into; enter; bore or perforate; reach the mind; affect deeply; reach the interior.

pen-e-tra-ting (-ing), *p.adj.* piercing; sharp; discerning. Also penetrative.

pen-e-tra-tion (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of penetrating; mental acuteness.

Syn. sagacity, keenness.
Ant. (see dulness).

pen-e-tra-tive-ness (-tiv-nes), *n.* the quality of being penetrative.

pen-fish ('fish), *n.* a kind of eel pout.

pen-guin ('gwin), *n.* a large Antarctic seafowl with rudimentary wings.

pen-in-su-la (pen-in'sū-lâ), *n.* a portion of jutting land nearly surrounded by water, and connected with the mainland by an isthmus.

pen-in-su-lar ('sū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, or shaped like, a peninsula.

pen-i-tence (pen'i-tens), *n.* sorrow for sin; state of being penitent.

pen-i-tent ('i-tent), *adj.* repentant; *n.* one who is penitent; one under ecclesiastical censure, but admitted to penance; one who is under the direction of a confessor.

pen-i-ten-tial (-ten'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or expressing, penitence; of the nature of penance; *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church a book treating of the rules and degrees of penance.

pen-i-ten-tia-ry (-ten'shâ-ri), *adj.* pertaining to penance; *n.* a penitent; a house of correction; a state prison; a home for fallen women; an office at the papal court, that grants dispensations, ab-

solutions, &c.; the official who presides over such a court.

pen-knife ('nif), *n.* a small pocket-knife.

pen-man ('măn), *n.* an author; one who writes a good hand.

pen-man-ship (-ship), *n.* the art, or style, of writing.

pen-nant ('ânt), *n.* a long narrow strip of bunting at the mast-heads of men-of-war.

pen-nate, same as pinnate.

pen-ni-less (pen'i-les), *adj.* without money; destitute.

pen-non ('on), *n.* a small swallow-tailed flag or streamer.

pen-ny (-i), *n.* [*pl.* pennies ('iz) (denoting number), pence (pens), (denoting amount or value)], a bronze coin = 1-12 of a shilling, or 2 cents. [Eng.]

pen-ny-roy-al (-roi'âl), *n.* an aromatic herb of the mint family.

pen-ny-weight (-wāt), *n.* a weight = 24 grains troy.

pen-ny-wise (-wīs), *adj.* economical in small matters.

pe-no-log-ic-al (pē-no-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to penology.

pe-nol-o-gist (-nol'o-gist), *n.* a student of penology.

pe-nol-o-gy (-nol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of punishments, prison management, &c.

pen-sile ('sil), *adj.* hanging.

pen-sion ('shun), *n.* a stated allowance paid for past services, as to the state, &c.; money paid instead of tithes; a continental boarding house or school (păng-siăng'): *v.t.* to grant a pension to.

pen-sion-a-ry ('shun-â-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or maintained by, a pension: *n.* a person in receipt of a pension.

pen-sion-er ('shun-ēr), *n.* one who receives a pension, especially a discharged soldier.

pen-sive ('siv), *adj.* thoughtful; sad.

pen-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a pensive manner.

pen-sive-ness (-nes), *n.* thoughtfulness; melancholy.

pen-stock ('stok), *n.* a conduit from a mill race to the gate of a water-wheel; a sluice or floodgate; a pump barrel; a penholder.

pent, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of pen (to shut up); closely confined.

penta, a *prefix* meaning *five*, as *penta*chord, an instrument with 5 strings; musical scale of 5 sounds. Also pente.

pen-tad (pen'tad), *n.* an element which combines with or replaces a monad.

pen-ta-gon (pen'tâ-gon), *n.* a figure of 5 sides and 5 angles.

pen-ta-he-dral (-hē'drâl), *adj.* having 5 sides.

pen-ta-he-dron ('dron), *n.* a solid figure having 5 sides.

pen-ta-hex-a-he-dral (-heks-â-hē'drâl), *adj.* exhibiting 5 ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing 6 faces.

pen-tam-e-rous (-tam'e-rus), *adj.* consisting of 5 parts.

pen-tam-e-ter ('e-tēr), *n.* a verse consisting of 5 feet.

pen-ta-style ('tâ-stīl), *n.* a building with 5 columns in front.

Pen-ta-teuch ('tâ-tūk), *n.* the first 5 books of the Old Testament.

Pen-te-cost ('te-kost), *n.* a Jewish festival kept the 50th day after the second day of the Passover; Whitsuntide, commemorative of the descent of the Holy Ghost.

pen-te-cost-al (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to Pentecost.

pent-house ('hous), *n.* a shed with a slanting roof projecting from a main wall or building.

pent-roof ('rōōf), *n.* a roof with a slant on one side only.

pe-nult (pe-nult' or pē'nult), *n.* the last syllable of a word but one. Also penultima.

pe-nult-i-mate ('i-māt), *adj.* last but one.

pe-num-bra (-num'brâ), *n.* a partial shadow on the exterior of the perfect shadow of an eclipse; the boundary of light and shade in a picture.

pe-nu-ri-ous (-nū'ri-us), *adj.* miserly; sordid.

pen-u-ry (pen'ū-ri), *n.* want of the necessities of life; poverty.

pe-on (pē'on), *n.* a Mexican laborer; an Italian native soldier or constable; a pawn at chess.

pe-o-ny ('o-ni), *n.* a perennial plant with handsome flowers of the genus Pæonia. Also pæony.

peo-ple ('pl), *n.* [*pl.* people, peoples ('plz)], persons generally; community; inhabitants; race, kindred, or family; the commonalty: *v.t.* to stock with people or inhabitants.
Syn. nation, persons, folks.

pep-per (pep'ĕr), *n.* a hot pungent spice made of the ground seeds of *Piper nigrum.*

pep-per-corn (-kôrn), *n.* the small berry of the pepper-plant: hence anything insignificant.

pep-per-grass (-gras), *n.* a garden salad; any species of Lepidium.

pep-per-mint (-mint), *n.* an aromatic herb; the cordial prepared from it.

pep-per-wort (-wĕrt), *n.* a cress; a plant of the mustard family.

pep-per-y (-i), *adj.* like pepper; fiery; pungent.

pep-sin ('sin), *n.* a nitrogenous ferment contained in gastric juice; a preparation from the stomach of a pig used in medicine to aid digestion. Also pepsine.

pep-tic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or promoting, digestion: *n.* a medicine to aid digestion: *pl.* the science of digestion.

pep-tones ('tōnz), *n.pl.* the products of the action of pepsin.

per, a *prefix* meaning *through, over the whole extent, by, very,* as *per*ambulate, to walk over; *per* diem, by the day, &c.

per-ad-ven-ture (pēr-ad-ven'-tūr), *adv.* by chance.

per-am-bu-la-tion (-am-bū-lā'-shun), *n.* the act of passing through; a survey made by traveling; the annual survey of a parish boundary.

per-am-bu-la-tor ('bū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who perambulates; a baby carriage; an instrument for measuring road distances.

per-cale (-kāl'), *n.* cotton fabrics with a linen finish.

per-ceiv-a-ble (-sē'vă-bl), *adj.* discernible by the mind.

per-ceiv-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* perceptibly.

per-ceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to obtain knowledge of by the senses; understand; discern.
Syn. note, observe, distinguish.

per-cent. (-sent'), by the hundred.

per-cent-age (-sent'ej), *n.* proportional allowance per cent.

per-cep-ti-bil-i-ty (-sep-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perceptible.

per-cep-ti-ble ('ti-bl), *adj.* that may be perceived.

per-cep-ti-bly (-bli), *adv.* so as to be perceived.

per-cep-tion (-sep'shun), *n.* the act, state, or faculty of receiving knowledge of external things by the medium of the senses; idea, notion, or conception.

per-cep-tive ('tiv), *adj.* having the faculty of perceiving.

per-cep-tiv-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the power of perception or thinking.

perch (pērch), *n.* a fresh-water fish; a measure of length = 5½ yards, 1-40th of a rod; anything on which birds sit or roost: *v.i.* to sit or roost: *v.t.* to place on a perch.

per-chance (pēr-chans'), *adv.* perhaps.

per-chlo-rate (-klō'rāt), *n.* a compound of perchloric acid and a base.

per-chlo-ric ('rik), *adj.* noting an acid having 7 equivalents of oxygen to 2 of chlorine.

per-chlo-ride ('rīd), *n.* a compound of an excess of chlorine with a base.

per-cip-i-ence (-sip'i-ens), *n.* the act of perceiving.

per-cip-i-ent ('i-ent), *adj.* perceiving: *n.* one who perceives.

per-co-late ('ko-lāt), *v.i.* to pass through small spaces.

per-co-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* filtration.

per-co-la-tor ('ko-lā-tĕr), *n.* a filtering machine or vessel; a coffee-pot fitted with a filter.

per-cuss (pĕr-kus'), *v.t.* to strike quickly or forcibly; in medicine, to test by percussion.

per-cus-sion (-kush'un), *n.* violent collision; shock produced by the collision of bodies; impression of sound on the ear; the medical examination of a part of the body by tapping it gently so as to determine its condition by the sound produced.

per-cus-sion-cap (-kap), *n.* a small copper cap containing fulminating powder, which, placed on the nipple of a gun, explodes the powder when struck by the lock.

per-cus-sive (-kus'iv), *adj.* striking against.

per-di-tion (-dish'un), *n.* total destruction; ruin; utter loss of the soul or of happiness in a future state.

per-du (-dū'), *adj.* forlorn; hidden: *n.* one lying in ambush: *adv.* in ambush or a post of danger. Also perdue.

per-dure (-dūr'), *v.i.* to continue long; last forever.

per-e-grin-a-tion (-e-grin-ā'-shun), *n.* the act of traveling about.

per-e-grin-a-tor ('e-grin-ā-tĕr), *n.* a traveler.

per-e-grine (-grin), *n.* a species of hawk; a foreign resident: *adj.* foreign; migratory.

per-emp-to-ri-ly ('emp-tor-i-li), *adv.* in a peremptory manner.

per-emp-to-ri-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being peremptory.

per-emp-to-ry ('emp-tor-i), *adj.* positive; final; decisive; precluding discussion or hesitation.

per-en-ni-al (-en'i-ăl), *adj.* lasting through the year; perpetual; noting plants that continue more than 2 years.

per-en-ni-al-ly (-li), *adv.* so as to be perennial; perpetually.

per-fect ('fekt), *adj.* complete; without defect or blemish; blameless; pure; possessing every moral excellence; fully skilled or accomplished; in grammar, the tense that expresses completed action: *v.t.* (per'fect or per-fect'), to make perfect; complete or finish.

Syn. correct, entire, sinless, complete.

Ant. (see faulty).

per-fect-i-bil-i-ty (-fekt-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capacity for becoming perfect.

per-fect-i-ble (-fekt'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being made perfect.

per-fec-tion (-fec'shun), *n.* the state of being perfect; supreme excellence.

per-fid-i-ous (-fid'i-us), *adj.* false to trust; treacherous; faithless.

per-fi-dy ('fi-di), *n.* violation of a trust reposed; breach of faith.

per-fo-rate ('fo-rāt), *v.t.* to pierce or bore through; make a hole through.

per-fo-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of piercing or boring through; a hole bored through.

per-fo-ra-tor ('fo-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, perforates.

per-force (-fōrs'), *adv.* by force; violently.

per-form (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to do or carry out; execute; achieve; fulfil: *v.i.* to act a part.

per-form-ance ('ans), *n.* the act of performing; execution; completion; deed or feat; an entertainment.

per-fume (-fūm'), *v.t.* to impregnate with a pleasant odor; scent: *n.* (pēr'fūm), a pleasing scent.

per-fu-mer-y ('ēr-i), *n.* perfumes in general.

per-func-to-ri-ly (-fungk'to-ri-li), *adv.* carelessly.

per-func-to-ri-ness (-nes), *n.* carelessness.

per-func-to-ry ('to-ri), *adj.* done carelessly or negligently with the purpose of getting rid of the duty; negligent.

per-go-la (pēr'gō-la), *n.* a trellis covering a walk or veranda.

per-haps (-haps'), *adv.* possibly.

pe-ri (per'i), a *prefix*, meaning *around*, as *peri*bolos, a wall or court surrounding a temple.

pe-ri (pē'ri or pā'rē), *n.* a fairy or elf; an angel under penance, in Eastern mythology.

per-i-anth (per'i-anth), *n.* a floral envelope.

per-i-car-di-ac (-kär'di-ak), *adj.* pertaining to the pericardium. Also pericardial.

per-i-car-di-tis (-dī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the pericardium.

per-i-car-di-um (-kär'di-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the heart.

per-i-carp ('i-kärp), *n.* the seed-vessel of a plant.

per-i-car-pi-al (-kär'pi-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a pericarp.

per-i-clase ('i-klāz), *n.* a magnesian mineral.

per-i-cli-nal (-klī'năl), *adj.* dipping on all sides from a central axis.

per-i-cra-ni-um (-krā'ni-um), *n.* the membrane that surrounds the cranium.

per-i-gee (-jē), *n.* that point in the orbit of the moon, or of a planet, nearest the earth.

per-i-he-li-on (-hē'li-on), *n.* [*pl.* perihelia (-ă)], that point in the orbit of a planet, or a comet, nearest the sun.

per-il ('il), *n.* exposure to injury; danger; jeopardy; risk: *v.t.* to expose to danger or risk.
Syn. pitfall, snare, risk.
Ant. (see safety).

per-il-ous (-us), *adj.* full of peril; hazardous; dangerous.

pe-rim-e-ter (pe-rim'e-tēr), *n.* the outer boundary of a plane surface.

pe-ri-od (pē'ri-od), *n.* a circuit or cycle; interval of time; the time taken by a planet to revolve round the sun; length of duration; conclusion; a dot [.] to mark the end of a sentence; in rhetoric, a complete sentence.

pe-ri-od-ic-al ('ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a period, or to periodicals; occurring at regular intervals. Also periodic: *n.* a publication issued at stated intervals, as a magazine.

pe-ri-od-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* at stated intervals.

pe-ri-o-dic-i-ty (-o-dis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being periodical.

per-i-os-te-al (per-i-os'te-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the periosteum.

per-i-os-te-um ('te-um), *n.* the vascular nervous membrane which covers the bones.

per-i-os-ti-tis (-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the periosteum.

Per-i-pa-tet-ic (-pă-tet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the philosophy of Aristotle, who instructed his disciples while he walked about the Lyceum: *n.* a disciple of Aristotle.

per-i-pa-tet-ic (-pă-tet'ik), *adj.* walking about: *n.* one who is accustomed or compelled to walk.

per-iph-er-al (per-if'ēr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to periphery.

per-iph-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* peripheries (-iz)], the circumference of a circle, ellipse, or similar figure.

per-iph-ra-sis (-if'rā-sis), *n.* circumlocution.

per-i-phras-tic (pēr-i-fras'tik), *adj.* circumlocutory. Also periphrastical.

per-i-phras-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* by periphrasis.

per-i-scope (per'i-skōp), *n.* an instrument consisting of a revolving prism capable of reflecting light from any quarter down a vertical tube: used as an outlook over the water for the guidance of submarine boats.

per-i-scop-ic (per-i-skop'ik), *adj.* viewing all round, and so constructed as to increase the distinctness of objects when viewed at an oblique angle. Also periscopical.

per-ish ('ish), *v.i.* to lose life or vitality; decay or die; be destroyed or come to nothing.

per-ish-a-bil-i-ty (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being perishable. Also perishableness.

per-ish-a-ble (per'ish-ă-bl), *adj.* liable to perish; mortal.

per-i-sperm ('i-spērm), *n.* albumen of a seed.

per-i-stal-tic (-stal'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the peculiar worm-like movement of the intestines by which their contents are forced onwards.

per-i-style ('i-stīl), *n.* an open court in the interior of a house surrounded by a row of columns.

per-i-sys-to-le (-sis'tō-lē), *n.* the interval that ensues on the contraction of the heart before the dilation (diastole) which follows.

per-i-to-ne-al (-tō-nē'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the peritoneum.

per-i-to-ne-um ('um), *n.* a thin serous membrane which covers the abdominal viscera.

per-i-to-ni-tis (-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the peritoneum.

per-i-wig (per'i-wig), *n.* a small wig.

per-i-win-kle (-wing'kl), *n.* a perennial creeping plant; a small univalve mollusk.

per-jure (pēr'jūr), *v.i.* to swear falsely.

per-jur-y (-i), *n.* the act of swearing falsely when on oath.

perk (pērk), *v.t.* to make trim or smart: *v.i.* to hold up the head in a smart or saucy manner; peer.

perk-y ('i), *adj.* jaunty; smart.

per-ma-nence ('mă-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being permanent; duration. Also permanency.

per-ma-nent (-nent), *adj.* lasting; durable; continuing in the same state.

per-me-a-bil-i-ty (-me-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being permeable.

per-me-a-ble ('me-ă-bl), *adj.* that may be passed through.

per-me-ate ('me-āt), *v.t.* to penetrate or pass through the pores or interstices of.

per-me-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of permeating.

per-mis-si-ble (-mis'i-bl), *adj.* that may be permitted.

per-mis-sion (-mish'un), *n.* the act of permitting; leave; license.

Syn. consent, permit.
Ant. (see refusal).

per-mis-sive (-mis'iv), *adj.* granting permission or license; not forbidding.

per-mis-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* by permission.

per-mit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* permitted, *p.pr.* permitting], to allow without command; consent to; tolerate: *n.* (per'mit), a written license from an officer of customs to remove dutiable goods; permission.

per-mit-tance ('ans), *n.* electrostatic capacity; permission.

per-mu-ta-ble (-mū'tă-ble), *adj.* interchangeable.

per-mu-ta-tion (-mū-tā'shun), *n.* the exchange of one thing for another; the arrange-

ment of any determinate number of things or letters, in all possible orders, one after the other.

per-ni-cious (-nish'us), *adj.* highly injurious or hurtful; destructive.

per-nick-e-ty (-nik'i-ti), *adj.* trim; attentive to trifles; overnice; fussily particular.

per-o-ra-tion (-o-rā'shun), *n.* the concluding part of an oration.

per-ox-ide (-oks'īd), *n.* the oxide of a base which contains the largest portion of oxygen.

per-pend (-pend'), *v.t.* to weigh in the mind; give heed to: *v.i.* to be attentive.

per-pen-dic-u-lar (-dik'ū-lăr), *adj.* standing at right angles to a given line or surface; perfectly upright: *n.* a perpendicular line.

per-pe-trate ('pe-trāt), *v.t.* to commit; perform (in a bad sense).

per-pe-tra-tion (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of perpetrating.

per-pe-tra-tor ('pe-trā-tēr), *n.* one who perpetrates.

per-pet-u-al (-pet'ū-ăl), *adj.* never ceasing; not temporary.

per-pet-u-al-ly (-li), *adv.* continually.

per-pet-u-ate ('ū-āt), *v.t.* to make perpetual; preserve from extinction or oblivion.

per-pet-u-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of perpetuating.

per-pe-tu-i-ty (-pe-tū'i-ti), *n.* the state of being perpetual; endless duration.

per-plex (-pleks'), *v.t.* to make difficult to be understood; make anxious; puzzle; embarrass or confuse.

per-plex-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* embarrassment; doubt; intricacy.

Syn. confusion, bewilderment.

per-qui-site ('kwi-zit), *n.* a gift or allowance in addition to regular wages or salary; that which is gained, as distinct from that which is inherited.

per-ron ('on), *n.* a staircase outside a building leading to the first floor.

per-ry ('i), *n.* the fermented juice of pears.

per-se-cute ('se-kūt), *v.t.* to harass or ill-treat, especially for religious opinions; annoy with importunity.

per-se-cu-tion (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of persecuting; the state of being persecuted.

per-se-cu-tor (-tēr), *n.* one who persecutes.

per-se-ve-rance (-vē'rāns), *n.* the act or state of persevering; continuance in grace.

per-se-vere (-se-vēr'), *v.i.* to persist in any enterprise or business undertaken; continue steadfastly.

Per-sian ('shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Persia, to its inhabitants, or to its language: *n.pl.* sculptured draped male figures used as columns.

per-si-flage (pēr-si-flazh'), *n.* a flippant style of talking or writing; banter.

per-sim-mon (-sim'un), *n.* an astringent plum-like fruit; the tree yielding it.

per-sist (-sist'), *v.i.* to continue steadily in any course commenced; persevere.

per-sist-ence (-sist'ens), *n.* the state or quality of being persistent; obstinacy. Also persistency.

per-sist-ent ('ent), *adj.* continuing; constant; persevering; not falling off.

per-son ('sn), *n.* a human being or individual; consisting of body and soul; one's self; one of the three states of a subject or object of a verb, as *speaking, spoken to,* or *spoken of.*

per-son-a-ble (-a-bl), *adj.* attractive in person; qualified to act in court.

per-son-age (-ej), *n.* a man or woman, especially one of distinction.

per-son-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to men or women; relating, or peculiar, to a person and his private affairs; pertaining to the external appearance; done in person; denoting the person; movable; opposed to real: *n.* movable property or goods: opposed to lands and tenements (real estate).

per-son-al-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* that which constitutes distinction of person; application of remarks (usually offensive) to some individual.

per-son-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in person; particularly; individually.

per-son-al-ty (-ăl-ti), *n.* personal estate, or all kinds of movable property.

per-son-ate (-āt), *v.t.* to represent by an assumed character; counterfeit: assume the character of for fraudulent purposes, as in voting.

per-son-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the counterfeiting of the person and character of another.

per-son-a-tor (-tĕr), *n.* one who assumes the character of another.

per-son-i-fi-ca-tion (-son-i-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of personifying.

per-son-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* personified, *p.pr.* personifying], to represent as endowed with personal qualities.

per-son-nel (per-son-el'), *n.* the persons employed in any public service, especially the army and navy, as distinguished from the *matériel*, arms, stores, &c.

per-spec-tive (pĕr-spek'tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, the art of perspective: *n.* a vista or view; the art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye.

per-spec-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* according to the rules of perspective.

per-spec-to-graph ('tō-grăf), *n.* an optical instrument for drawing mechanically the points and outlines of objects.

per-spi-ca-cious (-spi-kā'shus), *adj.* mentally acute; quick-sighted.

per-spi-cac-i-ty (-kas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being perspicacious; acuteness of sight or discernment.

per-spi-cu-i-ty (-kū'i-ti), *n.* freedom from obscurity; mental clearness; lucidity.

per-spic-u-ous (-spik'ū-us), *adj.* mentally clear; easily understood; evident; clear.

per-spir-a-ble (-spīr'ă-bl), *adj.* that may be perspired.

per-spi-ra-tion (-spi-rā'shun), *n.* excretion by the pores of the skin; sweat.

per-spire (-spīr'), *v.i.* to excrete by the pores of the skin; sweat.

per-suade (-swād'), *v.t.* to influence by argument, advice, entreaty, &c.; draw or incline the will of; exhort; induce; prevail upon.
Syn. allure, entice.

per-sua-si-bil-i-ty (-swā-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* the capability of being persuaded. Also persuasibleness.

per-sua-sion ('zhun), *n.* the act or art of persuading; the state of being persuaded.

per-sua-sive ('siv), *adj.* having the power to persuade; influencing the will or passions: *n.* an incitement.

per-sua-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* so as to persuade.

per-sua-sive-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being persuasive.

pert (pĕrt), *adj.* saucy; forward.

per-tain (pĕr-tān'), *v.i.* to belong, or have relation.

per-ti-na-cious (-ti-nā'shus), *adj.* unyielding; obstinate; resolute; tenacious.

per-ti-nac-i-ty (-nas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being pertinacious.

per-ti-nence ('ti-nens), *n.* suitableness; fitness. Also pertinency.

per-ti-nent ('ti-nent), *adj.* fitting or appropriate; relevant.

per-turb (-tĕrb'), *v.t.* to agitate; disturb; disquiet.

per-tur-ba-tion (-tĕr-bā'shun), *n.* mental agitation or disquietude; an irregularity or deviation in the movement of a heavenly body in its orbit.

per-uke (per-ōōk'), *n.* a wig. Also perruque.

pe-ru-sal (pe-rōō'zăl), *n.* the act of perusing; study or examination.

pe-ruse (-rōōz'), *v.t.* to read with care and attention; examine.

Pe-ru-vi-an (rōōv'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Peru.

pe-ru-vian bark (bärk), *n.* cinchona.

per-vade (pĕr-vād'), *v.t.* to penetrate; extend or be diffused all over; permeate.

per-va-sion (-vā'zhun), *n.* the act of pervading.

per-verse (-vĕrs'), *adj.* obstinate; untractable; petulant.
Syn. contrary, fractious.
Ant. (see compliant).

per-verse-ly ('li), *adj.* in a contrary manner.

per-verse-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality or state of being perverse; disposition to thwart or annoy.

per-ver-sion (-vĕr'shun), *n.* the act of perverting; the state of being perverted; a turning from truth or propriety.

per-ver-si-ty, same as perverseness.

per-vert (-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn from the true end or proper purpose; misapply: *n.* (per'vĕrt) one who has been perverted, especially from truth to error.

per-vi-ous ('vi-us), *adj.* admitting passage; permeable.

pe-sade (pē-zād'), *n.* the motion of a horse when he raises or lifts up his fore quarters without advancing.

pe-se-ta (pe-sā'tă), *n.* a Spanish gold coin, equivalent to one franc. Also a silver coin.

pes-ky (pes'ki), *adj.* troublesome; annoying.

pe-so (pā'sō), *n.* a dollar. [Sp.]

pes-si-mism (pes'i-mizm), *n.* the doctrine that the present state of existence is essentially evil; the tendency to exaggerate in thought the evils of life: opposed to optimism.

pes-si-mist (-mist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of pessimism; one who looks on the worst side of everything.

pes-si-mis-tic (-mis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, pessimism; gloomy.

pest (pest), *n.* a fatal epidemic disease; plague; anything very mischievous, annoying, or injurious.

pes-ter (pes'tĕr), *v.t.* to annoy.

pes-tif-er-ous (-tif'ĕr-us), *adj.* conveying pestilence; physically or morally noxious.

pes-ti-lence ('ti-lens), *n.* an infectious or contagious disease.

pes-ti-lent ('ti-lent), *adj.* noxious to health, morals, or society.

pes-ti-len-tial (-len'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or producing, a pestilence; pernicious; destructive.

pes-tle (pes'l), *n.* an instrument for pounding substances in a mortar.

pet (pet), *n.* any person or animal that is fondled; a sudden fit of peevishness or slight passion: *adj.* favorite: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* petted, *p.pr.* petting], to fondle or indulge.

pet-al ('ăl), *n.* one of the separate parts of the corolla of a flower; a flower-leaf.

pet-aled ('ăld), *adj.* having petals. Also petalous.

pe-tard (pe-tärd'), *n.* a bell-shaped explosive machine used for bursting open gates, &c.

pe-ter (pē'tĕr), *v.i.* to thin out or fail: as a vein or seam of coal; to diminish.

pe-ter-sham (pē'tĕr-shăm), *n.* a thick shaggy cloth: used for overcoats, &c.

pet-i-ole (pet'i-ōl), *n.* the footstalk of a leaf connecting the blade with the stem.

pet-it ('i), *adj.* small; inconsiderable. *Feminine* petite (pe-tēt'). [Fr.]

pe-ti-tion (pe-tish'un), *n.* an earnest supplication or prayer; a formal supplication from an inferior to a superior; a paper or document containing a written request: *v.t.* to solicit earnestly.

pe-ti-tion-a-ry (-ā-ri), *adj.* containing a petition.

pet-it ju-ry (pet'i jōō'ri), *n.* a trial jury as distinguished from a grand jury. Also petty jury.

pet-rel ('rel), *n.* a web-footed, strong-winged, oceanic bird.

pe-tres-cence (-tres'ens), *n.* the act of becoming converted into stone.

pet-ri-fac-tion (-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the process of changing animal or vegetable substance into stone; a fossil.

pet-ri-fac-tive ('tiv), *adj.* having power to petrify.

pet-ri-fy ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* petrified, *p.pr.* petrifying], to change into stone; fix in silent amazement or fear; render callous, obdurate, or hard: *v.i.* to become stone or of a stony hardness.

pe-trol (pe-trōl'), *n.* gasoline, a contraction of petroleum.

pe-tro-le-um (-trō'le-um), *n.* an inflammable dark yellowish-brown bituminous liquid issuing from certain rocks; mineral oil.

pe-trol-o-gy (pe-trol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of rocks, and their mineral and chemical composition.

pet-ti-coat (pet'i-kōt), *n.* a woman's loose underskirt.

pet-ti-fog-ger ('i-fog-ĕr), *n.* a lawyer who practices in petty cases.

pet-ti-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a petty manner.

pet-ti-ness ('i-nes), *n.* smallness; unimportance.

pet-tish ('ish), *adj.* fretful; petulent.

pet-ti-toes ('i-tōs), *n.pl.* the aborted toes at the back of a pig's foot; in a humorous sense, the human foot.

pet-ty ('i), *adj.* trifling; inconsiderable; unimportant; contemptible.

pet-ty ju-ry, same as petit jury.

pet-u-lance ('ū-lăns), *n.* peevishness; caprice. Also petulancy.

pet-u-lant ('ū-lănt), *adj.* peevish; capricious.

Pe-tu-ni-a (pe-tū'ni-ă), *n.* a South American genus of ornamental plants with handsome flowers.

pew (pū), *n.* an inclosed seat in a church: *v.t.* to furnish with pews.

pe-wit (pē'wit), *n.* the lapwing. Also peewit.

pew-ter (pū'tĕr), *n.* an alloy of tin, lead, antimony, &c.: *adj.* made of pewter.

pfen-nig (fen'ig), *n.* a small copper coin of Germany = ¼ cent.

pha-e-ton (fā'e-ton), *n.* an open four-wheeled carriage.

pha-lanx (fā'langks), *n.* [*pl.* phalanges (-lan'jez)], among the ancient Greeks, a square battalion of heavy-armed infantry drawn up in close rank: hence any close compact body: *pl.* the small bones of the fingers and toes.

phan-tasm (fan'tazm), *n.* a vision or specter.

phan-tas-ma-go-ri-a (-taz-mă-gō'ri-ă), *n.* a magic lantern representation; group of shadowy figures.

phan-tom ('tom), *n.* an apparition; spirit; fancied vision.

phar-i-sa-ic (far-i-sā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Pharisees; formally religious; hypocritical. Also pharisaical.

phar-i-sa-ism ('i-sā-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Pharisees.

Phar-i-see ('i-sē), *n.* one of a religious sect among the Jews characterized by their strict observance of the letter of the law, and rites and ceremonies: one who observes the letter rather than the spirit of the law.

phar-ma-ceu-tic (fär-ma-sū'tik), *adj.* pertaining to pharmaceutics. Also pharmaceutical: *n.pl.* pharmacy.

phar-ma-ceu-tist ('tist), *n.* one who prepares medicines. Also pharmacist.

phar-ma-col-o-gy (-mȧ-kol'o-ji), *n.* a treatise on pharmacy.

phar-ma-co-pœ-ia ('-kō-pē'yȧ), *n.* an official publication containing the list of drugs of the Materia Medica, and directions for the preparation of medicines, &c.

phar-ma-cy ('mȧ-si), *n.* the art of preparing and compounding medicines; a drug-store.

pha-ros (fā'ros, fȧ'ros), *n.* a light-house.

pha-ryn-ge-al (fȧ-rin'jē-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the pharynx.

phar-ynx (far'ingks), *n.* the muscular or membranous sac at the upper part of the esophagus.

phase (fāz), *n.* [*pl.* phases (fā'sēz)], the illuminated surface shown by a planet, or the moon; aspect; appearance; transparent green quartz. Also phasis.

pheas-ant (fez'ȧnt), *n.* a gallinaceous bird with brilliant plumage, and preserved for sport.

pheas-ant-ry (-ri), *n.* a place where pheasants are bred and preserved.

phe-nix (fē'niks), *n.* a fabulous bird, said to live 500 years in the Arabian desert, and to rise rejuvenescent from its ashes after immolating itself on a funeral pyre; hence the emblem of immortality. Also phœnix.

phe-nol (fē'nol), *n.* carbolic acid.

phe-nom-en-al (-nom'en-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, phenomena.

phe-nom-en-al-ism (-izm), *n.* the metaphysical doctrine that visible things are really questionable appearances.

phe-nom-en-ist ('en-ist), *n.* a believer in phenomenalism.

phe-nom-en-on ('en-on), *n.* [*pl.* phenomena ('e-nȧ)], an appearance, especially one of unusual occurrence; something as it is perceived by experiment or observation.

phe-nyl (fē'nil), *n.* the hydrocarbon radical of phenol.

phi-al (fi'ȧl), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put or keep in a phial. Also vial.

phi-lan-der (fi-lan'dėr), *v.i.* to make love in play: *n.* a lover or suitor.

phil-an-throp-ic (fil-ȧn-throp'-ik), *adj.* loving mankind; benevolent. Also philanthropical.

phil-an-throp-ic-al-ly (-ȧl-li), *adv.* benevolently.

phil-an-thro-pist (-an'thro-pist), *n.* one who loves and seeks to benefit mankind.

phil-an-thro-py (-pi), *n.* love of mankind; benevolence.

phi-lat-e-list (fi-lat'e-list), *n.* a collector of postage stamps: *adj.* pertaining to philately.

phi-lat-e-ly ('e-li), *n.* the systematic collection of postage stamps.

phil-har-mon-ic ('-här-mon'ik), *adj.* loving harmony; noting a musical society.

phi-lip-pic (fi-lip'ik), *n.* a speech of vehement invective: from either of the three orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedon.

Phil-is-tine (fil'is-tīn or -is'tin), *n.* an ancient inhabitant of the southwestern coast of Palestine; in Germany, a non-academical person; an uncultured person or one of narrow views: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Philistines; uncultured; narrow-minded; prosaic.

Phil-is-tin-ism ('-izm), *n.* the manners or

modes of thought of a modern Philistine.

phil-o-log-ic-al (-o-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to philology.

phil-ol-o-gist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in philology. Also philologer.

phil-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of languages and their structure and mutual relation.

phil-o-mel ('o-mel), *n.* the nightingale.

phil-o-pe-na (-pē'nă), *n.* a social game in which the twin kernels of a nut are eaten, a forfeit being paid by one of the eaters on certain conditions; the forfeit paid.

phil-o-pro-gen-i-tive-ness (-o-pro-jen'i-tiv-nes), *n.* the instinctive love of offspring.

phil-os-o-pher (-os'o-fĕr), *n.* a student of philosophy; one noted for calm judgment and practical wisdom.

phil-o-soph-ic (-ō-sof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or in accordance with, philosophy; rational; wise; calm. Also philosophical.

phil-o-soph-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a philosophic manner.

phil-os-o-phize (-os'ō-fīz), *v.i.* to reason like a philosopher.

phil-os-o-phy ('o-fi), *n.* the knowledge of the causes of phenomena both of mind and matter; a particular philosophic system; calmness of temper.

phil-ter, phil-tre ('tĕr), *n.* a love charm or potion.

phiz, abbreviation of physiognomy.

phle-bot-o-my (flē-bot'o-mi), *n.* the act or practice of opening a vein to let blood.

phlegm (flem), *n.* mucus secreted in the air passages of the throat; coldness; sluggishness.

phleg-mat-ic (fleg-mat'ik), *adj.* abounding in phlegm; sluggish; dull. Phlegmatical.

phleg-mat-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a phlegmatic manner.

phlo-gis-ton (flo-jis'ton), *n.* the formerly supposed substance of heat.

Phlox (floks), *n.* a genus of North American bright-colored flowering plants.

Phœ-bus (fē'bus), *n.* Apollo; the sun.

phœ-nix, same as phenix.

phone (fōn), *n.* an abbreviation of telephone.

pho-net-ic (fo-net'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the voice or sounds; representing the simple elementary sounds. Also phonetical: *n. pl.* the science of sounds, especially of the human voice.

pho-net-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* by sounds.

phon-ics (fon'iks), *n.pl.* the science of sounds; acoustics.

pho-no-gram (fō'no-gram), *n.* articulate sound as recorded by the phonograph; a written character representing a particular sound.

pho-no-graph ('no-grăf), *n.* a letter or character indicating a distinct spoken sound; an instrument to record or reproduce articulate speech or sounds.

pho-no-graph-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or representing, articulate sounds, or to phonography.

pho-nog-ra-phy (-nog'ră-fi), *n.* a description of sounds uttered by the human voice; a system of shorthand, by which every sound is represented by a separate character or mark.

pho-nol-o-gy (-nol'o-ji), *n.* the science of articulate sounds.

pho-no-scope ('no-skōp), *n.* an instrument which by means of electricity translates vibrations of sounds into visible figures.

pho-no-type ('no-tīp), *n.* a phonetic type.

pho-no-ty-py ('no-tī-pi), *n.* a method of printing each vocal sound by a distinct type.

phor-mi-um (fôr'mi-um), *n.* New Zealand flax.

phos-phate (fos'fāt), *n.* a salt of phosphoric acid.

phos-phide, same as phosphuret.

phos-phite ('fīt), *n.* a salt of phosphorous acid.

phos-phor (fos'fẽr), *n.* the morning star, especially the planet Venus; Lucifer.

phos-pho-rate ('fo-rāt), *v.t.* to combine with phosphorus.

phos-pho-resce (-fo-res'), *v.i.* to emit light like phosphorus.

phos-pho-res-cence ('ens), *n.* emission of light under certain conditions by substances at common temperatures; faint light.

phos-pho-res-cent ('ent), *adj.* self luminous.

phos-phor-ic (-for'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or obtained from, phosphorus. Phosphorous.

phos-phor-us ('for-us), *n.* a yellowish, wax-like, inflammable, non-metallic element, luminous in the dark.

phos-phu-ret ('fū-ret), *n.* a combination of phosphorus with a metallic base.

phos-phu-ret-ted ('ed), *adj.* combined with phosphorus.

pho-tic (fō'tik), *adj.* relating to light.

photo, a *prefix* meaning *light.*

pho-to (fō'tō), *n.* a photograph.

pho-to-chro-my (fō'to-krō-mi), *n.* the art or process of photographing in colors.

pho-to-gen ('to-jen), *n.* an inflammable hydrocarbon; paraffin.

pho-tog-ly-phy (-tog'li-fi), *n.* a process of engraving by which photographs are etched into metal plates by the action of light and chemicals.

pho-to-graph ('to-grāf), *n.* a photographic picture: *v.t.* to take a picture of by means of photography.

pho-to-graph-ic (-grāf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, photography.

pho-tog-ra-phy (-tog'rā-fi), *n.* the art or process of producing pictures by the action of light on certain substances sensitized by various chemical processes.

pho-to-gra-vure (-to-grā-vūr'), *n.* the process of producing by photography on a sensitized surface an incised engraved metal plate from which impressions may be printed: *v.t.* to produce by such a process.

pho-to-he-li-o-graph (-hē'li-o-grāf), *n.* a photographic telescope of camera moved by clockwork, for depicting solar spots, transits, &c.

pho-to-phone ('to-fōn), *n.* an instrument for communicating sounds by the agency of light.

pho-top-si-a (-top'si-ā), *n.* a morbid affection of the eyes in which corruscations of light appear to play before them. Also photopsy.

pho-to-sphere ('to-sfẽr), *n.* the luminous envelope of the sun.

pho-to-type ('to-tīp), *n.* a block produced by photography from which engravings, &c., can be printed; the process itself.

pho-to-zin-cog-ra-phy (-zing-kog'rā-fi), *n.* a process by which zinc blocks are prepared for printing from.

phrase (frāz), *n.* a part of a sentence; brief pithy expression; idiom; style or manner: *v.t.* to style; express in peculiar words.

phras-e-ol-o-gy (-e-ol'o-ji), *n.* style, manner, or peculiarity, of expression; a collection of phrases.

phren-ic (fren'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the diaphragm.

phren-i-tis (fren-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the brain.

phren-o-log-ic-al (fren-o-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to phrenology.

phren-o-log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* according to phrenology.

phre-nol-o-gist (fre-nol'o-jist), *n.* one who believes in, or is skilled in, phrenology.

phre-nol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the doctrine that the human brain is connected with the moral, intellectual, and sensual dispositions of the individual, which are supposed to be indicated by the undulations, or "bumps," on the cranium.

phthis-ic (tiz'ik), *n.* asthma; phthisis.

phthis-ic-al (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or caused by, phthisic or phthisis.

phthi-sis (thī'sis), *n.* pulmonary consumption or tuberculosis of the lungs.

phy-col-o-gy (fi-kol'o-ji), *n.* the study of the algæ or seaweeds.

phy-lac-ter-y (fi-lak'tēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* phylacteries (-iz)], a small square box containing a thin strip of parchment upon which certain texts from the law are inscribed, worn by pious Jews upon the forehead and left wrist.

phyl-lis (fil'is), *n.* a rural sweetheart; a shepherdess. [Poet]

phyl-lo-tax-is (-o-taks'is), *n.* leaf arrangement; the laws governing this.

phyl-lox-e-ra (-loks'e-râ), *n.* an insect (*Phylloxera vastatrix*) which punctures the roots and leaves of vines and causes their destruction.

phys-ic (fiz'ik), *n.* the science of medicine, or the art of healing; medicine; a cathartic: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* physicked, *p.pr.* physicking], to administer medicine to; cure.

phys-ic-al ('ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to nature, or to material things; perceptible to the senses; pertaining to physics; medicinal.
Syn. corporal, bodily, material.
Ant. (see mental).

phy-si-cian (fi-zish'ân), *n.* one legally qualified to prescribe remedies for diseases.

phys-i-cism (fiz'i-sizm), *n.* materialism.

phys-i-cist ('i-sist), *n.* a student of natural science.

phys-i-co, a *prefix*, meaning *of*, or *pertaining to, nature*, as *physico*-theology, theology illustrated by natural philosophy.

phys-ics ('iks), *n.pl.* physical science or natural philosophy.

phys-i-og-no-mist (-i-og'no-mist), *n.* one skilled in physiognomy.

phys-i-og-no-my (-mi), *n.* the science of discerning the character of the mind from the features of the countenance; the face; outward appearance.

phys-i-o-log-ic-al (-i-o-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to physiology.

phys-i-ol-o-gist (-i-ol'o-jist), *n.* one who is skilled in physiology.

phys-i-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of the vital functions performed by the organs of animals and plants.

phy-sique (fi-zēk'), *n.* physical organization.

pi, pie (pī), *n.* disarranged or jumbled type: *v.t.* to jumble printing type.

pi-ac-u-lar (pī-ak'ū-lâr), *adj.* expiatory; requiring expiation; criminal.

pi-a ma-ter (pī'â mā'tēr), *n.* a delicate vascular membrane which invests the brain and spinal cord.

pi-an-ist (pi-an'ist), *n.* a performer on the piano.

pi-an-o (pi-an'o), *n.* a pianoforte.

pi-an-o-for-te (-fôr-te), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, played by means of keys.

pi-a-no-la (-nō'la), *n.* an apparatus attached to a piano, which plays tunes mechanically.

pi-as-ter, pi-as-tre (pi-as'tēr), *n.* a coin of varying value, current in Turkey, Egypt, Spain, &c.

pi-az-za (az'ȧ), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings or colonnades; a walk under a roof supported by pillars.

pi-broch (pē'brokh), *n.* the wild martial music of the Scottish bagpipe; a bagpipe.

pi-ca (pī'kȧ), *n.* a size of type, used as a standard of measurement in printing (see type); a vitiated appetite for unnatural kinds of substances, as coal, sand, chalk, &c.

pic-a-dor (pik-ȧ-dōr'), *n.* the horseman who incites the bull in a Spanish bull fight by attacking it with a lance. [Sp.]

pic-a-roon (-rōōn'), *n.* a robber, pirate, or marauder.

pic-a-yune (-yōōn'), *n.* a small silver coin = 6¼ cents, formerly current in the United States.

pic-ca-lil-li ('ȧ-lil-i), *n.* a kind of pickle.

pic-ca-nin-ny ('ȧ-nin-i), *n.* [*pl.* piccaninnies (-iz)], a negro baby or child.

pic-co-lo ('o-lō), *n.* a small flute having its notes an octave higher than the ordinary flute.

pick (pik), *n.* a sharp pointed iron tool; choice or selection: *v.t.* to strike with a sharp instrument, or with the beak; pierce; open by an instrument; pluck or gather; separate with the fingers; choose or select; clean; rob: *v.i.* to eat, or do anything, leisurely and fastidiously; pilfer.

pick-a-back ('ȧ-bak), *adv.* on the shoulders like a pack.

pick-ax, pick-axe ('aks), *n.* an excavating tool, pointed at one end and broad at the other.

pick-er-el ('ĕr-el), *n.* a small pike.

pick-et ('et), *n.* a pointed stake used in fortification; pale of a fence; a stake to which a horse is fastened; a military guard to give notice of the approach of an enemy, or to bring in deserters; one or more appointed by a trades-union to watch a factory, &c., where non-unionist men are employed during a strike: *v.t.* to place as a picket; fasten to a picket.

pick-le ('l), *n.* a mixture of brine and water, &c., for preserving food; vegetables, &c., preserved in pickle; embarrassment or difficulty; a mischievous or troublesome child: *v.t.* to preserve in, or as in, pickle.

pick-lock ('lok), *n.* an instrument for picking locks; a thief.

pick-poc-ket ('pok-et), *n.* one who steals from the pocket of another.

pick-thank ('thank), *n.* an officious fellow; a toady.

pic-nic ('nik), *n.* a short excursion into the country, &c., by a pleasure party carrying their own provisions; a kind of biscuit.

pic-ric ac-id ('rik as'id), *n.* an intensely bitter acid formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo; carbazotic acid.

pic-ro-mel ('ro-mel), *n.* a greenish-yellow sweet-bitter substance found in bile.

pic-ro-tox-in (-toks'in), *n.* the poisonous bitter principle found in the berries of *Cocculus indicus.*

pic-to-ri-al (pik-tō'ri-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or illustrated by, pictures.

pic-ture ('tūr), *n.* a painting or drawing representing a person or thing; vivid representation or description.

Syn. engraving, print, representation, illustration, image.

pic-tur-esque (-esk'), *adj.* giving a vivid impression of nature or reality; graphic; wild and beautiful; romantic: *n.* that which has scenic beauty.

pid-dle (pid'l), *v.i.* to trifle; dawdle; pick food daintily.

pie (pī), *n.* the magpie; printer's type confusedly mixed; meat or fruit covered with crust and baked.

pie-bald ('bawld), *adj.* having patches of different colors.

piece (pēs), *n.* a part of anything; certain quantity; literary or artistic composition; separate performance; coin; gun; person (used contemptuously): *v.t.* to enlarge by adding a piece; patch: *v.i.* to join; unite by coalescence of parts.

piece-meal ('mēl), *adj.* made of pieces or parts; single: *adv.* in pieces or parts.

pied (pīd), *adj.* variegated or spotted.

pie-plant ('plant), *n.* the garden rhubarb.

pier (pēr), *n.* a mass of masonry supporting an arch, bridge, &c.; timbers of a bridge or other building; mole or jetty; wharf; a landing place projecting into the sea.

pierce (pērs), *v.t.* to penetrate, especially with a pointed instrument; affect deeply; explore; dive into: *v.i.* to enter.

pierce-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* that may be pierced.

pierc-ing ('ing), *adj.* penetrating; keen.

pier glass (pēr glâs), *n.* an ornamental mirror, especially one between windows.

pi-et-ism (-izm), *n.* affected piety; a former reform in the Lutheran Church.

pi-e-ty (pī'e-ti), *n.* the quality of being pious; reverence for, and duty towards, God; reverence to parents.

pig (pig), *n.* the young of swine; a hog; pork; an oblong mass of unforged metal: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pigged, *p.pr.* pigging], to bring forth pigs; be huddled together.

pig-eon (pij'un), *n.* a bird of the genus Columba; a simpleton; one who is easily imposed upon or swindled.

pig-eon-breast-ed (-brest'ed), *adj.* having a narrow breast like a pigeon.

pig-eon Eng-lish (ing'glish), *n.* a jargon of English used in commercial dealings with the Chinese. Also pidgin English.

pig-eon-hole (-hōl), *n.* a compartment for papers, &c.

pig-eon-toed (-tōd), *adj.* having the toes turned inwards.

pig-ger-y (pig'ēr-i), *n.* a place for pigs.

pig-gin ('in), *n.* a small drinking vessel.

pig-head-ed ('hed-ed), *adj.* stupidly obstinate.

pig-me-an (-mē'an), *adj.* dwarfish. Also pygmean.

pig-ment ('ment), *n.* paint; coloring matter.

pig-my, same as pygmy.

pig-nons (pin'yunz), *n.pl.* the edible seeds of various pine cones.

pig-nut (pig'nut), *n.* the sweetish-bitter nut of a species of hickory; the ground chestnut.

pig-sty ('stī), *n.* a pen for pigs.

pig-tail ('tāl), *n.* the tail of a pig; hair twisted into the form of a long queue and hanging down the back of the head; tobacco in long twists.

pig-widg-eon (-wij'un), *n.* a fairy; anything very diminutive.

pi-ka (pī'kā), *n.* a mountain rodent of the Northern Hemisphere, akin to the rabbit.

pike (pīk), *n.* a weapon with a shaft and spearhead; a voracious fresh-water fish with a narrow elongated, pointed head.

pi-lar (pī'lar), *adj.* of, or pertaining to, hair; covered with hair.

pi-las-ter (pi-las'tēr), *n.* a square column or pillar, inserted partly in a wall.

pil-chard (pil'chârd), *n.* a marine edible fish, resembling the herring, found chiefly on the coasts of Devon and Cornwall.

pile (pīl), *n.* a large beam driven into the ground to make a firm foundation; mass or heap; accumulation; large building; a series of plates arranged to produce an electric current; nap of cloth; a fortune: *pl.* hemorrhoids: *v.t.* to heap up; collect in a mass; accumulate; lay on; drive beams into.

pil-fer (pil'fēr), *v.t.* to steal in small quantities.

pil-gar-lick (-gär'lik), *n.* one who has lost his hair by disease; a wretched sneaking fellow.

pil-grim ('grim), *n.* a traveler; one who travels from a distance to visit some sacred place or shrine.

pil-grim-age (-ej), *n.* a journey, especially to some sacred place.

pill (pil), *n.* a small ball of some medicinal substance to be swallowed entire; something disagreeable that must be accepted: *v.t.* to reject by black balls in a club ballot.

pil-lage ('ej), *n.* the act of plundering; spoil: *v.t.* to plunder or spoil; lay waste.

pil-lar ('ăr), *n.* a column to support a structure; monument; something resembling a pillar, or affording support.

pil-lion ('yun), *n.* a cushion for a woman to ride on horseback behind a horseman; a soft low saddle.

pil-lo-ry ('or-i), *n.* [*pl.* pillories (-iz)], a wooden frame supported by an upright post, having holes through which the head and hands of a person exposed to disgrace were passed and secured: *v.t.* to place in a pillory; expose to public disgrace or abuse.

pil-low ('ō), *n.* a case filled with feathers, &c., to support the head of a person reposing; the block on which the inner end of a bowsprit is supported: *adj.* noting a kind of lace: *v.t.* to place on a pillow.

pi-lose (pī'lōs), *adj.* hairy. Also pilous, pilar.

pi-lot ('lot), *n.* one who conducts a vessel in or out of a harbor or where navigation is difficult or dangerous; a guide: *v.t.* to guide or direct as a pilot.

pi-lot-age (-ej), *n.* the act of piloting; skill of a pilot; pilot's dues.

pi-lot-cloth (-klōth), *n.* a stout thick cloth.

pi-lot-en-gine (-en'jin), *n.* a locomotive sent on in front to clear the line.

pi-men-to (pi-men'tō), *n.* allspice.

pimp (pimp), *n.* a procurer: *v.i.* to procure immoral women for others.

pim-per-nel (pim'pĕr-nel), *n.* a name for various plants of the genus Anagallis.

pim-ple ('pl), *n.* a small pustule.

pim-pled ('pld), *adj.* having, or full of, pimples. Also pimply.

pin (pin), *n.* a short piece of wire sharpened at one end and having a head at the other, used for fastening articles together; anything driven to hold parts together; bolt or peg; linchpin; cylindrical wooden roller; anything of small value: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pinned, *p.pr.* pinning], to fasten with, or as with, a pin; inclose.

pi-ña-cloth (pē'nyä-klōth), *n.* a fine cloth made in Manila from the fibers of the pine-apple leaf.

pin-a-fore (pin'ă-fōr), *n.* a loose apron or covering to protect children's dresses.

pi-nas-ter (pi-nas'tĕr), *n.* the cluster pine of Southern Europe.

pince-nez (pangs'nā), *n.* eyeglass kept on the nose by a spring. [Fr.]

pin-cers, same as pinchers.

pinch (pinch), *v.t.* to squeeze or nip; oppress or distress: *v.i.* to bear hard; be straitened; be mean or niggardly: *n.* a squeeze or nip, as with the fingers and thumb; distress, or difficulty.

pinch-beck ('bek) *n.* a yellow alloy of 5 parts of copper and 1 of zinc: *adj.* noting jewelry of inferior make.

pinch-ers (pinch'ĕrz), *n.* an instrument for drawing out nails, &c.; nippers. Also pincers.

pine (pīn), *n.* a cone-bearing tree of the genus Pinus; timber of the pine: *v.i.* to waste away from distress, anxiety, &c.

pin-e-al (pin'e-ăl), *adj.* shaped like a pine-cone.

pine-ap-ple (pīn'ap-l), *n.* a tropical plant and its cone-shaped fruit.

pin-foot-ed (pin'foot-ed), *adj.* having the toes or feet bordered by a membrane.

pin-hole ('hōl), *n.* a very small aperture.

pin-ion ('yun), *n.* the last joint of a bird's wing; a wing; the smaller of two geared wheels: *v.t.* to

bind or secure, as by binding the arms; confine or fetter.

pink (pingk), *n.* a shade of light-red color; a flower with sharp-pointed leaves of the genus Dianthus; a narrow-sterned vessel; anything of supreme excellence: *adj.* of the color of a pink: *v.t.* to stab; pierce or punch with small round holes or small scallops; work in eyelet holes.

pink-ing ('ing), *n.* a method of ornamenting dress materials or leather by scalloping the edges.

pin-mon-ey (pin-mun'i), *n.* money allowed to a wife by her husband for her private expenses: originally for buying pins.

pin-nace (pin'nes), *n.* a small light schooner-rigged vessel with oars; an eight-oared man-of-war's boat.

pin-na-cle ('ă-kl), *n.* a small polygonal turret or elevation above the rest of the building; a high point like a spire: *v.t.* to furnish with pinnacles.

pin-nate ('āt), *adj.* shaped like a feather; divided into leaflets. Also pinnated.

pin-o-cle (pin'o-kl), *n.* a game of cards. Also pinochle.

pint (pīnt), *n.* 1-8th of a gallon.

pin-tail (pin'tāl), *n.* a duck with a pointed tail.

pin-tle ('tl), *n.* a bolt; the hook which attaches the rudder to the stern of a vessel.

pi-o-neer (pī-o-nēr'), *n.* a soldier or person whose business it is to clear and repair roads, &c., before an army, sink mines, and throw up fortifications; one who goes before to prepare the way for another: *v.i.* to act as a pioneer.

pi-ous ('us), *adj.* dutiful to God, or to parents; religious; devout; proceeding from, or actuated by, religious feeling.

pip (pip), *n.* the seed of certain fruit; a disease in fowls; a spot on a playing card: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pipped, *p.pr.* pipping], to cry like a chicken or small bird.

pipe (pīp), *n.* any long hollow tube; a tube of clay, wood, &c., with a bowl at one end for smoking tobacco; a wine measure = 2 hogsheads, or 105 imperial gallons, or 126 wine-gallons: *v.t.* to play on, or call by, a pipe: *v.i.* to whistle; emit a shrill sound.

pi-per-ine (pī'pêr-in), *n.* the active principle of black pepper.

pi-pette (pi-pet'), *n.* a small tube, often graduated, for dropping liquids.

pip-ing (pīp'ing), *adj.* feeble; weak; shrill; playing upon a pipe; hot like boiling water: *n.* corded trimming for dresses.

pip-kin (pip'kin), *n.* an earthen pot glazed on the inside.

pip-pin ('in), *n.* a variety of apple.

pi-quan-cy (pē'kân-si), *n.* the state or quality of being piquant.

pi-quant ('kânt), *adj.* pungent; severe.

pique (pēk), *n.* slight anger or resentment; wounded pride; punctilio: *v.t.* to wound the pride of; irritate; displease; pride or value (one's self).

Syn. offense, resentment, grudge.
Ant. (see approval).

pi-qué (pē-kā'), *n.* a French cotton material, usually with some geometrical pattern.

pi-quet (pē-ket'), *n.* a card game.

pi-ra-cy (pī'râ-si), *n.* the act or crime of a pirate; infringement of copyright.

pi-rate ('rât), *n.* a robber on the high seas; one who infringes the law of literary or artistic copyright: *v.t.* to take without permission or compensation: *v.i.* to practice piracy.

pi-rogue (pi-rōg'), *n.* a canoe consisting of the hollowed trunk of a single tree; a North American narrow ferry-boat.

pir-ou-ette (pir-ōō-et'), *n.* a whirling or turning about on one toe; turning of a horse on the same ground: *v.i.* to execute such a movement.

pis-ca-ry (pis'kâ-ri), *n.* right or liberty of fishing.

pis-ca-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to fishing. Also piscatory.

pis-ci-cul-tu-ral (-i-kul'tū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to pisciculture.

pis-ci-cul-ture ('i-kul-tūr), *n.* the artificial breeding and rearing of fishes.

pish (pish), *interj.* a contemptuous exclamation: *v.i.* to express contempt.

pis-mire (pis'mīr), *n.* an ant.

pis-til ('til), *n.* the seed-bearing organ in the center of a flower.

pis-til-late (-āt), *adj.* having a pistil.

pis-tol ('tol), *n.* a small handgun: *v.t.* to shoot with a pistol.

pis-tole (-tōl'), *n.* a Spanish gold coin of varying value: usually about $3.60.

pis-ton ('tun), *n.* a small solid cylinder of metal or wood, fitting exactly and moving up and down the barrel of a pump, or the cylinder of a steam-engine.

pis-ton-rod (-rod), *n.* the rod moving a piston and connecting it with the external machinery.

pit (pit), *n.* a deep hole in the earth; an abyss; shaft of a mine; a hole used for trapping wild animals; area for cock-fighting; ground floor of a theater; a hollow part of the body, as the stomach; indentation left by small-pox; Hades (with *the*) [U. S.]; the kernel of certain fruits, as the cherry or plum: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pitted, *p.pr.* pitting], to mark with small hollows or depressions; set in competition; place in a pit.

pit-a-pat (pit'a-pat), *adv.* with quick beating: *n.* a palpitation; a light quick step.

pitch (pich), *n.* the solid black resinous substance obtained from boiled tar; a casting forward or down; degree or rate; slope; the degree of acuteness or graveness of a musical note; distance between the center of two gearing teeth; at cricket, the distance between the wickets: *v.t.* to smear with pitch; throw; cast headlong; set to a key-note; order regularly; fix in, or on, the ground: *v.i.* to settle; fall headlong; encamp; rise and fall; fix the choice (with *upon*).

pitch-blende ('blend), *n.* a black oxide of uranium, used in coloring glass a pale sea-green. It is the chief source of radium.

pitched bat-tle ('t bat'l), *n.* a battle in which the opposing forces have taken up a regular position.

pitch-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who pitches; an earthen vessel for holding water; in baseball, the player who throws the ball.

pitch-pipe ('pīp), *n.* a small pipe, sounded by the mouth, giving a standard musical pitch.

pitch-er-plant (-plant), *n.* a plant with leaves so formed as to be capable of holding water.

pitch-fork ('fôrk), *n.* a pronged fork for pitching hay, straw, &c.: *v.t.* to lift or throw with, or as with, a pitchfork.

pitch-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being pitchy.

pitch-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a toothed wheel that works in another.

pitch-y ('i), *adj.* like, or smeared with, pitch.

pit-e-ous (pit'e-us), *adj.* exciting pity; sorrowful; sad.
Syn. doleful, woful, rueful.
Ant. (see joyful).

pit-fall ('fawl), *n.* a pit lightly covered so that wild beasts may fall into it; a trap.

pith (pith), *n.* the soft spongy substance in the center of plants; marrow; quintessence; energy or force.

pith-i-ly (pith'i-li), *adv.* in a pithy manner.

pith-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* concentrated force.

pith-y ('i), *adj.* of the nature of, or full of, pith; forcible.

pit-i-a-ble (pit'i-ă-bl), *adj.* deserving pity.

pit-i-a-bly ('i-ă-bli), *adv.* in a pitiable manner.

pit-i-ful ('i-fool), *adj.* moving compassion; insignificant.

pit-i-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a pitiful manner.

pit-i-less ('i-les), *adj.* without pity or compassion; merciless.

pit-saw ('saw), *n.* a two-handled saw.

pit-tance ('ăns), *n.* a small allowance, especially of money.

pit-ted ('ed), *p.adj.* marked with indentations or small hollows.

pit-y ('i), *n.* sympathy with distress; compassion; a subject of pity or grief: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pitied, *p.pr.* pitying], to sympathize with: *v.i.* to be compassionate, or affected with pity.

Syn. kindly feeling.

Ant. (see cruelty).

piv-ot (piv'ot), *n.* the short shaft on which anything turns; the soldier who is stationary at the flank while the company drilling wheels round: *v.t.* to place on a pivot.

pix, another form of pyx.

pix-y (piks'i), *n.* [*pl.* pixies ('iz)], a fairy. Also pixie.

pla-ca-bil-i-ty (plā-kā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being placable. Also placableness.

pla-ca-ble ('kā-bl), *adj.* that may be appeased or pacified; forgiving.

plac-ard (plak'ärd), *n.* a bill placed on a wall, &c., as an advertisement: *v.t.* (pla-kärd'), to advertise by a placard.

pla-cate (plā'kāt), *v.t.* to pacify; appease; make friendly.

place (plās), *n.* a special spot or locality; broadway or square; situation; site; residence; office; city or town; room; existence; duty; passage in writing or a book; fortified post; precedence: *v.t.* to put in any place, office, &c.; ascribe; settle; establish; invest; put out at interest.

Syn. position, post, situation, station, order, dispose.

place-man ('măn), *n.* a government official.

pla-cen-ta (plā-sen'tā), *n.* the vascular organ that connects the fetus in the womb with the mother, the after-birth; that part of the carpel of a plant to which the ovules or seeds are attached.

pla-cen-tal ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, a placenta: *n.* a mammal with a placenta.

plac-er (plās'ĕr), *n.* a surface mineral deposit as distinguished from a vein.

plac-id (plas'id), *adj.* calm; peaceful; mild.

pla-cid-i-ty (sid'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being placid.

plack-et (plak'et), *n.* a petticoat; a slit in a skirt or petticoat; a woman's pocket.

pla-gi-a-rism (plā'ji-ā-rizm), *n.* the act of plagiarizing.

pla-gi-a-rist (-rist), *n.* one who steals from the writings of another and passes them off as his own production; literary theft. Also plagiary.

pla-gi-a-rize (-rīz), *v.t.* to steal from the writings of another.

plague (plāg), *n.* a malignant epidemic; anything very troublesome or annoying: *v.t.* to infest with disease; trouble or annoy greatly.

pla-gui-ly (plā'gi-li), *adv.* so as to plague.

pla-guy ('gi), *adj.* vexatious.

plaice (plās), *n.* an edible flat-fish; a flounder.

plaid (plad or plād), *n.* a checkered woolen cloth, originally worn as a garment by the Highlanders of Scotland.

plain (plān), *adj.* level; flat; even; smooth; clear; evident; easily understood; not luxurious; devoid of beauty, or ornament; homely: *n.* level ground; any flat expanse.

Syn. open, manifest.

Ant. (see secret).

plaint (plānt), *n.* lamentation; a mournful song; the exhibiting of an action in writing by a plaintiff.

plain-tiff (plān'tif), *n.* one who commences a suit in a court of law.

plain-tive ('tiv), *adj.* expressing grief or sorrow; sad.

plain-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a plaintive manner.

plain-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being plaintive.

plait (plāt), *n.* a flat fold; braid: *v.t.* to fold or braid; interweave. Also pleat.

plan (plan), *n.* a drawing on a flat surface, as of a building, &c.; scheme or project: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* planned, *p.pr.* planning], to make a plan or sketch of, on a flat surface; form in design; outline.

plan-chet ('chet), *n.* a flat piece of metal prepared for coining.

plan-chette (plăng-shet'), *n.* a heart-shaped board fitted with wheels and a pencil which traces marks as it moves the hand by some supposed mysterious agency.

plane (plān), *adj.* flat; level; even; without elevations or depressions: *n.* a flat or even surface; in geometry, an even superficies; a level surface parallel to the horizon; a carpenter's tool for smoothing wood: *v.t.* to make level; make smooth with a plane.

plane-tree ('trē), *n.* a large tree with broad-spreading leaves; in America, the species called buttonwood or sycamore.

plan-et (plan'et), *n.* a heavenly body revolving round the sun.

plan-e-ta-ri-um (e-tā'ri-um), *n.* a machine to represent the planets, their motions round the sun, and their relative distances and magnitudes.

plan-et-a-ry ('et-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or produced by, planets; erratic.

plan-et-oid ('et-oid), *n.* any one of the small planets revolving in the space between Mars and Venus; minor planet.

plan-ish (plan'ish), *v.t.* to polish or smooth by hammering.

plan-i-sphere ('i-sfēr), *n.* a sphere or globe projected on a plane surface.

plank (plangk), *n.* a long broad piece of sawn timber thicker than a board; an item in a political program or policy: *v.t.* to cover with planks; pay (with *down*).

plan-ner (plan'ĕr), *n.* one who plans; a projector.

plano, ‖ *prefix* meaning *flat*, as *plano*-concave, flat or plane on one side, concave on the other.

plant (plant), *n.* any vegetable organism; sprout or sapling; the tools, machinery, or fixtures of any trade or business; a swindle: *v.t.* to put into the ground for growth, as seed; fix in the mind; establish.
Syn. seed, set, sow.
Ant. (see uproot).

plan-tain ('ten), *n.* a tropical broad-leaved tree yielding an edible fruit similar to the banana.

plan-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* a place planted with trees; a large cultivated estate for cotton, sugar, &c.; a new settlement or colony.

plant-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who plants; the owner of a plantation.

plan-ti-grade ('i-grād), *n.* walking on the sole of the foot; a carnivorous animal, as the bear, of the section plantigrada.

plant-ule ('ūl), *n.* an embryo of a plant.

plaque (plak), *n.* a metal or terra-cotta plate upon which flowers, figures, &c., are enameled or painted.

plash (plash), *n.* a puddle; pond; *v.t.* to splash or dash with water; interweave the branches or twigs of: as, to *plash* a hedge.

plasm (plazm), *n.* a mold or matrix.

plas-ma (plaz'mâ), *n.* the colorless fluid of the blood in which the red corpuscles float; protoplasm; a grass-green variety of chalcedony.

plas-ter (tĕr), *n.* calcined gypsum used for castings, &c. (plaster of paris); a composition of lime, sand, and water, for coating walls; a medicinal application for external use: *adj.* made of plaster: *v.t.* to overlay or cover with, or as with, plaster.

plas-tic ('tik), *adj.* capable of being formed or molded; giving form.

plas-tic-i-ty (-tis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plastic.

plat, same as plait: *n.* a small piece of ground; a plot.

plate (plāt), *n.* a thin piece of metal; a small shallow vessel used at table for eating from; an engraved piece of metal; household articles of gold or silver; a prize given at a race: *v.t.* to coat with a more valuable metal; to beat into laminæ or thin plates.

pla-teau (plă-tō'), *n.* [*pl.* plateaux (-tōz')], elevated broad flat land; table-land; a large ornamental center-dish.

plate-glass (plāt'glăs), *n.* a fine kind of glass cast in thick plates: used for mirrors, &c.

plate-mark, same as hall-mark.

plat-en (plat'en), *n.* the flat part of a printing-press by which the impression is made.

plat-form ('fôrm), *n.* a flat floor of wood, stone, &c., raised above the level of the ground; the place where guns are mounted on a fortress or battery; political program or policy, of which each item is called a *plank.*

pla-ti-na, another form of platinum.

plat-ing (plāt'ing), *n.* the art of overlaying or covering anything with a metallic plate.

plat-i-nize (plat'i-nīz), *v.t.* to coat with platinum.

plat-i-noids ('i-noidz), *n.pl.* metals found associated with platinum.

plat-i-nous (-nus), *adj.* containing platinum.

plat-i-num ('i-num), *n.* a greyish-white metal very hard and ductile, the heaviest of the known metals. Also platina.

plat-i-tude ('i-tūd), *n.* insipidity; dulness; a weak, empty, trite remark.

Pla-ton-ic (plă-ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Plato, the ancient Greek philosopher, or to his philosophy, &c., or school; pure and untainted with carnal desires.

pla-toon (-tōōn'), *n.* two files of soldiers forming a subdivision.

plat-ter (plat'ēr), *n.* a large flat dish.

platy, a *prefix* meaning *broad* or *flat,* as *platy*pus, the ornithorhyncus, from its flat, duck-like bill.

plat-y-rhine (plat'i-rin), *adj.* broad-nosed: noting American monkeys, thus characterized.

plau-dit (plaw'dit), *n.* applause.

plau-di-to-ry ('di-to-ri), *adj.* applauding.

plau-si-bil-i-ty (-zi-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being plausible; speciousness. Also plausibleness.

plau-si-ble ('zi-bl), *adj.* specious; superficially pleasing.

plau-si-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a plausible manner.

play (plā), *n.* any exercise or occupation for amusement; exertion of powers; diversion; pastime; drama, tragedy, or comedy; gaming; scope; practice; manner of dealing; style: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* played, *p.pr.* playing], to engage in some exercise for amusement; sport or frolic; perform upon, as a musical instrument; personate a character; gamble.

Syn. game, sport, amusement.

Ant. (see work).

play-er ('ēr), *n.* one who takes part in a game; a musical performer; actor; gambler; idler.

play-ful (plā'fool), *adj.* sportive; lively.

play-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a playful manner.

play-ful-ness (-nes), *n.* playful state or disposition.

pla-za (plä'zä), *n.* an open square or market place.

plea (plē), *n.* an excuse or apology; the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's declaration in a lawsuit; urgent entreaty.

pleach (plēch), *v.t.* to plait vines into an arbor; to interweave branches.

plead (plēd), *v.i.* to argue or reason in support of a cause against another; argue before a court of law; supplicate earnestly: *v.t.* discuss or defend by arguments; offer as an excuse.

Syn. urge, beseech, beg, entreat, advocate.

plead-ings ('ingz), *n.pl.* the written statements of the two parties in a lawsuit.

pleas-ant (plez'ânt), *adj.* grateful to the mind or senses; delightful; agreeable; cheerful; facetious.

pleas-ant-ry (-ri), *n.* merriment; lively talk; gaiety; a laughable trick or joke.

please (plēz), *v.t.* to gratify; give pleasure to; gain approbation from: *v.i.* to afford pleasure or gratification; like or choose.

pleased ('d), *p.adj.* gratified.

pleas-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* affording pleasure; agreeable.

pleas-u-ra-ble (plezh'ū-rā-bl), *adj.* gratifying; delightful.

pleas-u-ra-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a pleasurable manner.

pleas-ure ('ūr), *n.* gratification; agreeable emotions, mental or physical; transient enjoyment; sensual gratification.
Syn. charm, delight, joy.
Ant. (see pain).

pleat, another form of plait.

ple-be-ian (ple-bē'ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Plebs or Roman commonalty; pertaining to the common people: hence common or vulgar: *n.* one of the common people.

ple-be-ian-ism (-izm), *n.* vulgarity.

pleb-i-scite (pleb'i-sīt), *n.* a vote taken of the entire male community by universal suffrage on some special matter submitted; the decree founded on such a vote.

plec-trum (plek'trum), *n.* a small implement used by players on the lyre, zither, &c., to set the strings in vibration.

pledge (plej), *n.* anything placed as a security or guarantee; pawn; hostage; a health in drinking: *v.t.* to give as security or guarantee; deposit in pawn; drink to the health of.

pledg-et ('et), *n.* a flat piece of lint placed over a wound.

Plei-a-des (plē'ya-dēz), *n.pl.* the cluster of 7 stars in the constellation Taurus; from the 7 daughters of Atlas and Pleione, changed after death into stars.

Pleis-to-cene (plis'to-sēn), *n.* the latest of the geological periods; the Quartenary.

ple-na-ry (plē'nâ-ri), *adj.* full; complete.

plen-i-po-ten-ti-a-ry (plen-i-po-ten'shi-â-ri), *adj.* having full power: *n.* an ambassador to a foreign court invested with full powers.

ple-nist (plē'nist), *n.* one who holds the theory that all space is filled with matter.

plen-i-tude (plen'i-tūd), *n.* fullness.

plen-te-ous ('te-us), *adj.* abundant; amply sufficient.

plen-ti-ful ('ti-fool), *adj.* yielding abundance; copious.
Syn. abundant, ample.
Ant. (see scarce).

plen-ti-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* abundantly.

plen-ty ('ti), *n.* abundance.

ple-o-nasm (plē'o-nazm), *n.* use of more words than necessary in writing or speaking.

ple-o-nas-tic (-nas'tik), *adj.* redundant.

ple-o-nas-tic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* redundantly.

plet (plet), *n.* a kind of birch-rod, used in Russian prisons.

pleth-o-ra (pleth'o-râ), *n.* excessive fulness of blood; overabundance.

ple-thor-ic (ple-thor'ik), *adj.* having excess of blood.

pleu-ra (plōō'râ), *n.* [*pl.* pleuræ ('rē)], a delicate serous membrane covering the interior of the thorax and each lung.

pleu-ral ('râl), *adj.* pertaining to the pleura.

pleu-ri-sy ('ri-si), *n.* inflammation of the pleura.

pleu-rit-ic (-rit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected with, pleurisy. Also pleuritical.

pleuro, a *prefix* meaning *rib* or *side*, as *pleuro*dynia, rheumatism of the chest walls.

pleu-ro-pneu-mo-ni-a (plōō-rō-nū-mō'-ni-ā), *n.* inflammation of the pleura and lungs.

plev-in (plev'in), *n.* a warrant.

plex-us (plek'sus), *n.* a network of veins, nerves, &c.

pli-a-bil-i-ty (plī-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pliable. Also pliableness.

pli-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* easily bent; flexible; easy to be persuaded.

pli-a-bly ('ā-bli), *adv.* in a pliable manner.

pli-an-cy ('ān-si), *n.* pliant quality.

pli-ant ('ānt), *adj.* flexible; easily bent; yielding to moral suasion.

pli-cate ('kāt), *adj.* plaited; folded in the form of a fan. Also plicated.

pli-ers ('ērz), *n.* a kind of small pinchers for seizing and bending, especially small articles.

plight (plīt), *n.* a dangerous or distressed condition; predicament; pledge; promise: *v.t.* to pledge, as one's faith.

plinth (plinth), *n.* the lowest square-shaped part of the base of a column, pedestal, &c.; the projecting face at the bottom of a wall.

Pli-o-cene (plī'o-sēn), *n.* the most recent of the tertiary geologic deposits.

plod (plod), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plodded, *p.pr.* plodding], to travel laboriously; drudge or toil; study closely.

plot (plot), *n.* a complicated scheme, conspiracy, or plan; intrigue; chain of incidents in a play, novel, &c., gradually developed: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plotted, *p.pr.* plotting], to devise; make a plan of: *v.i.* to conspire; form a plan against another.

plov-er (pluv'ēr), *n.* a wading bird of various species.

plow, plough (plou), *n.* an agricultural implement for turning up the soil; a grooving-plane: *v.t.* to turn up with a plow; furrow.

plow-share, plough-share ('shār), *n.* the iron part of a plow that cuts the soil.

pluck (pluk), *v.t.* to pull off, out, or up; snatch; pick or gather; reject as a candidate in an examination: *n.* a pull; the heart, liver, and lungs of an animal; courage.

pluck-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* courageously.

pluck-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* pluckier, *superl.* pluckiest], having courage or pluck.

plug (plug), *n.* a piece of wood, &c., used for stopping a hole: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plugged, *p.pr.* plugging], to stop with a plug.

plum (plum), *n.* a tree, *Prunus domestica*, or its well-known fruit; a raisin; £100,000: hence a large fortune.

plum-age (plūm'ej), *n.* a bird's feathers.

plumb (plum), *n.* a heavy body, usually of lead, suspended at the extremity of a line to indicate the perpendicularity of work done, as a wall, &c.: *adj.* perpendicular: *adv.* perpendicularly: *v.t.* to adjust by a plumb-line; make perpendicular; sound (the depth of water) by a plummet.

plum-ba-go (-bā'gō), *n.* a mineral of carbon and iron, used for lead pencils; a form of carbon.

plumb-er ('er), *n.* one who is engaged in the business of plumbing.

plumb-ing ('ing), *n.* the art or occupation of putting into buildings the pipes, traps, &c., for the conveyance of water, gas, and sewage.

plumb-line ('līn), *n.* a line attached to a mass of lead to indicate the perpendicular; perpendicular line.

plum-cot (plum'kot), *n.* a hybrid fruit between the plum and the apricot.

plume (plōōm), *n.* a feather; a feather worn as an ornament; crest: *v.t.* to pick and adjust the feathers of; adorn with plumes; boast; pride (used reflexively).

plum-met (plum'et), *n.* a leaden weight attached to a string used for sounding depths, &c.

plu-mose (plōō'mōs), *adj.* having feathers; plumaged; like feathers.

plump (plump), *adj.* round and sleek with fulness of flesh; in good condition; downright; unqualified: *adv.* with a sudden or heavy fall: *v.i.* to grow plump; fall or sink down; to vote for a single candidate when one has the right to vote for two or more: *v.t.* to make plump; fatten.

plu-my (plōō'mi), *adj.* feathered.

plun-der (plun'dĕr), *n.* booty; pillage: *v.t.* to take by open force; spoil; rob.

plunge (plunj), *v.t.* to put suddenly into water or any other liquid; immerse; baptize by immersion: *v.i.* to sink, fall, or rush, as into water; dive; throw the body forward and the legs up, as a horse; bet heavily and thoughtlessly: *n.* the act of plunging; sudden fall.

plung-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who plunges; a diver; the long solid cylinder or piston of a pump; one who bets heavily and thoughtlessly.

plu-per-fect (plōō'pĕr-fekt), *adj.* noting an event or action occurring prior to some other event or action.

plu-ral ('rål), *adj.* consisting of more than one: *n.* that form of a word expressing more than one.

plu-ral-i-ty (plōō-ral'i-ti), *n.* the majority; the greatest of three or more numbers; the excess of votes cast for any one candidate over the candidate who receives the next largest number of votes at an election where there are three or more candidates for the same office.

plu-ral-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to make plural.

plus (plus), *n.* the sign (+) used to denote addition: *adj.* more (by a certain amount); increased (by a specified addition); above zero.

plush (plush), *n.* a kind of shaggy cloth with a pile; woolen velvet.

plu-tar-chy (plōō'tår-ki), *n.* government by the rich: the autocracy of wealth.

plu-toc-ra-cy (plōō-tok'rå-si), *n.* rule or government by the rich.

plu-to-crat (plōō'to-krat), *n.* one who exercises political power or influence by virtue of his wealth.

Plu-to-ni-an (-tō'ni-ån), *adj.* pertaining to Pluto, the god of the lower world, or to the lower regions of fire; igneous. Also Plutonic.

Plu-ton-ic rocks (roks), *n.pl.* igneous rocks.

plu-vi-al ('vi-ål), *adj.* rainy.

ply (plī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* plied, *p.pr.* plying], to work on closely; practice diligently or earnestly; urge or solicit: *v.i.* to run regularly between two ports; work against the wind: *n.* a web, or layer, as in a carpet, &c.; a bent or bias.

pneu-mat-ic (nū-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, containing, like, or moved by, air. Also pneumatical.

pneu-mat-ic-tire (-tīr), *n.* a hollow rubber cylinder inflated with air, forming the circumference of a bicycle or automobile wheel; also used on carriage wheels.

pneu-mat-ic-al-ly (-ål-li), *adv.* by air.

pneu-mat-ics ('iks), *n.pl.* the science that treats of the mechanical properties of air and similar elastic fluids.

pneu-ma-tol-o-gy (-må-tol'o-ji), *n.* pneumatics; the science of mind or spiritual existences or essences and their operation.

pneumo, a *prefix* meaning *lung.*

pneu-mo-nia (-mō'ni-å), *n.* acute inflammation of the lungs.

pneu-mon-ic (-mon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the lungs.

poach (pōch), *v.i.* to trespass upon preserves to shoot or steal game: *v.t.* to steal game from: plunder by stealth; cook (eggs) by breaking them into boiling water.

poach-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who steals game.

poach-y ('i), *adj.* swampy; marshy.

pock (pok), *n.* a pustule on the skin containing eruptive matter, as in smallpox.

pock-mark ('märk), *n.* a scar or pit left by smallpox.

pock-et ('et), *n.* a small bag inserted in a garment for carrying small articles; a small netted bag in a billiard table for the reception of the balls; a small quantity.

pock-et-book (-book), *n.* a small case to hold money or papers for carrying in the pocket.

pock-et knife (-nīf), *n.* a knife for the pocket with blades that close into the handle.

po-co (pō'kō), *adv.* somewhat; little by little: used in music.

pod (pod), *n.* the pericarp or the covering of the seed of certain plants, as the pea, &c.: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* podded, *p.pr.* podding], to swell or fill, as a pod; produce pods.

podg-y ('i), *adj.* short and fat.

po-di-a-try (pō-dī'ā-tri), *n.* that branch of science which treats of ailments of the foot.

po-di-um (pō'di-um), *n.* a low wall, usually with a plinth and cornice, in the front of an edifice to support pillars; that part of an amphitheater which projects over the arena; a balcony.

pod-o-carp (pod'o-kärp), *n.* the stem which supports the fruit of a plant.

pod-o-phyl-lin (-o-fil'in) *n.* a purgative resin obtained from the root of the May-apple.

po-e (pō'ē), *n.* a food made from the roots of the taro plant by the natives of Hawaii.

po-e bird (bērd), *n.* the parson bird of New Zealand, with a plumage of a dark metallic hue.

po-em ('em), *n.* a metrical imaginative composition.

po-e-sy ('e-si), *n.* the art of composing poems.

po-et ('et), *n.* the author of a poem; one gifted in writing poetry; one who is strongly imaginative. *Feminine* poetess.

po-et lau-re-ate (law're-āt), *n.* a court poet.

po-et-ic (-et'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable to, or expressed in, poetry; sublime. Also poetical.

po-et-ry ('et-ri), *n.* metrical compositions produced or embellished by creative imagination; utterance in song; poems collectively. *Syn.* meter, rhyme, verse. *Ant.* (see prose).

po-grom (pō-grom'), *n.* a local disturbance or massacre created by officials.

poi, same as poe.

poign-an-cy (poin'ân-cy), *n.* the state or quality of being poignant.

poign-ant ('ânt), *adj.* stimulating to the palate; irritating; very painful.

poin-set-ti-a (-set'i-â), *n.* a Mexican plant with handsome flowers.

point (point), *n.* the sharp end of any instrument; mark or dot; indivisible part; mark in punctuation; that which has position but no magnitude; a spot; exact place; critical moment; expression or force; sting of an epigram; aim; act of aiming; small cape or promontory; lace wrought with the needle; railway switch; unit of measurement for type-bodies = .0138 inch, or one-twelfth of a pica: *v.t.* to sharpen; give a point to; direct or aim; mark with points; fill the joints of (masonry) with mortar and smooth them with a trowel: *v.i.* to indicate; show clearly.

point-blank ('blangk), *adj.* horizontal; straight forward to the mark; direct.

point-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* sharpened; having a sharp point; direct; telling; personal; epigrammatic; Gothic.

point-er ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, points; a variety of dog trained to point game.

point-ing ('ing), *n.* punctuation; the act or operation of filling in the crevices of masonry with mortar.

poise (poiz), *n.* weight; balance; equilibrium: *v.t.* to balance; weigh; ascertain or examine: *v.i.* to be in a state of equilibrium.

poi-son (poi'zn), *n.* anything noxious or destructive to life, health, or morality; venom: *v.t.* to in-

fect with, or kill by, poison; administer poison to; corrupt.

poi-son-ous (-us), *adj.* having the qualities of poison; deadly; injurious to health.

poke (pōk), *n.* a thrust or push; a bag or sack: *v.t.* to thrust or push against, especially with something pointed; thrust at with the horns: *v.i.* to grope or feel about in the dark; search.

poke-weed (-wēd), *n.* a common American weed, with crimson berries and poisonous root.

pok-er ('ẽr), *n.* a metal bar for stirring fires; a gambling card game.

pok-ing ('ing), *adj.* servile; drudging.

po-ky (pō'ki), *adj.* lacking spirit or interest; slow; stupid.

po-lar ('lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated near, either of the poles, especially the North Pole; pertaining to the magnetic poles.

po-lar-i-scope (-lar'i-skōp), *n.* an instrument for exhibiting polarized light.

po-lar-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the property possessed by certain bodies, as in electrified or magnetized bodies, by which they arrange themselves in certain directions or tend to given holes.

po-lar-i-za-tion (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of polarizing; the state of being polarized.

po-lar-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to communicate polarity to.

pol-der (pōl'dẽr), *n.* a bog; a morass; marshy land reclaimed. [Dutch]

pole (pōl), *n.* a long staff; a measure = 5½ yards; a square measure = 30¼ yards; a measuring instrument; one of the extremities of the imaginary axis of the earth; one of the two points in a magnet in which the attractive or repellent force is concentrated; that on which anything revolves; the extreme opposite.

pole-cat ('kat), *n.* a small carnivorous animal which emits a strong offensive odor.

po-lem-ic (pō-lem'ik), *n.* a controversialist: *pl.* the art of controversy; controversial writings, especially those on religious subjects.

po-lem-ic-al ('ik-ăl), *adj.* controversial.

po-lem-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* controversially.

po-len-ta (pō-len'tă), *n.* a porridge made of maize. [It.]

pole-star (pōl'stär), *n.* the north star (Polaris) situated in Ursa Minor, within 1½ degrees of the true pole; a guide.

po-lice (po-lēs'), *n.* in a city, town, or district, an organized force of civil officers for preserving order.

po-lice-man ('măn), *n.* a member of a police force.

pol-i-cy (pol'i-si), *n.* [*pl.* policies (-siz)], the art or method of government; management of public affairs; system of regulative measures; sagacity in management; course of conduct; prudence; cunning; a document given to insurers containing a contract of insurance; a warrant for money in the public funds; a gambling game.

pol-ish ('ish), *v.t.* to make smooth or glossy by friction; make polite or refined: *v.i.* to become polished: *n.* a smooth, glossy surface; a preparation for imparting a polish; refinement or elegance of manners.

Po-lish (pō'lish), *adj.* pertaining to Poland, its language, or to its inhabitants.

po-lite (po-līt'), *adj.* well-bred; refined in manner; courteous or obliging.

Syn. gracious, polished, courtly.
Ant. (see impolite).

po-lite-ness ('nes), *n.* good-breeding; courtesy.

po-lite-ly ('li), *adv.* in a polite manner.

pol-i-tesse (pol-i-tes'), *n.* overacted politeness. [Fr.]

pol-i-tic ('i-tik), *adj.* shrewd; specious; sagacious, especially in policy; adapted to promote the welfare of the state: *n.pl.* the art of government or the administration of public affairs; political opinion; party management or control.

po-lit-i-cal (pō-lit'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to politics, or to a nation or state; derived from government.

po-lit-i-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a political manner.

po-lit-i-cal e-con-o-my (e-kon'o-mi), *n.* the science that treats of wealth, its nature, production, distribution, and consumption, and the laws which regulate and govern these.

pol-i-ti-cian ('i-tish-un), *n.* one who is skilled in politics; one who acts solely for the interests of a single party; a statesman.

pol-i-tics, see under politic.

pol-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the form or constitution of the civil government of a state; constitution.

pol-ka (pōl'kă), *n.* a dance of Bohemian origin, performed by two persons; music suitable for such a dance.

poll (pōl), *n.* the head, especially the back part of it; a register of persons, especially those entitled to vote at elections; an election; number of votes recorded at an election; place where votes are cast: *v.t.* to lop; clip or shear; enroll in a register; bring to the poll, as a voter; to cast or deposit in a ballot box; *to poll a jury* is to examine each member individually as to his concurrence in the verdict.

pol-lack (pol'ak), *n.* a species of codfish.

pol-lard ('ărd), *n.* a tree lopped or polled; a stag that has cast its horns; a mixture of bran and meal; the chub-fish.

polled (pōld), *adj.* lopped; chipped; wanting horns, as a hornless stag or ox.

pol-len (pol'en), *n.* the fertilizing powder in the cells of the anthers of flowers.

pol-li-na-tion (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the conveyance of pollen from the anther to the stigma of a flower.

pol-lock, same as pollack.

poll-tax (pōl'taks), *n.* a capitation tax.

pol-lute (pol-lūt'), *v.t.* to defile; render unclean; taint with guilt; corrupt; violate.

pol-lu-tion (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of polluting; the state of being polluted; defilement; legal or ceremonial uncleanness.

po-lo (pō'lō), *n.* a game similar to hockey, played on horseback.

po-lo-naise (pō-lo-nāz'), *n.* a dress, body and skirt made in one; a Polish air or dance.

po-lo-ni-um (po-lō'ni-um), *n.* a radio-active substance, discovered in the experiments which led to the discovery of radium.

pol-troon (pol-trōōn'), *n.* a coward.

poly, a *prefix* meaning *many, much.*

pol-y-an-dry (pol-i-an'dri), *n.* the practice of a woman having more than one husband at the same time: opposed to polygamy.

pol-y-an-thus (-an'thus), *n.* a handsome flower; a cultivated variety of the oxlip primrose.

pol-y-chro-mat-ic (-krō-mat'ik), *adj.* exhibiting a play of colors.

pol-y-chrome ('i-krōm), *adj.* having many colors: *n.* a work executed in many colors.

po-lyg-a-mist (po-lig'ă-mist), *n.* one who practices or upholds polygamy.

po-lyg-a-mous ('ă-mus), *adj.* pertaining to, or practicing, polygamy.

po-lyg-a-my ('ă-mi), *n.* the practice of having more than one wife at the same time.

pol-y-glot (pol'i-glot), *adj.* containing many languages: *n.* a book, especially an edition of the Bible, in several languages.

pol-y-gon ('i-gon), *n.* a figure having many angles.

pol-y-graph ('i-grăf), *n.* a manifold writer.

pol-y-he-dral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* having many sides or faces. Also polyhedrous, polyhedric.

pol-y-he-dron ('dron), *n.* a solid having many sides or faces; a polyscope.

pol-yp ('ip), *n.* an extensive group of radiated animals includ-

ing the hydra, sea-anemone, &c. Also polype, polypus.

pol-y-pus ('i-pus), *n.* [*pl.* polypi (-pī)], a fleshy tumor in the nose or uterus; a polype.

pol-y-scope ('skōp), *n.* a multiplying lens.

pol-y-style ('stīl), *n.* a building with many columns.

pol-y-syl-lab-ic (-sil-ab'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, three or more syllables. Also polysyllabical.

pol-y-syl-la-ble ('å-bl), *n.* a word, consisting of three or more syllables.

pol-y-tech-nic (-tek'nik), *adj.* noting, including, or giving instruction in, the arts and sciences: *n.* a school for imparting instruction in the arts and sciences.

pol-y-the-ism ('i-thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine of a plurality of gods, each taking a part in the government of the world.

pol-y-the-ist ('ist), *n.* a believer in polytheism.

pol-y-the-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, polytheism.

pol-y-type (-tīp), *n.* a facsimile in metal of an engraving on wood, &c.

pom-ace (pum'es), *n.* crushed apples; cider-mill refuse or the like. Also pomatum.

po-made (po-mād' or pō-mād'), *n.* a perfumed ointment for dressing the hair. Also pomatum.

pome-gran-ate (pom-gran'et), *n.* a tree (*Punica Granatum*) yielding an orange-like, edible fruit with a thick rind and numerous seeds.

pom-mel (pum'el), *n.* the knob on a sword-hilt; the high part of a saddle-bow: *v.t.* to beat with anything thick or bulky; bruise.

pom-mel-ing (-ing), *n.* a beating.

po-mol-o-gy (po-mol'o-ji), *n.* the science of cultivating fruit and fruit-trees, especially apples; a treatise on fruits.

pomp (pomp), *n.* ostentatious display; grandeur; parade.

pom-pon (pom'pon), *n.* a tufted ornament; a variety of chrysanthemum.

pom-pos-i-ty (-pos'i-ti), *n.* the state of being pompous. Also pompousness.

pom-pous ('pom'pus), *adj.* stately; grand; self-important; ostentatious.

pon-cho (pon'chō), *n.* a sort of cloak or loose woolen garment worn in Spanish America.

pond (pond), *n.* a pool of standing water.

pon-der (pon'dēr), *v.t.* to weigh mentally: *v.i.* to deliberate.

pon-der-a-bil-i-ty (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being ponderable. Also ponderableness.

pon-der-a-ble ('dēr-å-bl), *adj.* capable of being weighed.

pon-der-os-i-ty (-os'i-ti), *n.* weight.

pon-der-ous ('dēr-us), *adj.* very heavy; weighty; important; dull.

pone (pōn), *n.* bread made of cornmeal, milk, &c.

pon-gee (pon-jē'), *n.* an inferior kind of silk.

pon-iard (pon'yārd), *n.* a small dagger: *v.t.* to stab with a poniard.

pon-tiff ('tif), *n.* a high priest; the Pope.

pon-tif-ic-al ('ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a pontiff, high priest, or pope; papal: *n.* a book containing ecclesiastical rites and ceremonies: *pl.* the full dress worn by an officiating priest or bishop.

pon-tif-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a pontifical manner.

pon-tif-i-cate ('i-kāt), *n.* the office or dignity of a high priest or pope; the reign of a pope.

pon-toon (pon-tōōn'), *n.* a buoyant, flat-bottomed structure supporting a floating military bridge; a bridge of boats; a lighter.

po-ny (pō'ni), *n.* [*pl.* ponies ('niz)], a small horse; a very

small glass of beer or liquor; student's key to translation of Latin or Greek lessons; often used adjectively to denote something small of its kind, as a *pony* engine.

poo-dle (pōō'dl), *n.* a breed of curly-haired dogs, black or white.

pooh (pōō), *interj.* an exclamation of scorn or contempt.

pool (pōōl), *n.* a small body of water; a variety of play at billiards; the stakes in certain games or the receptacle for them: *v.t.* to unite or aggregate together, as in mercantile risks, railway traffic, &c.

poop (pōōp), *n.* the stern of a ship; the raised deck in the stern of a vessel: *v.t.* to strike the stern of; break heavily over the stern of; said of waves.

pooped (pōōpt), *p.adj.* having a poop; stuck on the poop by a heavy sea.

poop-ing (pōōp'ing), *n.* a breaking of a heavy sea over the taffrail of the poop; the action of a vessel running her stern against the stern of another.

poor (pōōr), *adj.* necessitous; having little or no means; destitute of riches; without strength, beauty, or dignity; dejected; spiritless; insignificant; humble; lean; without fertility; an expression of tenderness, compassion, or disdain.

poor-ly ('li), *adv.* without adequate means; with scant success: *adj.* somewhat ill; delicate in health.

pop (pop), *n.* a short, smart, quick sound: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* popped, *p.pr.* popping], to thrust suddenly; pawn: *v.i.* to make a short, smart, quick sound; move quickly; dart; come suddenly into view: *adv.* suddenly.

pop-corn ('kôrn), *n.* any variety of Indian corn or maize having small ears and small, hard grains. The grains "pop" and expand when exposed to heat of a fire.

pop-gun ('gun), *n.* a toy gun from which a pellet is expelled by release of compressed air.

pope (pōp), *n.* the bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church; a title of priests of the Greek Church; a variety of perch.

pope-dom ('dum), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of the Pope.

pop-in-jay ('in-jā), *n.* a parrot; fop.

pop-lar (pop'lăr), *n.* a tree of rapid growth, with a white soft wood.

pop-lin ('lin), *n.* a fabric of silk and worsted.

pop-pet ('et), *n.* one of the timbers that support a ship in launching; a term of endearment.

pop-py ('i), *n.* any plant of the genus Papaver, with bright showy flowers; from one species (*Papaver somniferum*) opium is obtained.

pop-u-lace ('ū-las), *n.* the common people.

pop-u-lar ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, suitable for, or pleasing to, the common people; easily understood; plebeian.

pop-u-lar-i-ty (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being popular; general esteem.

pop-u-lar-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to render popular.

pop-u-late ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to furnish with inhabitants.

pop-u-la-tion (lā'shun), *n.* the inhabitants of a country, place, town, &c., collectively.

Pop-u-list (-list), *n.* a member of a political party in the United States known as the Populist or People's party.

pop-u-lous ('ū-lus), *adj.* thickly peopled.

porce-lain (pôrs'lān), *n.* a fine white, thin, semi-transparent kind of earthenware: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, porcelain.

porch (pôrch), *n.* a vestibule supported by pillars; a portico.

por-cine (pôr'sin), *adj.* pertaining to swine.

por-cu-pine ('kū-pīn), *n.* a rodent covered with spines, of the genus Hystrix.

pore (pōr), *n.* a minute hole in the skin through which perspiration passes to the surface; an opening between the molecules of a body: *v.i.* to look with close and steady attention, as on a book.

por-gee (pôr'jē), *n.* a coarse kind of silk.

por-gy ('ji), *n.* a marine fish much esteemed for food.

por-nog-ra-phy (pôr-nog'ra-fi), *n.* a description of prostitutes; licentious art.

pork (pôrk), *n.* the flesh of swine used as food.

por-ker (pôr'kēr), *n.* a hog.

pork-ling ('ling), *n.* a young pig.

por-os-i-ty (pôr-os'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being porous. Also porousness.

por-ous ('us), *adj.* having pores.

por-phy-rit-ic (pôr-fi-rit'ik), *adj.* having the appearance, or texture of, porphyry.

por-phy-ry ('fi-ri), *n.* originally a reddish igneous rock found in Egypt, with enclosed crystals of feldspar; now applied to any rock having a feldspathic base with feldspar crystals.

por-phy-ry-shell (-shel), *n.* a univalve shell of the genus Murex, yielding a purple dye.

por-poise (pôr'pus), *n.* a swimming mammal of the genus Phocæna; the sea-hog.

por-ridge (por'ij), *n.* oatmeal or other meal boiled slowly in water until it thickens; a broth or stew of vegetables, and sometimes meat.

por-ring-er ('in-jēr), *n.* a small dish for porridge, &c.

port (pōrt), *n.* a harbor; haven; deportment or carriage; the left side of a ship; porthole; gate; a dark colored Portuguese wine: *v.t.* to turn to the port or left side of a ship: as, to *port* the helm.

port-a-bil-i-ty (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being portable. Also portableness.

port-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* that may be easily carried by hand or about the person.

port-age ('ej), *n.* carriage; cost of carriage; a break in a chain of water communication over which goods, boats, &c., have to be carried.

port-al ('âl), *n.* a gate or entrance; an arch over a gateway or door.

port-cul-lis (-kul'is), *n.* a strong harrow-shaped grating hung over the doorway of a fortified place and capable of being let down to defend the gate.

Porte (pōrt), *n.* the Turkish government and court; so called from the gate of the Sultan's palace where justice was administered.

porte-mon-naie (-mon-ā'), *n.* a purse. [Fr.]

por-tend (pōr-tend'), *v.t.* to indicate in advance; presage; forbode.

por-tent ('tent), *n.* an omen, especially of ill.

por-ten-tous ('us), *adj.* ominous; foreshadowing evil; wondrous.

por-ter (pōr'tēr), *n.* a door- or gate-keeper; a dark-colored malt beer; one who carries parcels, &c., for hire. *Feminine* porteress.

por-ter-age (-ej), *n.* money charged for carriage by a porter.

port-fire (pōrt'fīr), *n.* a paper tube filled with powder, &c., formerly used for firing guns.

port-fo-li-o (-fō'li-ō), *n.* a portable case for loose papers, drawings, &c.; the office and functions of a minister of state.

port-hole ('hōl), *n.* a window-shaped hole in the side of a ship, especially of a man-of-war.

por-ti-co (pōr'ti-kō), *n.* [*pl.* porticos (-kōz)], a walk covered by a roof, supported on columns; a columned porch.

por-tière (-tiār'), *n.* a door-curtain. [Fr.]

por-tion ('shun), *n.* a piece or part; allotment; dividend; final state; dowry; part of an estate descending to an heir; *v.t.* to divide; allot; endow with a fortune.

Syn. lot, parcel, part, share.

port-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being portly.

port-ly ('li), *adj.* stately of mien; corpulent.

port-man-teau (-man'tō), *n.* [*pl.* portmanteaux ('tōz)], a bag or trunk for carrying clothes or traveling necessities.

por-trait ('trāt), *n.* a picture or representation of an individual or face drawn from life; a vivid graphic description in words.

por-trai-ture ('tra-tūr), *n.* the art or practice of drawing or painting portraits; vivid delineation in words.

por-tray (-trā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* portrayed *p.pr.* portraying], to paint or draw the likeness of; describe in words.

por-tray-al ('āl), *n.* description.

po-sa-da (pō-sä'dä), *n.* an inn. [Sp.]

pose (pōz), *n.* attitude or position: *v.t.* to assume an attitude: *v.i.* to puzzle or perplex; cause to be at a loss.

pos-er (pōz'ẽr), *n.* a puzzling question; one who, or that which, poses or puzzles.

po-si-tion (po-zish'un), *n.* the state of being set or placed; situation; attitude; principle laid down; office; social status.

pos-i-tive (poz'i-tiv), *adj.* clearly expressed; actual; direct; explicit; overconfident; dogmatical; settled by arbitrary appointment; having power to act directly; noting the simple form of an adjective (positive degree); affected by the sign + (positive quantity): *n.* that which may be affirmed; reality; a word which affirms or asserts existence; a photograph with the natural lights and shades restored.

Syn. absolute, peremptory, decided, certain.

Ant. (see negative).

pos-i-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* absolutely; expressly.

pos-i-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being positive.

pos-i-tiv-ism ('i-tiv-izm), *n.* a French philosophical and religious system which maintains that man can know only phenomena and his knowledge of these is merely relative; certitude in knowledge. [L.]

pos-i-tiv-ist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of positivism.

pos-se (pos'e), *n.* an improvised force of men.

pos-se com-i-ta-tus (kom-i-tā'-tus), the force of citizens which the sheriff of a county is empowered to raise to quell a riot, &c. [L.]

pos-sess (po-zes'), *v.t.* to have as an owner; be master of; occupy; seize.

pos-sessed (-zest'), *p.adj.* owned; mad.

pos-ses-sion (-zesh'un), *n.* the having, holding, or detention of property; the thing possessed; property or estate.

pos-sess-ive (-zes'iv), *adj.* noting possession.

pos-sess-or ('ẽr), *n.* owner; one who possesses.

Syn. controller, proprietor.

pos-sess-o-ry ('o-ri), *adj.* pertaining to possession.

pos-set (pos'et), *n.* milk curdled with wine, &c.

pos-si-bil-i-ty (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being possible; contingency.

pos-si-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* that may happen or exist.

Syn. practical, practicable.

Ant. (see impossible).

pos-si-bly ('i-bli), *adv.* by possibility; perhaps.

pos-sum, contraction of opossum.

post (pōst), *n.* a piece of timber, &c., set erect, usually to support something else; a messenger or postman; established system of conveying and delivering letters; the mail; a postoffice; a relay of horses; situation or office; a size of paper double that of common note-paper; military station: *v.t.* to set or station; transmit by post; carry to the ledger; inform fully: *v.i.* to travel with speed or a relay of horses: *adv.* speedily; with despatch.

post, a *prefix* meaning *after*, as *post*date.

post-age ('ej), *n.* the fee for the conveyance of letters by post.

post-al ('āl), *adj.* pertaining to the postoffice or mail service.

post-di-lu-vi-al (-di-lū'vi-āl), *adj.* taking place after the deluge.

post-er ('ēr), *n.* a large advertising bill.

pos-te-ri-or (pos-tē'ri-ēr), *adj.* subsequent in time or place; hinder: *n.pl.* the hinder parts of an animal.

pos-ter-i-ty (-ter'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* posterities (-tiz)], succeeding generations; descendants.

pos-tern (pōs'tērn), *n.* a small gate or door; private entrance; vaulted passage beneath the parapet and through the rampart of a fortification: *adj.* behind; private.

post fac-to (pōst fak'tō), done after the act; retrospective. [L.].

post-fix (-fiks'), *v.t.* to affix.

post-haste (-hāst'), *adj.* instant; with the speed of the post: *adv.* quickly.

pos-thu-mous (pos'tū-mus), *adj.* born after the death of the father; published after the death of an author.

pos-til-ion (pōs-til'yun), *n.* the rider on the near leader in a carriage.

post-mas-ter (pōst'mâs-tēr), *n.* the superintendent of a postoffice; one who supplies post-horses.

post-mas-ter-gen-er-al (-jen'ēr-āl), *n.* the chief officer of the postoffice department.

post-me-rid-i-an (-me-rid'i-ân), *adj.* after noon.

post-mor-tem (-mor'tēm), *adj.* after death.

post-paid ('pād'), *a.* having the postage paid in advance.

post-pone ('pōn), *v.t.* to delay; defer.

post-pone-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of deferring to a future time; temporary delay.

post-pran-di-al (-pran'di-āl), *adj.* after-dinner.

post-script ('skript), *n.* a paragraph added to a letter after the writer's signature; appendix to a book.

pos-tu-late (pos'tū-lāt), *v.t.* to assume without proof; solicit: *n.* a self-evident proposition; a position assumed as already known.

pos-ture ('tūr), *n.* attitude; placing or position of parts of the body; state: *v.i.* to place the body in particular positions.

po-sy (pō'zi), *n.* a bunch of flowers; originally a motto or verse sent with a bouquet.

pot (pot), *n.* a metal vessel for holding or boiling liquids, &c.; a mug for liquor; a quart; a vessel of earthenware, &c., for holding plants; a size of paper 12½ x 15 inches; a large amount: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* potted, *p.pr.* potting], to preserve, put into, or plant in pots; shoot.

po-ta-ble (pō'tâ-bl), *adj.* drinkable.

pot-ash (pot'ash), *n.* a powerful alkali obtained from the ashes of certain plants. Also potass, potassa.

po-tas-si-um (po-tas'i-um), *n.* a monad element, the metallic base of potash.

po-ta-tion (po-tā'shun), *n.* drinking bout; a draught or drink.

po-ta-to (-tā'tō), *n.* [*pl.* potatoes (-tōz)], the edible tuber of a South American plant, now widely cultivated; the plant itself.

po-teen (po-tēn'), *n.* Irish whisky illicitly made; also any whisky.

po-ten-cy (pō'ten-si), *n.* power, physical or mental.

po-tent ('tent), *adj.* powerful; having great authority or influence.

po-ten-tate ('ten-tāt), *n.* one who possesses great power; sovereign or monarch.

po-ten-tial (po-ten'shâl), *adj.* existing in possibility, not in reality; latent; in grammar, expressing power, possibility, liberty, or obligation.

po-ten-ti-al-i-ty (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* possibility without reality.

po-ten-tial-ly ('shâl-li), *adv.* in a potential manner.

poth-er (po*th*'ĕr), *n.* confusion; bustle: *v.i.* to make a stir; *v.t.* to confuse; tease.

pot-house (pot'hous), *n.* a low public house.

po-tion (pō'shun), *n.* a draft; dose.

pot-pour-ri (pō-pōō-rē'), *n.* a medley, especially of musical airs; a dish composed of various kinds of meats and vegetables. [Fr.]

pot-sherd (pot'shĕrd), *n.* a fragment of a broken pot.

pot-tage ('ej), *n.* a kind of soup.

pot-ter ('ĕr), *n.* a maker of pottery; to work without spirit; to walk sluggishly.

pot-ter-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* potteries (-iz], earthenware of all kinds; the place where it is manufactured.

pot-tle (pot'l), *n.* a liquid measure = 4 pints; a small conical basket for holding fruit.

pot-to-roo (-ō-rōō'), *n.* the kangaroo rat of Australia. Also potoroo.

pouch (pouch), *n.* a small bag; pocket; bag or sack of an animal; cartridge-box; protuberant stomach.

pou-drette (pōō-dret'), *n.* a manure of mixed night soil, gypsum, charcoal, &c.

poulp (pōōlp), *n.* the octopus. Also poulpe.

poult (pōlt), *n.* a pullet; a young chicken, turkey, partridge, &c.

poul-ter-er (pōl'tĕr-ĕr), *n.* a dealer in poultry.

poul-tice ('tis), *n.* a soft preparation of bread, meal, &c., applied to a sore or inflamed part of the body; a cataplasm: *v.t.* to apply a poultice to.

poul-try ('tri), *n.* domestic fowls.

pounce (pouns), *n.* a fine powder formerly used for drying ink on paper, now chiefly used for sprinkling into holes in paper in pattern-making; the talon or claw of a bird of prey: *v.t.* to sprinkle with pounce; *v.i.* to fall upon and seize with, or as with, the claws.

pound (pound), *n.* a standard weight = 16 ounces avoirdupois, or 12 ounces troy; a British monetary unit = 20 shillings, or about $4.86; an inclosure for confining stray cattle: *v.t.* to shut in or confine in a pound; beat; pulverize as in a mortar: *v.i.* to plod.

pound-age ('ej), *n.* an allowance of so much in the pound.

pour (pōr), *v.t.* to empty, as a liquid, out of a vessel; discharge in a continuous stream; send forth; give vent to; utter: *v.i.* to stream; rush tumultuously.

pour-boire (pōōr-bwär'), *n.* drink money; a tip. [Fr.]

pour-par-ler (pōōr-pär'lā), *n.* [*pl.* pourparlers ('lāz)], a diplomatic consultation preliminary to a treaty. [Fr.]

pout (pout), *n.* a thrusting out of the lips; fit of sullenness; a kind of codfish: *v.i.* to thrust out the lips in sullenness, contempt, or displeasure; look sulky.

pout-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who pouts; a variety of pigeon with inflated breast.

pov-er-ty (pov'ĕr-ti), *n.* the state of being poor; indigence; necessity; penury; deficiency or defect, as of words, &c.
Syn. need, want, lack.
Ant. (see wealth).

pow-an (pou'ăn), *n.* a fish similar to the herring, found in Loch Lomond.

pow-der ('dĕr), *n.* any dry substance in fine particles; gunpowder; facepowder; a medicinal preparation: *v.t.* to reduce to, or sprinkle with, powder; salt.

pow-er (pou'ĕr), *n.* the faculty of doing or performing something; ability; energy; force; strength; rule or authority; dominion; government; influence; mental capacity; legal authority; ruler or sovereign; state or nation; supernatural being or agent; force tending to produce motion; magnifying power of a lens; the product arising from the multiplica-

tion of a number or quantity into itself.
Syn. authority, force, strength, dominion.

pow-er-ful (-fool), *adj.* having great power; mighty; forcible; strong; efficacious.
Syn. potent, vigorous.
Ant. (see weak).

pow-er-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a powerful manner.

pow-er-less (-les), *adj.* weak; lacking strength; impotent.

pow-wow (pou'wou), *n.* a North American Indian priest or conjurer; an incantation accompanied with noise and dancing for the cure of disease; a noisy political meeting: *v.i.* to conjure; frolic noisily; hold a noisy conference.

pox (poks), *n.* an eruptive disease characterized by pustules; syphilis.

praam (präm), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat or lighter used in Holland and the Baltic; a floating battery. [Dutch]

prac-ti-ca-bil-i-ty (prak-ti-kȧ-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being practicable.

prac-ti-ca-ble ('ti-kȧ-bl), *adj.* that may be done, used, or passed over; feasible; possible.

prac-ti-ca-bly ('ti-kȧ-bli), *adv.* so as to be practicable.

prac-ti-cal ('ti-kȧl), *adj.* pertaining to action or use; useful; capable of applying knowledge or theory to practice; derived from, or reduced to, practice.

prac-ti-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a practical manner.

prac-tice (prak'tis), *n.* frequent or customary action; use; exercise of any profession; systematic exercise; a rule in arithmetic: *v.t.* to do habitually; exercise, as a profession: *v.i.* to form a habit; exercise a profession.

prac-ti-tion-er (-tish'un-ēr), *n.* one who is engaged in any profession, especially medicine or law.

præ, see pre.

præc-i-pe (pres'i-pe), *n.* a writ requiring something to be done, or the reason why it is not performed. Also precipe.

præ-no-men (prē-nō'men), *n.* the individual or Christian name, prefixed to the family name.

præ-tor ('tēr), *n.* a Roman magistrate ranking next to consul.

prag-mat-ic (prag-mat'ik), *adj.* practical. Also pragmatical.

prag-ma-tism (prag'ma-tizm), *n.* a method of thought in which stress is laid upon practical consequences as standards for interpreting philosophic conceptions, and as tests for determining their value.

prai-rie (prā'ri), *n.* an extensive treeless tract of level land covered with tall coarse grass, especially in the Central United States.

prai-rie-dog (-dog), *n.* a small burrowing rodent that lives in communities on the prairies.

praise (prāz), *n.* approbation; commendation; tribute of gratitude for benefits; renown; applause; object or reason of praise: *v.t.* to bestow commendation upon; honor; worship; glorify.
Syn. commend, extol, laud.
Ant. (see blame).

prance (prans), *n.* a spring or bound: *v.i.* to spring or bound; ride ostentatiously; strut about in a lively or bellicose manner.

pran-di-al (pran'di-al), *adj.* pertaining to a dinner, or a meal.

prank (prangk), *n.* a freak or frolic; mischievous trick: *v.t.* to dress up in a showy style; decorate.

prate (prāt), *v.i.* to prattle; talk idly; be loquacious: *v.t.* to utter without sense or meaning: *n.* trifling talk. Also prating.

pra-tique (prā-tēk'), *n.* a license to a ship to trade after quarantine, or after a certificate has been given that the vessel has not come from an infected port.

prat-tle (prat'l), *n.* childish or empty talk: *v.i.* to talk much and lightly; chatter.

prawn (prawn), *n.* a small marine crustacean, allied to the shrimp.

prax-is (prak'sis), *n.* an example or series of examples for exercise.

pray (prā), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prayed, *p.pr.* praying], to ask earnestly; address or petition; ask with humility and reverence; supplicate.

Syn. entreat, implore, invoke, petition, plead.

prayer (prār), *n.* a solemn address to the Supreme Being; entreaty; a formula of worship; that part of a petition which specifies the request or desire.

Syn. petition, request, suit.

prayer-ful ('fool), *adj.* using prayer; devotional.

prayer-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a prayerful manner; devoutly.

prayer-book (-book), *n.* a manual of public or private devotion, containing forms of prayer.

pre, a *prefix*, meaning *before, prior in time, space, or degrees* used before many self-explaining words, as *pre*act, *pre*arrange.

preach (prēch), *v.i.* to pronounce a public discourse on a sacred subject, especially from a text of Scripture; give advice in an offensive or obtrusive manner on religious or moral grounds: *v.t.* to teach publicly.

pre-Ad-am-ite (prē-ad'ăm-īt), *adj.* existing before Adam: *n.* something that preceded Adam or man; a believer in the existence of men before Adam.

pre-am-ble (prē'am-bl), *n.* an introduction or preface; the opening clauses of a statute setting forth the reasons and object of the act: commencing with the word *whereas*.

pre-au-di-ence (-aw'di-ens), *n.* the right of previous audience; precedence at the bar.

preb-end (preb'end), *n.* the stipend granted to a canon out of the estate of a cathedral or collegiate church.

pre-ca-ri-ous (pre-kā'ri-us), *adj.* depending upon the will or pleasure of another; uncertain; held by a doubtful tenure.

Syn. risky, dubious, perilous.

Ant. (see steady).

pre-cau-tion (pre-kaw'shun), *n.* caution taken beforehand; preventive measure.

pre-cau-tion-a-ry (-ā-ri), *adj.* containing, or proceeding from, precaution.

pre-cede (pre-sēd'), *v.t.* to go before in time, place, rank, or importance.

pre-ce-dence (sē'dens), *n.* the act of going before in time, rank, &c.; priority; relative rank in social etiquette. Also precedency.

pre-ce-dent ('dent), *adj.* going before; anterior: *n.* (pres'e-dent) something previously said or done, serving as an example to be followed; a parallel case in the past.

pre-ce-ding (pre-sēd'ing), *p.adj.* going before; antecedent; former.

pre-cen-tor (-sen'tēr), *n.* the leader of a cathedral choir, &c.; the leader of the psalmody in a Presbyterian church.

pre-cept (prē'sept), *n.* an authoritative command; rule of action or moral conduct; maxim; written mandate.

pre-cep-tor (pre-sep'tēr), *n.* an instructor or teacher. *Fem.* preceptress.

pre-cep-to-ry (-sep'to-ri), *adj.* giving, or containing, precepts: *n.* a college or religious house of the Knights Templars.

pre-ces-sion (-sesh'un), *n.* a going forward, especially the slow but continual shifting of the equinoctial points along the ecliptic from east to west (*precession of the equinoxes*).

pre-cinct (prē'singkt), *n.* an outward limit or boundary; minor territorial district.

pre-cious (presh'us), *adj.* of great price or value; costly; highly esteemed; worthless (*in irony*).

prec-i-pice (pres'i-pis), *n.* a steep descent, especially one nearly or quite perpendicular.

pre-cip-i-tance (pre-sip'i-tâns), *n.* haste in resolving or carrying out a purpose. Also precipitancy.

pre-cip-i-tant ('i-tânt), *adj.* falling headlong; hasty: *n.* any chemical substance that causes something held in solution by a liquid to fall down in a solid state.

pre-cip-i-tate (-sip'i-tāt), *v.t.* to throw headlong; urge on violently; hurry on rashly, thoughtlessly, or unexpectedly; throw to the bottom of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall to the bottom of a vessel: *adj.* headlong; over hasty; rash; falling, flowing, or rushing headlong: *n.* a substance precipitated.

pre-cip-i-tate-ly (-li), *adv.* in a precipitate manner.

pre-cip-i-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of precipitating; rash haste; that which is precipitated.

pre-cip-i-tous ('i-tus), *adj.* very steep; headlong; rash; hasty.

pre-cise (pre-sīs'), *adj.* exact; strict; accurate; definite; adhering rigidly to rule; punctilious.

pre-cise-ly ('li), *adv.* in a precise manner.

pre-cise-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being precise.

pre-ci-sian (-sizh'ân), *n.* a punctilious or over precise person.

pre-clude (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to shut out; hinder from access; obviate; prevent.

pre-clu-sion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* the act of precluding; the state of being precluded.

pre-clu-sive ('siv), *adj.* precluding or tending to preclude.

pre-clu-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a preclusive manner.

pre-co-cious (-kō'shus), *adj.* prematurely ripe or developed; pertly forward.

pre-coc-i-ty (-kos'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being precocious; premature development. Also precociousness.

pre-cog-ni-tion (-kog-nish'un), *n.* previous knowledge or thought.

pre-cur-sor (-kēr'sēr), *n.* one who or that which, precedes; forerunner; omen.

pre-cur-so-ry ('so-ri), *adj.* indicating something that is to happen or follow.

pre-da-cious (dā'shus), *adj.* living by prey.

pred-a-to-ry (pred'â-to-ri), *adj.* rapacious; plundering; pillaging.

pre-de-ces-sor (pre- or prē-des-es'ēr), *n.* one who has preceded another in the same office, business, position, &c.; an ancestor.

pre-des-ti-na-ri-an (-des-ti-nā'-ri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to predestination: *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

pre-des-ti-nate ('ti-nāt), *v.t.* to ordain beforehand by an unchangeable purpose.

pre-des-ti-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of foreordaining; the doctrine that God has from all eternity decreed whatever comes to pass, especially, by an unchangeable purpose, the eternal life or death of man.

Syn. fate, necessity, foreknowledge. *Ant.* (see chance).

pre-di-al (prē'di-âl), *adj.* consisting of land; relating to the country; attached to the soil.

pred-i-ca-bil-i-ty (pred-i-kâ-bil'-i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being predicable.

pred-i-ca-ble ('i-kâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being predicated: *n.* in logic, a term that can be predicated of others, and noting genus, species, difference, property, or accident.

pre-dic-a-ment (pre-dik'â-ment), *n.* in logic, a category; a peculiar situation; critical condition or taste.

pred-i-cate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to affirm one thing of another; to found or base upon: *n.* in logic, that

which is affirmed or denied of the subject.

pred-i-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* affirmation.

pred-i-ca-tive (-tiv), *adj.* affirmative.

pre-dic-tion (pre-dik'shun), *n.* the declaration of a future event; prophecy.

pre-dict-or ('ẽr), *n.* one who predicts or foretells.

pre-di-lec-tion (prē-di-lek'shun), *n.* preference beforehand; prepossession; partiality.

pre-dis-pose (-dis-pōz'), *v.t.* to incline beforehand; adapt previously.

pre-dis-po-si-tion (-po-zish'un), *n.* previous inclination or propensity; prejudice.

pre-dom-i-nan-cy (-pre-dom'i-nân-si), *n.* prevalence over others; superiority in strength, power, authority, &c. Also predominance.

pre-dom-i-nant ('i-nânt), *adj.* having superior influence, &c.; superior; controlling.

pre-dom-i-nate ('i-nāt), *v.i.* to be superior in strength, power, authority, &c.; prevail; be ascendant.

pre-dom-i-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act or state of predominating.

pre-ëmpt (prē-empt'), *v.t.* to secure or occupy by preëmption; establish a right or claim to before others.

pre-ëmp-tion (-emp'shun), *n.* the act or right of purchasing before others.

preen (prēn), *n.* a forked instrument used in cloth dressing: *v.t.* to cleanse, trim, and compose with the beak, as birds.

pref-ace (pref'es), *n.* the introduction to a book, &c.; preamble: *v.t.* to introduce by preliminary remarks: *v.i.* to say or do something introductory.

pref-a-to-ry ('ā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a preface; introductory.

pre-fect (prē'fekt), *n.* a civil magistrate or governor; commander; monitor; the civil governor of a department in France.

pre-fec-ture (-tūr), *n.* the office, jurisdiction, or official residence of a prefect.

pre-fer (pre-fẽr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* preferred, *p.pr.* preferring], to regard or esteem more than something else; present; place in advance.

pref-er-ence (pref'ẽr-ens), *n.* the act of preferring; the thing preferred; choice of one thing more than another; predilection.

pref-er-en-tial (-en'shâl), *adj.* having a preference.

pre-fer-ment (pre-fẽr'ment), *n.* promotion, especially in the church.

pre-fer-rer ('ẽr), *n.* one who prefers.

pre-fix (prē'fiks), *n.* a letter, word, or syllable placed at the beginning of a word: *v.t.* (prē-fiks') to place before or at the beginning of.

preg-nan-cy (preg'nân-si), *n.* the state of being pregnant; inventive power.

preg-nant ('nânt), *adj.* being with young; fruitful; teeming; fertile; full of importance or significance.

pre-hen-si-ble (pre-hen'si-bl), *adj.* that may be seized.

pre-hen-sile ('sil), *adj.* adapted for holding or seizing.

pre-hen-sion ('shun), *n.* a taking hold.

pre-his-tor-ic (prē-his-tōr'ik), *adj.* belonging to a period before that of written history.

prej-u-dice (prej'ū-dis), *n.* previous and unfavorable bias; prejudgment without due examination; detriment; injury: *v.t.* to prepossess against; bias the mind of; create a prejudice against; hurt, impair, or damage in any way.

Syn. unfairness, preconception.

Ant. (see reason).

prej-u-di-cial (-dish'âl), *adj.* disadvantageous; injurious.

prej-u-di-cial-ly (-li), *adv.* injuriously.

prel-a-cy (prel'ă-si), *n.* the office or status of a prelate; episcopacy; bishops collectively.

prel-ate ('at), *n.* an ecclesiastical dignitary having episcopal authority.

pre-lat-ic (pre-lat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, prelates or prelacy. Also prelatical.

pre-lec-tion (-lek'shun), *n.* a lecture, &c., read before students or others.

pre-lec-tor ('tĕr), *n.* a lecturer.

pre-lim-i-na-ry (-lim'i-na-ri), *adj.* preceding the main discourse or business; introductory: *n.* an introduction; something preceding.

pre-lude (prel'ūd, or prē'lūd), *n.* a short piece of music played as an introduction to a large piece; preface: *v.t.* (prē-lūde'), to serve as a prelude to; precede.

pre-lu-so-ry (prē-lū'so-ri), *adj.* introductory.

pre-ma-ture (prē'mă-tūr), *adj.* ripe before the proper time; arriving, occurring, or done, before the proper time.

pre-med-i-tate (pre-med'i-tāt), *v.t.* to design, conceive, or deliberate, beforehand.

pre-med-i-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of premeditating.

prem-i-er (prem'i-ĕr, or prē'mi-ĕr), *adj.* first; chief: *n.* the prime minister.

prem-i-er-ship (-ship), *n.* the office or dignity of prime minister.

pre-mise (pre-mīz'), *v.t.* to explain previously; lay down as propositions to reason from: *v.i.* to state antecedent propositions: *n.* (prem'is) a proposition antecedently assumed and laid down: *pl.* the two propositions of a syllogism in logic, the major and minor, from which the conclusion is drawn. (Also premises); a building and its adjuncts; foregoing statements or facts of a deed of conveyance.

pre-mi-um (prē'mi-um), *n.* a recompense or reward; prize or bounty; bonus; payment for insurance; value above the original price or par of stock, &c.

pre-mo-ni-tion (-mo-ni'shun), *n.* a previous warning; presage; foreboding.

pre-mon-i-to-ry (-mon'i-to-ri), *adj.* giving warning beforehand.

pre-paid ('pād'), *a.* having the cost paid in advance.

prep-a-ra-tion (prep-ă-rā'shun), *n.* the act of preparing or fitting for a particular purpose; state of being prepared; readiness; that which is prepared or made ready.

pre-par-a-tive (pre-par'ă-tiv), *adj.* tending to prepare or make ready. Also preparatory: *n.* that which prepares.

pre-par-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* by preparation.

pre-par-a-to-ry (-par'ă-to-ri), *adj.* previously necessary; introductory.

pre-pare (pre-pār'), *v.t.* to make ready; to provide.

pre-pense (-pens'), *adj.* premeditated.

pre-pon-der-ance (-pon'dĕr-ăns), *n.* superiority of weight, power, force, or influence.

pre-pon-der-ant (-ănt), *adj.* outweighing.

pre-pon-der-ate ('dĕr-āt), *v.t.* to outweigh; exceed in power or influence: *v.i.* to incline to one side.

prep-o-si-tion (prep-o-zish'un), *n.* a word placed before a noun or pronoun to indicate its relation to some other word in the sentence.

prep-o-si-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a preposition.

prep-o-si-tion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* like a preposition.

pre-pos-i-tive (pre-pos'i-tiv), *adj.* placed before: *n.* a word or particle placed before another word.

pre-pos-sess (prē-poz-es'), *v.t.* to occupy beforehand; bias.

pre-pos-sess-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* tending to win or secure favor; attractive.

pre-pos-ses-sion (-zesh'un), *n.* prior possession; preconceived opinion or judgment.

pre-pos-ter-ous (-pos'tēr-us), *adj.* contrary to nature or reason; ridiculous; absurd.

pre-rog-a-tive (-rog'ă-tiv), *n.* an exclusive or peculiar privilege, especially of a sovereign.

pres-age (pres'ej), *n.* a foreboding or presentiment: *v.t.* (prē-sāj'), to forebode; predict.

pres-by-o-pi-a (-bi-ō'pi-ă), *n.* long-sightedness while near objects are indistinctly seen, caused by a change in the refractive power of the eye, due to the flattening of the lens.

pres-by-ter (pres'bi-tēr), *n.* an elder, minister, or priest; an elder with authority to rule in the early Christian church.

Pres-by-te-ri-an (-bi-tē'ri-ăn), *n.* one of a religious body governed by presbyters: *adj.* pertaining to a presbytery, or to the Presbyterian Church.

Pres-by-te-ri-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the system of church government by presbyters, all of whom are regarded as having equal rank and function.

pres-by-ter-y ('bi-tēr-i), *n.* in the early Christian church, a body of elders; in the Presbyterian Church, a court composed of the pastors and ruling elders of the churches in a given district; such district so represented.

pre-sci-ence (prē'shi-ens), *n.* foreknowledge.

pre-sci-ent ('shi-ent), *adj.* foreknowing.

pre-scribe (pre-skrīb'), *v.t.* to set down authoritatively; direct medically; appoint: *v.i.* to write medical directions; give law; claim by prescription.

pre-script (prē'skript), *adj.* prescribed; directed: *n.* a direction; prescription.

pre-scrip-tion (pre-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of prescribing; the thing prescribed; a written direction for the preparation of a medicine; recipe; custom or title continued until it has acquired the force of law.

pres-ence (prez'ens), *n.* the state or quality of being present; quickness at expedients; approach face to face; society; mien.

pres-ent ('ent), *adj.* being in a certain place; at hand or in sight; at this time; not past or future; instant or immediate: *n.* the present time; a gift or donation: *pl.* what is written in a document or conveyance now present or referred to: *v.t.* (pre-zent') to introduce to a superior; exhibit to view; offer; give formally; point or aim, as a gun; appoint to an ecclesiastical benefice; lay before for consideration.

pres-en-ta-tion (prez-en-tā'shun), *n.* the act of presenting; representation; the right or act of presenting to an ecclesiastical benefice; position of a child at parturition.

pres-en-ta-tive ('tă-tiv), *adj.* having the right of presentation; directly apprehending or apprehended by the mind.

pres-en-tee (-en-tē'), *n.* one who is presented to an ecclesiastical benefice.

pre-sen-tient (-sen'shient), *adj.* having previous perception.

pre-sen-ti-ment ('ti-ment), *n.* previous apprehension of something about to come or happen (usually of impending evil).

pres-ent-ly (prez'ent-li), *adv.* ere long.

pre-sent-ment (pre-zent'ment), *n.* the act of presenting; the thing presented; representation; notice taken of an offense by a grand jury from their personal knowledge; formal information to the lord of a manor by his tenants.

pre-ser-va-ble (-zēr'vă-bl), *adj* that may be preserved.

pres-er-va-tion (prez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* the act of preserving; the state of being preserved from injury or decay.

pre-ser-va-tive (pre-zĕr'vă-tiv), *adj.* having the power of preserving: *n.* that which preserves. Also preservatory.

pre-serve (-zĕrv'), *v.t.* to keep from injury; defend; uphold; save; keep in a sound state; season with sugar for preservation: *n.* fruit, &c., seasoned and kept in sugar; a place set apart for preserving game.

pre-side (pre-zīd'), *v.i.* to direct or control, especially at a public meeting; superintend.

pres-i-den-cy (prez'i-den-si), *n.* the office, dignity, term, jurisdiction, or residence of a president.

Pres-i-dent ('i-dent), *n.* the chief magistrate of the United States.

pres-i-dent ('i-dent), *n.* one who presides over a corporation or assembly; the highest officer of a republic; the chief officer of a college, university, or society.

pres-i-den-tial (-den'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to a president.

press (pres), *v.t.* to urge; squeeze or crush strongly; hug or embrace; compel; crowd upon; distress; hurry; make smooth, as cloth, &c.; formerly, to force for service into the navy: *v.i.* to exert pressure; move forward forcibly; crowd: *n.* an instrument or machine for compressing anything; a printing machine; newspaper and periodical literature; literature generally; a crowd; act of urging forward; pressure; urgency; a closet with shelves; wine vat.

press-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* urgent; importunate.

press-man ('măn), *n.* a printer who works at the press and impresses the sheets; a journalist.

press-ure (presh'ĕr), *n.* the act or state of being pressed; a constraining force; severe affliction or pressure.

pres-ti-dig-i-ta-tion (pres-ti-dij-i-tā'shun), *n.* sleight of hand; legerdemain. Also prestigiation.

pres-tige ('tij, or -tēzh'), *n.* moral influence due to past reputation, achievements, &c.

pre-su-ma-ble (pre-zū'mă-bl), *adj.* fair to suppose; reasonable.

pre-sume (pre-zum'), *v.t.* to take for granted on probable grounds; suppose: *v.i.* to venture without actual leave; form confident or arrogant opinions; behave with overconfidence or presumption.

pre-sump-tion (-zump'shun), *n.* the act of presuming; the thing presumed; strong probability; arrogance or overconfidence; the assumption of the credibility of certain facts from circumstantial evidence.

pre-sump-tive ('tiv), *adj.* taken by previous supposition; proving circumstantially; arrogant.

pre-sump-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a presumptive manner.

pre-sump-tu-ous ('tū-us), *adj.* bold and confident to excess; arrogant; wilful; rash.

pre-sup-pose (prē-sup-ōz'), *v.t.* to take for granted; imply as antecedent.

pre-sup-po-si-tion (-ō-zish'un), *n.* a supposition previously formed. Also presupposal.

pre-tend (pre-tend'), *v.t.* to allege or put forward falsely; make a show of; simulate; counterfeit; assert: *v.i.* to put forward a claim, true or false.

pre-tend-ed (-tend'ed), *p.adj.* ostensible; feigned.

pre-tend-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who lays claim to anything under the guise of a right; one who makes a show of anything not real.

pre-tense (-tens'), *n.* false or hypocritical profession; unfounded claim; pretext.

pre-ten-sion (-ten'shun), *n.* a claim, true or false; assumed right.

pre-ten-tious ('shus), *adj.* assuming an air of superiority.

preter, a *prefix* meaning *beyond, more, besides,* as *preternatural,* &c.

pret-er-it (pret'ĕr-it), *adj.* past; noting the tense which

expresses past or completed time or action: *n.* the past tense. Also preterite.

pre-ter-nat-u-ral (prē-tĕr-nat'-yu-rul), *adj.* unlike ordinary natural occurrences; extraordinary; out of the common order.

pre-text (prē'tekst), *n.* a pretense or excuse; ostensible motive put forward to conceal the real one.

pre-tor, same as prætor.

pret-ti-ly (pret'i-li, or prit'i-li), *adv.* in a pretty manner; pleasingly and elegantly.

pret-ti-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being pretty; attractiveness without dignity; neatness with taste; agreeable manner.

pret-ty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* prettier, *superl.* prettiest), pleasing without being absolutely beautiful; pleasing; neatly arranged or ornamented; trim; moderately large or excellent; fine: *adv.* fairly; moderately; tolerably.

pret-zel (pret'zel), *n.* a hard wheaten biscuit, made in the form of a knot and salted on the surface.

pre-vail (pre-vāl'), *v.i.* to overcome; gain the advantage; operate effectually; obtain influence or superiority; persuade (with *on*).

prev-a-lence (prev'â-lens), *n.* superior strength, influence, or efficacy; preponderance; general diffusion. Also prevalency.

prev-a-lent (-lent), *adj.* powerful; predominant; victorious; most general.

pre-var-i-cate (pre-var'i-kāt), *v.i.* to evade the truth; quibble.

pre-var-i-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* a quibbling to evade the truth; deviation from truth or fair dealing.

pre-var-i-ca-tor (-var'i-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who prevaricates.

pre-vent (-vent'), *v.t.* to hinder, obstruct, or impede; obviate; precede (as in prayer-book, "*prevent* us O Lord").

pre-ven-tion (-ven'shun), *n.* the act of preventing; hindrance or obstruction.

pre-ven-tive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to prevent: *n.* that which prevents.

pre-ven-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a preventive manner.

pre-vi-ous ('vi-us), *adj.* going before; anterior.

Syn. antecedent, introductory, preparatory, preliminary.

pre-vi-sion (-vizh'un), *n.* foreknowledge.

prey (prā), *n.* plunder; booty; that which may be, or is, seized by a wild beast for food: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* preyed, *p.pr.* preying], to take booty or plunder; seize and devour an animal as prey; weigh heavily (with *on* or *upon*).

price (prīs), *n.* the current value of a commodity; cost; value; recompense.

price (prīs), *v.t.* to set a price on; to value; as, to *price* goods.

price-less ('les), *adj.* invaluable.

prick (prik), *n.* a puncture; dot or point; slender pointed instrument; a sharp stinging pain; thorn; goad; remorse; small roll; footprint of a hare or deer: *v.t.* to pierce with, or as with, a prick; puncture; spur or incite; mark or make by pricking: *v.i.* to dress one's self for show; ride quickly; in archery, to aim at a mark.

prick-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of piercing with a sharp point; sensation of a sharp, tingling pain.

prick-le ('l), *n.* a sharp point growing from the bark of a plant.

prick-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being prickly.

prick-ly ('li), *adj.* full of prickles.

pride (prīd), *n.* undue self-esteem; haughtiness; arrogance; a just sense of personal worth; aversion to unworthy acts; consciousness of power or ability; high animal spirits; loveliness; ornament; display: *v.t.* to indulge in display; to value one's self.

Syn. conceit, ostentation, vainglory, vanity.
Ant. (see humility, meekness).

prier (prī'ẽr), *n.* one who pries.

priest (prēst), *n.* an ecclesiastic in full orders, below a bishop and above a deacon; one who officiates in sacred offices, especially by offering sacrifice. *Fem.* priestess.

priest-craft ('kråft), *n.* the policy pursued by priests for the aggrandizement of their order and material interests.

priest-hood ('hood), *n.* the priestly order; office or character of a priest.

priest-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the appearance or manner of a priest.

priest-ly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a priest; sacerdotal.

prig (prig), *n.* a conceited fellow who gives himself airs of wisdom: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prigged, *p.pr.* prigging], to dress up; primp; prink.

prig-gish ('ish), *adj.* conceited.

prig-gism ('izm), *n.* the manners of a prig.

prim (prim), *adj.* precise; affectedly nice; formally neat: *v.t.* to deck with affected nicety; make prim.

pri-ma (prē'må), *adj.* first (*Fem.*). [Italian]

pri-ma-cy (prī'mā-si), *n.* the office or dignity of a primate.

pri-ma don-na (prē'må don'å), the principal female singer in an opera.

prim-age (prīm'ej), *n.* a small allowance paid to the captain and crew of a vessel for loading or unloading a cargo, &c.

pri-mal (prī'mål), *adj.* first.

pri-ma-ri-ly (prī'mâ-ri-li), *adv.* in the first place; originally.

pri-ma-ry ('mâ-ri), *adj.* in the first order of time, place, or rank; chief; original; principal; preparatory: *n.* that which is first in rank, place, or importance: *pl.* large quill feathers on the last joint of a bird's wing.

pri-ma-ry col-ors (kul'ẽrz), *n.pl.* red, yellow, blue.

pri-ma-ry rocks (roks), *n.pl.* rocks underlying those in which organic remains first appear.

pri-mate ('māt), *n.* the highest dignitary in a national church; archbishop.

prime (prīm), *adj.* first in order of rank, time, or importance; original; early; excellent: *n.* the spring of life; first or best part; beginning of dawn; height of perfection; the first canonical hour: *v.t.* to prepare for firing, as a gun; lay the first coat of paint on: *v.i.* to serve for the charge of a gun; convey water with the steam to the cylinder of an engine from the boiler.

prime-ly ('li), *adv.* originally; excellently.

prime-ness ('nes), *n.* supreme excellence.

prime num-ber (num'bẽr), *n.* a number not divisible without remainder by any number except itself and unity.

prim-er (prim'ẽr), *n.* a manual of elementary instruction; a small prayer book; one of two sizes of type, *long primer* and *great primer* (see type).

pri-me-val (pri-mē'vål), *adj.* of the earliest age or time; original.
Syn. old, ancient, primordial.
Ant. (see recent).

pri-me-val-ly ('li), *adv.* in primeval times.

prim-ing (prīm'ing), *n.* the first coat of paint; powder in the nipple of a firearm.

prim-i-tive (prim'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the beginning; original; not derivative; old-fashioned: *n.* a word in its simplest form and not derived from another.

prim-i-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* originally.

prim-i-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being primitive.

pri-mo-gen-i-ture (prī-mo-jen'i-tūr), *n.* sen-

iority of birth; right of the eldest son to succeed to real estate.

pri-mor-di-al (-môr'di-ăl), *adj.* existing from the beginning; first in order; original: *n.* first principle or element.

primp (primp), *v.t.* to deck (one's self) in a prim or affected manner; prink.

prim-rose (prim'rōz), *n.* an early spring flower of a pale yellow color, of several species: *adj.* pale yellow.

prince (prins), *n.* a ruler or sovereign; the son of a king or sovereign; the chief of a body of men.

prince con-sort (kon'sôrt), *n.* the husband of a female sovereign.

prince-ly ('li), *adj.* resembling or befitting, a prince; royal; highborn; dignified; magnificent.

prin-cess (prin'ses), *n.* the daughter of a sovereign; the wife of a prince.

prin-cess roy-al (roi'ăl), *n.* the eldest daughter of a sovereign.

prin-ci-pal (prin'si-păl), *adj.* occupying the first place or rank; chief in character, degree, or importance; essential: *n.* a principal person or thing; one who takes the lead; the chief in authority; head of a firm; a capital sum lent at interest.

prin-ci-pal-i-ty (-si-pal'i-ti), *n.* the territory of a prince; the country from which he derives his title; royal state; supreme power.

prin-ci-pal-ly ('si-păl-li), *adv.* chiefly.

Syn. mainly, essentially.

prin-cip-i-a (-sip'i-ă), *n.pl.* first principles. [L.]

prin-ci-ple ('si-pl), *n.* source or origin; element; fundamental truth or doctrine; settled rule or law of action or conduct; reason; foundation of morality or religion; uprightness: *v.t.* to establish firmly in the mind.

Syn. ground, motive, impulse, maxim, rule, rectitude, integrity.

prink (pringk), *v.t.* to dress up, or deck out, in a showy or ostentatious fashion; arrange with nicety.

print (print), *n.* a mark or character made by impression; impression of type; anything that being impressed leaves its form on any substance; anything produced by printing, as a newspaper, engraving, &c.: *pl.* engravings; printed cotton cloth: *v.t.* to impress; fix or stamp deeply: *v.i.* to practice the art of printing; publish books.

print-er (print'er), *n.* one who prints, especially one who works at the business of printing books, newspapers, magazines, &c.; a pressman or typesetter.

print-ing ('ing), *n.* the art or act of impressing figures or characters on paper, &c.; typography; the business of a printer.

pri-or (prī'ẽr), *adj.* coming before in time; former: *adv.* previously: *n.* the head of a priory or monastery, next in rank below an abbot. *Fem.* prioress.

pri-or-ate (-āt), *n.* the office, dignity, or government of a prior.

pri-or-i-ty (-or'i-ti), *n.* the state of being first in rank, time, or place; first claim.

pri-or-y ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* priories (-iz)], a religious house, in dignity below an abbey.

prism (prizm), *n.* a solid whose bases are similar, equal, and parallel, and whose sides are parallelograms; an instrument of solid glass with triangular ends: used to separate the colors in the light ray.

pris-mat-ic (priz-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, formed by, or separated by, a prism. Also prismatical.

pris-mat-ic col-ors (kul'ẽrz), *n.pl.* the seven colors into which a ray of light is decomposed when refracted from a prism.

pris-on (priz'n), *n.* a public building for the confinement of criminals, &c.; jail; any place of confinement or detention: *v.t.* to imprison.

pris-tine (pris'tin), *adj.* pertaining to an early period; first; original; primitive.

pri-va-cy (prī'vă-si, or priv'ă-si), *n.* a state of retirement; place of seclusion; secrecy.

pri-vate (prī'vat), *adj.* peculiar to one's self; personal; alone; secret; not public; secluded; unofficial: *n.* a common soldier.

pri-vate-ly (-li), *adv.* in a private manner.

pri-vate-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being private; seclusion.

pri-va-teer (-va-tēr'), *n.* a private vessel licensed by the government to seize and plunder the ships of an enemy.

pri-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being deprived of something, especially of the necessaries of life; destitution; hardship; absence.

priv-a-tive (priv'ă-tiv), *adj.* causing privation; taking away; negative: *n.* that which depends on the absence of something else; a prefix, noting absence or negation.

priv-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a privative manner.

priv-et (priv'et), *n.* an ornamental shrub much used for hedges.

priv-i-lege ('i-lej), *n.* a law, or exemption from the common provisions of a law, in favor of an individual or a body; peculiar advantage, right, or immunity; prerogative: *v.t.* to invest with a privilege; exempt.

Syn. advantage, favor, exemption, right, claim.

priv-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* joint knowledge; secrecy.

priv-y ('i), *adj.* private; secret; clandestine; admitted to the knowledge of something secret (with *to*): *n.* a person having an interest in a legal action; a necessary house.

prize (prīz), *n.* a reward gained in a competition, lottery, &c.; that which is taken from an enemy in war, especially a captured vessel; a lever used for forcing or raising heavy bodies, &c.: *v.t.* to value; esteem; to force with a lever.

prize-fight ('fīt), *n.* a boxing match for stakes.

pro, a *prefix* meaning *before, in the place of, forth, forward* as *pro* and *con*, for and against, or both sides of an argument, &c.

prob-a-bil-i-ty (prob-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* appearance of truth; likelihood.

prob-a-ble (prob'ă-bl), *adj.* likely to be, or to be true.

pro-bate (prō'bāt), *n.* the official proof of wills; the official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved.

pro-ba-tion (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of proving; evidence; proof; moral trial; novitiate; trial of abilities prior to election, &c., to office or employment.

pro-ba-tion-a-ry (-ă-ri), *adj.* serving for probation or trial. Also probational.

probe (prōb), *n.* a surgical instrument for examining a wound; *v.t.* to examine with a probe; scrutinize.

prob-i-ty (prob'i-ti), *n.* integrity; sincerity.

Syn. rectitude, uprightness, honesty, soundness.

Ant. (see dishonesty).

prob-lem ('lem), *n.* a question for solution; a proposition requiring something to be demonstrated.

prob-lem-at-ic-al (-at'ik-ăl), *adj.* questionable; doubtful.

Syn. uncertain, disputable.

Ant. (see certain).

prob-lem-at-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* doubtfully

pro-bos-cis (pro-bos'is), *n.* the trunk of an elephant; the elongated snout of certain animals and insects.

pro-ce-dure (-sē'dūr), *n.* manner of proceeding; conduct; process.

pro-ceed (-sēd'), *v.i.* to pass from one step or place to another; advance; issue; make progress; be produced; carry on a legal process: *n.pl.* money resulting from a commercial transaction.

pro-ceed-ing ('ing), *n.* advancement; course of conduct; transaction; operation: *pl.* legal process; transactions of a learned or scientific society.

proc-ess (pros'es), *n.* progressive course; series of measures or changes; operation; projection

on a bone; proceedings in a legal action.

pro-ces-sion (pro-sesh'un), *n.* a train of persons in a formal march.

pro-ces-sion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, a procession: *n.* a book relating to the ritual to be observed in the processions of the Roman Catholic church.

pro-ces-ver-bal (pro-sā'vĕr-bal'), *n.* an authentic minute of an official act; statement of legal facts. [Fr.]

pro-claim (-klām'), *v.t.* to announce officially; publish; outlaw by public proclamation.

proc-la-ma-tion (prok-lă-mā'-shun), *n.* an official announcement to the public; edict.

pro-cliv-i-ty (pro-kliv'i-ti), *n.* an inclination; tendency.

pro-cli-vous (-klī'vus), *adj.* inclined; slanting forward and upward or downward; as *proclivous* teeth.

pro-con-sul (-kon'sul), *n.* a Roman official who governed a province; a magistrate invested with consular authority without the office.

pro-con-su-lar (-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to, or governed by, a proconsul.

pro-con-su-late (-lāt), *n.* the jurisdiction, office, or term of office, of a proconsul.

pro-cras-ti-nate (-kras'ti-nāt), *v.t.* to put off to a future time; defer: *v.i.* to be dilatory.

pro-cras-ti-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* delay.

pro-cras-ti-na-tor ('ti-nā-tĕr), *n.* one who delays.

pro-cre-ate (prō'cre-āt), *v.t.* to generate and produce; beget.

pro-cre-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the begetting and production of young.

pro-cre-a-tive ('krē-a-tiv), *adj.* generative.

pro-cre-a-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the power of generating.

pro-cre-a-tor (-tĕr), *n.* one who begets.

Pro-crus-te-an (-krus'tē-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Procrustes, a fabled robber of ancient Greece, who tortured his victims by stretching them on an iron bed to which their limbs were made to fit by mutilation; hence strict conformity to a measure or standard by violent means.

proc-tor (prok'tĕr), *n.* one employed to manage the affairs of another; an attorney in an ecclesiastical, admirality, or probate court; a university official charged with the maintenance of university regulations.

proc-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a proctor.

pro-cum-bent (prō-kum'bent), *adj.* lying down; prostrate; trailing.

pro-cu-ra-ble (-kū'ră-bl), *adj.* obtainable.

proc-u-ra-tion (prok-ū-rā'shun), *n.* the act of obtaining young women for immoral purposes.

proc-u-ra-tor ('ū-rā-tĕr), *n.* one who manages another's affairs, especially legal interests.

pro-cure (pro-kur'), *v.t.* to get or obtain; cause.

pro-cur-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who procures; one who engages in the business of procuration. *Fem.* procuress.

prod (prod), *n.* a goad; prick: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* prodded, *p.pr.* prodding], to goad.

prod-i-gal ('i-găl), *adj.* extravagant in expenditure; lavish; wasteful: *n.* a spendthrift; one who is lavish or wasteful.

prod-i-gal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being prodigal; extravagance; lavishness.

pro-dig-ious (-dij'us), *adj.* enormous; adapted to excite wonder.

Syn. huge, vast, amazing, remarkable, astounding, wonderful.
Ant. (see insignificant).

prod-i-gy (prod'i-ji), *n.* anything wonderful or extraordinary; a miracle; portent.

pro-duce (pro-dūs'), *v.t.* to exhibit or bring to view; yield or bring forth; manufacture; extend: *n.* (prod'ūs) that which is yielded or brought forth; result.

pro-duc-i-ble (pro-dūs'i-bl), *adj.* capable of being produced.

prod-uct (prod'ukt), *n.* that which is produced by nature, or made by art; work; result; the result of multiplying two or more numbers together.

pro-duc-tion (pro-duk'shun), *n.* that which is produced; act of producing; fruit; result.

pro-duc-tive ('tiv), *adj.* having the power of producing; generative; fertile.

pro-duc-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a productive manner.

pro-duc-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* quality of being productive.

pro-em (prō'em), *n.* a preface or introduction.

prof-a-na-tion (prof-ā-nā'shun), *n.* the act of treating sacred things with disrespect or irreverence; desecration.

pro-fane (pro-fān'), *adj.* secular; irreverent; irreligious; blasphemous: *v.t.* to treat with irreverence; desecrate; violate (holy things); put to an improper use.

pro-fane-ly ('li), *adv.* in a profane manner.

pro-fane-ness (-nes), *n.* irreverence towards holy things; blasphemy. Also profanity.

pro-fess (-fes'), *v.t.* to make open declaration of; acknowledge or avow; declare publicly.

pro-fessed (-fest'), *p.adj.* openly declared.

pro-fes-sion (-fesh'un), *n.* the act of professing; open declaration or avowal; calling or vocation, especially one that requires a learned education; collective body of persons in a profession; the formal entrance of a novice into a religious order under a sacred vow.

Syn. business, trade, occupation, office, employment, avowal.

pro-fes-sion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a profession: *n.* one who makes his living by his art, as distinguished from an amateur.

pro-fes-sion-al-ism (-izm), *n.* the methods pursued in a profession, used often in a derogatory sense.

pro-fes-sion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a professional manner.

pro-fess-or ('ĕr), *n.* one who makes an outward profession of religion; one who publicly teaches any branch of knowledge.

pro-fess-or-ate (prō-fes'ĕr-āt), *n.* professional staff.

pro-fes-so-ri-al (-sō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to professors.

pro-fess-or-ship (prō-fes'ĕr-ship), *n.* the office or position of a professor.

prof-fer (prof'ĕr), *v.t.* to offer for acceptance; tender: *n.* an offer made.

Syn. volunteer, offer, propose.

pro-fi-cien-cy (pro-fish'en-si), *n.* degree of advancement in any branch of knowledge, science, or art.

pro-fi-cient ('ent), *adj.* thoroughly qualified, or skilled: *n.* an expert, or adept.

pro-file (prō'fil), *n.* a head or portrait in a side view; outline or contour, especially of a building in vertical section: *v.t.* draw in profile.

prof-it (prof'it), *n.* pecuniary gain; benefit or advantage; emolument: *v.t.* to benefit; improve: *v.i.* to be of advantage; make improvement; receive profit.

prof-it-a-ble (-ă-bl), *adj.* yielding or bringing profit; lucrative; advantageous.

prof-it-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being profitable.

prof-it-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* with profit.

prof-li-ga-cy ('li-gă-si), *n.* a profligate course of life. Also profligateness.

prof-li-gate ('li-get or gāt), *adj.* abandoned to vice; dissolute; openly vicious.
Syn. abandoned, depraved, degenerate, corrupt, demoralized.
Ant. (see virtuous).

prof-li-gate-ly (-li), *adv.* in a profligate manner.

pro-found (pro-found'), *adj.* deep in skill or knowledge; abstruse; deep; intense.
Syn. fathomless, penetrating, solemn, abstruse, recondite.
Ant. (see shallow).

pro-fun-di-ty (fun'di-ti), *n.* depth of place, knowledge, skill, &c.

pro-fuse (-fūs'), *adj.* liberal to excess; exuberant.
Syn. prodigal, lavish, excessive, copious, exuberant.
Ant. (see succinct).

pro-fuse-ly ('li), *adv.* in a profuse manner.

pro-fu-sion (-fū'zhun), *n.* lavishness; excess; abundance. Also profuseness.

pro-gen-it-or (-gen'i-tēr), *n.* an ancestor; forefather.

pro-gen-i-ture ('i-tūr), *n.* a birth or begetting.

prog-e-ny (proj'en-i), *n.* offspring; descendants; lineage.

prog-na-thous (prog'nā-thus), *adj.* having projecting jaws, as certain races. Also prognathic.

prog-no-sis (-nō'sis), *n.* knowledge of the probable result of a disease from its symptoms; opinion so formed.

prog-nos-tic (-nos'tik), *adj.* foreshadowing; foretelling: *n.* an omen or prediction.

prog-nos-ti-cate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to foretell: *v.i.* to indicate the future by present signs.

prog-nos-ti-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of prognosticating; a foretoken.

prog-nos-ti-ca-tor ('ti-kā-tēr), *n.* one who foretells.

pro-gram, pro-gramme (prō'-gram), *n.* an outline of a public entertainment, ceremony, &c.; a course of action.

prog-ress (prog'res), *n.* a moving or going forward; advancement: *v.i.* (pro-gres'), to move forward: advance; increase in proficiency.

pro-gres-sion (pro-gresh'un), *n.* motion onwards; regular advance; progress; a series of numbers increasing or decreasing by proportional differences.

pro-gress-ive (pro-gres'iv), *adj.* moving forward; making progress; improving.

pro-gress-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a progressive manner.

pro-gress-ive-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being progressive.

pro-gress-i-vism ('i-vizm), *n.* the doctrines or principles of a political party with relation to the reform of alleged politico-social wrongs.

pro-hib-it (pro-hib'it), *v.t.* to forbid; interdict by authority; hinder.

pro-hi-bi-tion (prō-hi-bish'un), *n.* the act of prohibiting; interdict.

pro-hi-bi-tion-ist (-ist), *n.* one who desires to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors.

pro-hib-i-tive (-hib'i-tiv), *adj.* tending to prohibit.

proj-ect (proj'ect), *n.* a design or scheme: *v.t.* (pro-ject'), to throw or cast forward; plan or scheme: *v.i.* to jut out.

pro-ject-ile (pro-jekt'il), *n.* a body thrown forward, especially through the air, as a bullet: *adj.* impelled or impelling forward.

pro-ject-ing (-jekt'ing), *p.adj.* jutting out.

pro-jec-tion (-jek'shun), *n.* the act or state of projecting; that which juts out; a plan or delineation represented on a plane.

pro-jec-tor ('tēr), *n.* one who or that which projects.

pro-jec-ture ('tūr), *n.* a jutting out.

pro-lapse (laps'), *n.* a falling down or out of some part of the body; *v.i.* to fall down or out; project too much. Also prolapsus.

pro-late (prō'lāt), *adj.* elongated at the poles.

pro-lep-sis (pro-lep'sis), *n.* anticipation, as of the date of any event, &c.; intuition.

pro-le-ta-ri-an (-le-tā'ri-ān), *adj.* pertaining to the common people; low; vulgar; *n.* one of the lowest class of society; a workman; in ancient Rome, the lowest class of citizens.

pro-le-ta-ri-at ('ri-at), *n.* proletarians collectively.

pro-lif-er-ous (-lif'e-rus), *adj.* producing offspring by budding.

pro-lif-ic (-lif'ik), *adj.* productive; fertile; fruitful.
Syn. generative, teeming.
Ant. (see barren).

pro-lif-ic-al-ly ('ăl-li), *adv.* abundantly.

pro-lix (pro-liks' or prō'liks), *adj.* tedious and verbose; not concise.
Syn. diffuse, long, prolonged, tiresome, wordy, prosaic.
Ant. (see concise).

pro-lix-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* verbosity; minute detail.

pro-loc-u-tor (prō-lok'ū-tĕr or prol-o-kū'ter), *n.* chairman of a convention.

pro-logue (prō'log), *n.* an introduction or preface, especially verses spoken before a dramatic performance by way of introduction: *v.t.* to introduce by a preface.

pro-long (pro-lông'), *v.t.* to lengthen; extend.

pro-lon-ga-tion (-lon-gā'shun), *n.* extension in time or space; delay or postponement.

pro-longe (-lonj'), *n.* a rope used for drawing a gun carriage.

pro-lu-sion (pro'lōō'zhm), *n.* a prologue; prelude; preliminary attempt.

prom-en-ade (prom-e-nād' or nād'), *n.* a walk for pleasure, or exercise; a public place for walking: *v.i.* walk for pleasure, &c.

Pro-me-the-an (pro-mē'the-an), *adj.* pertaining to Prometheus of classic mythology, who was fabled to have stolen fire from heaven and bestowed it upon men; hence life-giving or instinct with quickening fire.

prom-i-nence (prom'i-nens), *n.* the state or quality of being prominent; a projection. Also prominency.

prom-i-nent ('i-nent), *adj.* projecting; conspicuous; chief; protuberant.
Syn. eminent, marked, important, leading.
Ant. (see obscure).

pro-mis-cu-ous (pro-mis'kū-us), *adj.* confused; mingled; indiscriminate; not restricted to any particular person.
Syn. mixed, disarranged.
Ant. (see select).

prom-ise (prom'is), *n.* an engagement to do or not to do something; basis for expectation; the thing promised: *v.i.* to assure one by a promise: *v.t.* to make a promise of; afford reason to expect.

prom-is-er (-ēr), *n.* one who promises.

prom-is-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* giving favorable expectations; yielding promise.

prom-is-or (-ēr), *n.* one who makes a legal promise or covenant.

prom-is-so-ry ('is-o-ri), *adj.* containing a promise or covenant to do, or not to do, something.

prom-is-so-ry-note (-nōt), *n.* a written promise to pay a certain sum at a specified date in consideration of value received.

prom-on-to-ry ('on-to-ri), *n.* a high cape; a point of land jutting into the sea.

pro-mote (pro-mōt'), *v.t.* to advance, forward, or elevate; excite or stir up; raise to higher rank.

pro-mot-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who promotes, especially one

who makes it his business to float new companies, &c.

pro-mo-tion (-mō'shun), *n.* the act of promoting; state of being promoted; advancement; preferment.

pro-mo-tive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to promote.

prompt (prompt), *adj.* ready and quick to act as occasion demands; immediate; done without delay: *v.t.* to incite to action; assist (a speaker) when at a loss for words.

Syn. (see punctual).

prompt-i-tude (prompt'i-tūd), *n.* quickness of decision and action; readiness; alacrity.

pro-mul-gate (pro-mul'gāt), *v.t.* to publish.

pro-mul-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* publication.

pro-mul-ga-tor ('mul-gā-tēr), *n.* one who promulgates.

prone (prōn), *adj.* lying with the face downwards; not erect; inclined; disposed.

prone-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being prone; propensity.

prong (prông), *n.* a sharp-pointed instrument; the spike of a fork.

prong-horn ('horn), *n.* the Rocky Mountain antelope.

pro-nom-i-nal (pro-nom'i-nal), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a pronoun.

pro-nom-i-nal-ly (-li), *adv.* as a pronoun.

pro-non-cé (-näng-sā'), *adj.* pronounced; strongly marked; emphatic. [Fr.]

pro-noun (prō'noun), *n.* a word which refers to, or is used in the place of, a noun.

pro-nounce (pro-nouns'), *v.t.* to speak or utter distinctly; articulate; utter formally, authoritatively, or rhetorically; affirm: *v.i.* to speak with confidence or authority.

pro-nounce-a-ble ('a-bl), *adj.* that may be pronounced.

pro-nounced (-nounst'), *p.adj.* strongly marked or decided.

pro-nounce-ment (-nouns'-ment), *n.* an emphatic declaration.

pro-nun-ci-a-men-to (-nun-si-a-men'-tō), *n.* a proclamation. [Sp.]

pro-nun-ci-a-tion (-si-ā'shun), *n.* the act or manner of articulating words or syllables; graceful and proper public speaking.

pro-nun-ci-a-tive ('si-a-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to pronunciation.

proof (prōōf), *n.* testimony or convincing evidence; test or experiment; reason; argument; demonstration; impenetrability; capability of resistance; a standard strength of spirit; an impression taken from type for correction; an early impression of an engraving: *adj.* strong to resist impression or penetration; capable of moral or physical resistance.

proof-read-er ('prōōf-rēd-ēr), *n.* one who reads and marks changes or corrections in printers' proofs. Hence, *proof reading.*

prop (prop), *n.* a support or stay: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* propped, *p.pr.* propping], to support by something under or against; sustain.

Syn. maintain, stay, hold.

prop-a-ga-ble (prop'ă-gă-bl), *adj.* that may be propagated.

Prop-a-gan-da (-gan'dă), *n.pl.* a society at Rome charged with the management of the missions of the Roman Catholic Church.

prop-a-gan-da (-gan'da), *n.pl.* any methods for the propagation of doctrines, principles, &c., religious or secular; the doctrine or principles thus propagated.

prop-a-gan-dist ('dist), *n.* one who devotes himself to the propagation of any system of principles, &c.

prop-a-gate ('ă-gāt), *v.t.* to continue or spread by generation or successive production; extend; impel forward in space; *v.i.* to be produced by generation, or by new shoots or plants.

Syn. circulate, diffuse, disseminate, breed, increase.

prop-a-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of propagating; spreading or extension.

prop-a-ga-tor ('ă-gă-tĕr), *n.* one who propagates.

pro-pel (pro-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* propelled, *p.pr.* propelling], to drive forward; urge onward by force.

pro-pel-lent ('ent), *adj.* that propels.

pro-pel-ler ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which propels; a screw-propeller; a vessel thus moved.

pro-pen-si-ty (-pen'si-ti), *n.* natural tendency.

prop-er (prop'ĕr), *adj.* noting a particular person or thing; peculiar; fit or suitable; correct; appropriate.
Syn. legitimate, right, just, fair, equitable, honest, fit, decent, becoming.
Ant. (see wrong).

prop-er-ty ('ĕr-ti), *n.* [*pl.* properties (-tiz)], a peculiar attribute, quality, or disposition; exclusive right of possession; the thing owned; estate; goods; attribute common to a class: *pl.* articles, including dresses, required by actors on the stage.

proph-e-cy (prof'e-si), *n.* a prediction of something to take place in the future, especially a prediction by Divine inspiration.

proph-e-si-er ('e-sī-ĕr), *n.* one who prophesies.

proph-e-sy ('e-sī), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* prophesied, *p.pr.* prophesying], to foretell future events, especially by Divine inspiration: *v.i.* to utter prophecies; preach.

proph-et ('et), *n.* one who foretells future events, especially one inspired by God. *Feminine* prophetess.

pro-phet-ic (pro-fet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophesy; predictive. Prophetical.

pro-phet-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a prophetic manner.

proph-y-lac-tic (prof-i-lak'tik), *adj.* guarding, or preserving, against disease: *n.* a preventive of disease.

pro-pin-qui-ty (pro-ping'kwi-ti), *n.* nearness of place, time, or relationship.

pro-pi-ti-ate (-pish'i-āt), *v.t.* to conciliate; make propitious: *v.i.* to atone.

pro-pi-ti-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of propitiating; atonement.

pro-pi-ti-a-tor ('i-ā-tĕr), *n.* one who propitiates.

pro-pi-ti-a-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* capable of propitiating.

pro-pi-tious (-pish'us), *adj.* favorable; disposed to be merciful.

pro-por-tion (pro-pôr'shun), *n.* comparative relation of one thing to another; ratio; rate; symmetrical relation; rule of three; equal or just share: *v.t.* to form symmetrically; apportion.

pro-por-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* having due proportion; having the same ratio: *n.* a quantity or number in proportion.

pro-por-tion-al-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being proportional. Proportionateness.

pro-por-tion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in proportion.

pro-por-tion-ate ('shun-at), *adj.* adjusted to something else according to a certain rate: *v.t.* to adjust according to a settled rate.

pro-por-tion-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* in a proportionate degree.

pro-pos-al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* that which is offered for consideration or acceptance; offer of marriage; terms or conditions proposed.
Syn. bid, offer, overture.
Ant. (see refusal).

pro-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to bring forward or offer for consideration; nominate for election: *v.i.* to make an offer of marriage.

prop-o-si-tion (prop-o-zish'un), *n.* an offer of terms; proposal; a complete sentence, or one that affirms or denies something; a theorem or problem for solution.

prop-o-si-tion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or considered as, a proposition.

pro-pound (-pound'), *v.t.* to offer for consideration; put or set as a question.

pro-pri-e-ta-ry (-prī'e-tă-ri), *adj.* belonging to a proprietor: *n.* a possessor in his own right; proprietors collectively.

pro-pri-e-tor ('ă-tēr), *n.* one who has a legal right to anything; owner. *Fem.* proprietress; proprietrix.

pro-pri-e-ty ('e-ti), *n.* conformity to established rules or custom; decorum; fitness.

pro-pul-sion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of propelling.

pro-pul-sive ('siv), *adj.* having power to propel. Also propulsory.

pro ra-ta (prō rā'ta or rā'ta), in proportion. [L.]

pro-ro-ga-tion (-ro-gā'shun), *n.* the act of proroguing.

pro-rogue (-rōg'), *v.t.* to terminate a session of; to postpone.

pro-sa-ic (-zā'ik), *adj.* like prose; commonplace; uninteresting. Also prosaical.

pro-sa-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a prosaic manner.

pro-sa-i-cism (pro-sā'i-sizm), *n.* prosaic style, manner, or character.

pro-sce-ni-um (-sē'ni-um), *n.* that part of the stage from the curtain to the orchestra.

pro-scribe (-skrib'), *v.t.* to punish with civil death; outlaw; interdict.

pro-scrip-tion (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of proscribing; outlawry; interdiction.

pro-scrip-tive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, proscription.

prose (prōz), *n.* ordinary spoken or written language; unmetrical composition: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to write or speak tediously: *adj.* dull; tedious; commonplace.

pros-e-cute (pros'e-kūt), *v.t.* to follow or pursue with the view to reach or accomplish; accuse of a crime before a legal tribunal: *v.i.* to carry on a legal prosecution.

pros-e-cu-tion (-kū'shun), *n.* the act of prosecuting; pursuit; the institution and carrying on of a legal suit; prosecutor or prosecutors collectively.

pros-e-cu-tor ('e-kū-tēr), *n.* one who carries on a legal suit with another; one who pursues any purpose, &c. *Fem.* prosecutrix.

pros-e-lyte ('e-līt), *n.* a convert to some religion or belief, or party; a Gentile convert to the Jewish law and belief: *v.t.* to proselytize.

pros-e-ly-tism ('e-li-tizm), *n.* the act of proselytizing; conversion to a creed or system.

pros-e-ly-tize (-tīz), *v.t.* to make a convert of.

pros-er (prōz'ēr), *n.* a tedious speaker.

pros-i-ly (prōz'i-ly), *adv.* in a prosy manner.

pros-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being prosy.

pros-ing ('ing), *n.* tedious minuteness; dull talk.

pros-o-dy (pros'o-di), *n.* that part of grammar that treats of quantity, accent, and the laws of versification.

pros-pect ('pekt), *n.* a view of something distant; scene; object of view; expectation: *v.t.* (pro-spekt'), to search or explore, especially for gold or valuable minerals.

pro-spec-tive (pro-spek'tiv), *adj.* looking forward; acting with, or characterized by, foresight; in prospect.

pro-spec-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* with regard to the future.

pro-spec-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* regard for the future.

pros-pec-tor (pros-pek'tēr), *n.* one who searches for valuable minerals.

pros-pec-tus (pros-pek'tus), *n.* an outline of a proposed undertaking; sketch, or plan.

pros-per (pros'pēr), *v.t.* to render successful; favor: *v.i.* to thrive; succeed.
Syn. flourish, grow rich.
Ant. (see fail).

pros-per-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* successful progress in any business or enterprise; good fortune.
Syn. well-being, weal, welfare.
Ant. (see poverty).

pros-per-ous ('us), *adj.* successful; thriving.

pros-tate (pros'tāt), *n.* a gland opening into the uretha in males: *adj.* being in front.

pros-ti-tute ('ti-tūt), *v.t.* to offer or expose to hire for lewd use; devote to infamous or improper purposes: *adj.* prostituted: *n.* a woman who indulges in lewdness, especially for hire; a base mercenary or hireling.

pros-ti-tu-tion (-tū'shun), *n.* the act or practice of prostituting the person to lewd purposes for hire; the being devoted to infamous or base purposes.

pros-ti-tu-tor ('ti-tū-tēr), *n.* one who prostitutes himself for any base ends.

pros-trate ('trāt), *adj.* lying at full length; extended on the ground; lying at mercy as a suppliant: *v.t.* to lay flat; throw down; bow in humble reverence.

pros-tra-tion (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of prostrating; great depression; exhaustion of the vital powers under disease.

pro-style (prō'stīl), *n.* a portico or range of columns in front of a building; a temple with a portico in front.

pro-sy (prō'zi), *adv.* tedious; dull.

pro-te-an (prō'tē-ăn), *adj.* readily assuming different shapes: from Proteus, the sea deity of classic mythology.

pro-tect (pro-tekt'), *v.t.* to cover over; defend; shield; shelter; support.

pro-tec-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of protecting; the state of being protected; defense; shelter; security; passport; encouragement of home industry by duties on imports, bounties, &c.

pro-tec-tion-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that certain home industries and produce should be encouraged by the imposition of duties on foreign imports.

pro-tec-tion-ist (-ist), *n.* one who advocates or supports protectionism; one who opposes free trade unless it be reciprocal.

pro-tect-ive ('iv), *adj.* serving to protect; defensive.

pro-tect-or ('ēr), *n.* one who protects, especially from injury or oppression; guardian. *Fem.* protectress.

pro-tect-or-ate (-ăt), *n.* government or defense by a protector.

pro-té-gé (prō-tā-zhā'), *n.* one who is under the protection, guardianship, or care of another. *Fem.* protégée. [Fr.]

pro-te-ids ('te-idz), *n.pl.* a class of nitrogenous compounds, as albumen, fibrin, casein, &c., which form animal tissue.

pro-te-in ('te-in), *n.* the gelatinous, semi-transparent substance obtained from albumen, fibrin, or casein, the essential principle of food.

pro-test (pro-test'), *v.i.* to affirm with solemnity; make a solemn declaration against some public act or measure; remonstrate: *v.t.* to make a solemn declaration or affirmation of; to declare formally to be insufficiently provided for by deposit or payment: said of a note or bill of exchange: *n.* (prō'test), a solemn declaration of opinion against something; a document containing reasons for dissent; a formal declaration by the holder of a bill of exchange of its non-payment or non-acceptance by the drawer.

Prot-es-tant (prot'es-tânt), *n.* a member of any of those bodies of Christians that protest against the spiritual supremacy of the Church of Rome, originally one of the party who adhered to Luther after the second diet of Spires, 1529; *adj.* pertaining to Protestants or Protestantism.

Prot-es-tant-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines or religion of Protestants.

prot-es-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* a formal declaration of dissent; solemn affirmation.

pro-thon-o-ta-ry (-thon'o-te-ri), *n.* a chief clerk or notary; the principal clerk or registrar in certain courts; one of the chief secretaries of the Papal Chancery.

proto, a *prefix* meaning *first,* as *proto*martyr, &c.

pro-to-col (pro'to-kol), *n.* the rough draft of a treaty, diplomatic despatch, &c.

pro-to-plasm ('to-plazm), *n.* a semi-fluid albuminous substance, regarded as the ultimate basis of physical life, from which all living organisms are formed and developed.

pro-to-plas-mic (-plaz'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, protoplasm.

pro-to-plast ('to-plast), *n.* the original.

pro-to-plas-tic (-plas'tik), *adj.* first formed.

pro-to-type ('to-tīp), *n.* the original from which others are copied.

pro-tox-ide (-toks'īd), *n.* a compound of one equivalent of oxygen with one of another element.

Pro-to-zo-a (-zō'ā), *n.pl.* the first or lowest division of the animal kingdom containing animals of the simplest type of organization.

pro-tract (pro-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw out or lengthen in time; prolong; defer.

pro-tract-er ('ėr), *n.* one who protracts.

pro-trac-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of protracting; delay; the act of laying down on paper the dimensions of a plot of land, &c.

pro-tract-or ('ėr), *n.* a mathematical instrument for laying down angles on paper; used in surveying, &c.; a surgical instrument for drawing out extraneous bodies; a muscle that draws forward any part.

pro-trude (-trūd'), *v.t.* to thrust out or push forward; *v.i.* to shoot forward; project.

pro-tru-sion (-trū'zhun), *n.* the act of protruding; the state of being protruded.

pro-tru-sive ('siv), *adj.* thrusting or impelling forward.

pro-tru-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a protrusive manner.

pro-tu-ber-ance (-tū'bėr-ans), *n.* a swelling; a prominence; tumor.

pro-tu-ber-ant (-ant), *adj.* swelling; prominent.

proud (proud), *adj.* having excessive self-esteem; arrogant; ostentatious; haughty; spirited; of lofty mien; pleased; grand; gratified.

prov-a-ble (prōōv'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being proved.

prove (prōōv), *v.t.* to ascertain or try by an experiment or test; establish or ascertain by argument or other evidence; ascertain the genuineness of; experience; endure; try by suffering; show or demonstrate the accuracy of (a calculation).

prov-en ('en), *adj.* proved.

Pro-ven-cal (prō-väng-sâl'), *adj.* pertaining to, or from, Provence, France, its language or its inhabitants.

prov-en-der (prov'en-dėr), *n.* dry food for beasts, as hay, &c.

prov-erb ('ėrb), *n.* a short familiar pithy saying, expressing some well-known truth or common fact of experience; adage.

pro-ver-bi-al (pro-vėr'bi-âl), *adj.* pertaining to proverbs; mentioned in, or like, a proverb; widely spoken of or well-known.

pro-vide (pro-vīd'), *v.t.* to make ready beforehand; furnish; stipulate as a preliminary condition; *v.i.* to procure supplies; make preparations (with *for* or *against*).

pro-vid-ed ('ed), *conj.* on condition.

prov-i-dence (prov'i-dens), *n.* timely care or preparation; economy; prudence; foresight and care of God for his creatures; an event directly caused by the power of God.

Prov-i-dence (prov'i-dens), *n.* God as exercising his supervision.

prov-i-dent ('i-dent), *adj.* careful for the future; prudent; economical.

prov-i-den-tial (-den'shâl), *adj.* effected by, or proceeding from, Divine providence.

prov-i-den-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* in a providential manner.

prov-ince ('ins), *n.* a division of an empire or state; a dependent country; region; jurisdiction of an archbishop; proper office or business; department of knowledge: *pl.* the country districts.

pro-vin-cial (pro-vin'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a province; rustic: *n.* one who belongs to a province; countryman.

pro-vin-cial-ism (-izm), *n.* an idiom or dialect peculiar to a province.

pro-vi-sion (-vizh'un), *n.* the act of providing; the things provided; measures taken beforehand; accumulation of stores: *pl.* food: *v.t.* to supply with food.

pro-vi-sion-al (-âl), *adj.* provided for present use; temporary.

pro-vi-sion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a provisional manner.

pro-vi-so (-vī'zō), *n.* a conditional clause or stipulation in a deed.

pro-vi-so-ry ('zo-ri), *adj.* conditional.

prov-o-ca-tion (prov-o-kā'shun), *n.* that which excites to anger or resentment; act of provoking.

pro-voc-a-tive (pro-vok'a-tiv), *adj.* tending to provoke; inciting: *n.* anything that tends to provoke; incitement.

pro-voke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to excite or stir to action; enrage or irritate; exasperate.

prov-ost (prov'ust, or prō-vō'), *n.* the head of a college; superintendent or president; chief dignitary of a cathedral; a Scotch chief magistrate of a city or town.

prow (prou), *n.* the bow of a ship.

prow-ess ('es), *n.* bravery; valor.

prowl (proul), *v.i.* to wander stealthily as for prey or plunder: *n.* a roving for prey or plunder.

prox-i-mate (proks'i-māt or met), *adj.* immediate.

prox-i-mate-ly (-li), *adv.* immediately.

prox-im-i-ty (-im'i-ti), *n.* immediate nearness in place, blood, or alliance.

prox-i-mo ('i-mō), *adv.* in or of the next or coming month.

prox-y ('i), *n.* [*pl.* proxies ('iz)], the agency of a substitute; the document by which one person is authorized to act or vote for another.

Syn. agent, representative, substitute, delegate, deputy.

prude (prōōd), *n.* a woman who affects great reserve, coyness, and excessive virtue.

pru-dence (prōō'dens), *n.* the quality of being prudent; wisdom applied to practice.

Syn. carefulness, judgment, discretion, wisdom.

Ant. (see indiscretion).

pru-dent ('dent), *adj.* practically wise; careful of the consequences of measures or actions; judicious; cautious; circumspect.

pru-den-tial (-den'shâl), *adj.* proceeding from, or influenced by, prudence.

pru-der-y (prōō'dēr-i), *n.* affected niceness or scrupulousness in conduct; manners of a prude. Also prudishness.

pru-d'homme (prōō-dom'), *n.* in France, one of a board of conciliation of masters and workmen to settle trade disputes.

pru-dish (prōō'dish), *adj.* like a prude; affectedly precise, nice, or scrupulous.

prune (prōōn), *n.* a dried plum: *v.t.* to cut superfluous twigs or branches from (a vine, bush, or tree); trim.

pru-nel-la (prōō-nel'ā), *n.* a smooth woolen stuff

a **kind of dried plum.** Also prunello.

pru-ri-ence ('rī-ens), *n.* the state or quality of being prurient. Also pruriency.

pru-ri-ent ('ri-ent), *adj.* having an eager desire for, or characterized by, lewdness; itching.

Prus-sian (prush'ăn), *a.* of or belonging to Prussia: *n.* one of the people of Prussia.

Prus-sian-blue (prush'ăn-blōō), *n.* a rich blue color obtained from ferrocyanide of iron.

prus-si-ate (prush'ī-āt), *n.* a salt of prussic acid.

prus-sic ac-id ('ik as'id), *n.* hydrocyanic acid, a deadly poison.

pry (prī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* pried, *p.pr.* prying], to inspect closely or with keen scrutiny: *n.* a sly and close inspection; a bar used as a lever.

psalm (sälm), *n.* a sacred song.

psalm-ist ('ist), *n.* a composer of psalms, especially of any of the Scriptural psalms.

psalm-o-dist ('o-dist), *n.* one who composes or sings psalms.

psalm-o-dy ('o-di), *n.* the art or practice of singing psalms.

Psal-ter (sawl'tĕr), *n.* the Book of Psalms; the Prayer Book version of the Psalms.

psal-ter-y (-i), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, used by the ancient Hebrews.

pseudo, a *prefix* meaning *false, spurious,* as *pseudo*blepsis, false or deceptive vision.

pseu-do-nym (sū'do-nim), *n.* a fictitious name.

pshaw (shaw), *interj.* an expression of contempt, &c.

Psy-che (sī'kē), *n.* the goddess of love; the soul or mind.

psy-chic ('kik), *n.* a believer in a spiritual organism; a spiritual medium: *adj.* same as psychical.

psy-chi-cal (sī'ki-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, the human soul, spirit, or mind; spiritualistic; psychological.

psy-chics ('kiks), *n.pl.* the art or science of psychical research.

psy-cho-gen-e-sis (-ko-jen'e-sis), *n.* the development of mind as given in consciousness; biogenesis regarded as resulting from the operation of a higher agency than natural selection.

psy-chol-o-gy (-kol'o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of mental phenomena, and their classification and analysis; mental philosophy; metaphysics.

psy-cho-log-ic-al (-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to psychology.

psy-cho-log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a psychological manner.

psy-chol-o-gist ('o-jist), *n.* one skilled in psychology.

psy-chom-e-try (sī-kom'e-tri), *n.* the science of divining metal processes.

psy-cho-phys-ics (-ko-fiz'iks), *n.* the science which treats of the correlation of mind and matter.

psy-cho-ther-a-py (-thĕr'a-pi), *n.* the treatment of diseases by mental suggestion.

ptar-mi-gan (tär'mi-gan), *n.* an arctic grouse.

pter-o-pod (tĕr'o-pod), *n.* an individual of the Pteropoda, a class of marine cephalopods having the foot extended into a pair of wing-like lobes adapted for swimming or sailing.

Ptol-e-ma-ic (tol-e-mā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Ptolemy, the Greek geographer and astronomer, or to his system of astronomy, which supposed the earth to be the center or fixed point of the universe, and that the heavenly bodies moved around it.

pto-ma-ines (tō'mâ-inz), *n.pl.* a class of alkaloids of a highly poisonous nature, originating in decaying or dead matter.

pu-ber-al (pū'bĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, puberty.

pu-ber-ty ('bĕr-ti), *n.* the age at which the generative powers begin to be developed.

pu-bes-cence (-bes'ens), *n.* the state or age of puberty; soft, short, downy hair.

pu-bes-cent ('ent), *adj.* arriving at the right age of puberty; covered with soft, downy hairs.

pub-lic (pub'lik), *adj.* pertaining to a nation, state, or community; belonging to the people; circulating among all classes; open; generally known; common to all; open to general use: *n.* the people in general.

pub-li-can ('li-kăn), *n.* one who keeps a public-house; among the ancient Romans, a farmer of the public revenues; a collector of tolls, tribute, or customs.

pub-li-ca-tion (-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act of publishing or making public; the act of publishing a book, &c.

pub-li-cist ('li-sist), *n.* a writer on international law, or on current events of political or social interest.

pub-lic-i-ty (-lis'i-ti), *n.* the state of being public; notoriety.

pub-lic-ly ('lik-li), *adv.* in a public manner.

pub-lish ('lish), *v.t.* to make known; announce or proclaim; divulge; print and offer for sale; put into circulation.

puce (pūs), *adj.* dark-brownish purple.

Puck, *n.* a mischievous sprite or elf.

puck (puk), *n.* a hard rubber disk, used in playing ice hockey.

puck-er ('ĕr), *v.t. & v.i.* to gather into small folds; wrinkle: *n.* a small fold or wrinkle.

pud-ding (pood'ing), *n.* a soft kind of food made of flour and various ingredients; an intestine stuffed with meat, &c.; quantity of yarns, matting, or oakum.

pud-dle (pud'l), *n.* a small pool of dirty water; clay worked together with sand: *v.t.* to make muddy; render watertight with puddle; convert (pig-iron) into wrought-iron.

pu-den-cy (pū'den-si), *n.* natural delicacy; modesty; bashfulness.

pudg-y (pudj'i), *adj.* short and thick; dumpy; short and fat.

pueb-lo (pweb'lō), *n.* [*pl.* pueblos ('lōz)], a building constructed of adobe or sun-dried brick by the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

pu-er-ile (pū'ĕr-il), *adj.* pertaining to children; juvenile; boyish; trifling.

Syn. youthful, childish, infantile, trifling, weak, silly.

Ant. (see mature).

pu-er-il-i-ty (-il'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being puerile; childishness.

pu-er-per-al ('pĕr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or following, childbirth.

puff (puf), *n.* a short quick blast; sudden forcible breath; a fungous ball filled with dust-like spores; anything light and porous or swollen; a light kind of tart; exaggerated praise or advertisement: *v.i.* to expel air from the mouth with a sudden forcible blast; breathe quick and hard; swell with air; blow in contempt; move with hurry: *v.t.* to drive with a puff; swell, as with wind; praise in exaggerated terms.

puff-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who puffs; one who praises in exaggerated terms; one who is hired to force up bids at sales.

puf-fin ('in), *n.* a diving bird with a short thick projecting beak, allied to the auk.

puf-fi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being puffy.

puff-ing ('ing), *n.* exaggerated praise, especially with the view to advertisement; quick and hard breathing: *p.adj.* praising in exaggerated terms.

puff-y ('i), *adj.* distended with air or other light matter; windy; bombastic; tumid.

pug (pug), *n.* a monkey; a small dog with face and nose like those of a bulldog; imp or elf; plastic clay: *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* pugged, *p.pr.* pugging], to line or fill up with plastic clay or any other material.

pug-ging ('ing), *n.* the act or operation of working up clay for bricks; any substance to deaden sound between spaces.

pugh (pōō), *interj.* an exclamation of contempt or disdain.

pu-gil-ism (pū'jil-izm), *n.* the art or practice of boxing or fighting with the fists; prize-fighting.

pu-gil-ist (-ist), *n.* a prize-fighter; boxer.

pu-gil-ist-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to pugilism.

pug-na-cious (pug-nā'shus), *adj.* disposed to fight; quarrelsome.

pug-nac-i-ty (-nas'i-ti), *n.* inclination to fight; quarrelsomeness.

puis-ne (pū'ne), *adj.* younger or inferior in rank; said of judges.

pu-is-sance ('is-ăns), *n.* power; strength.

pu-is-sant (-ănt), *adj.* powerful; strong.

puke (pūk), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to vomit.

pul-chri-tude (pul'kri-tūd), *n.* physical charms; the essence of beauty.

pul-ing (pūl'ing), *adj.* whining; infantile.

pull (pool), *v.t.* to draw towards one; pluck; rend or tear; drag or haul: *v.i.* to tug: *n.* the act of pulling; struggle; contest.

pull, *n.* a term much used to indicate a person who possesses political or other influence.

pull-back ('bak), *n.* that which keeps a person or thing from proceeding; a drawback.

pul-let ('et), *n.* a young hen.

pul-ley ('li), *n.* a small wheel turning about an axis and having a groove in which a rope works.

pul-mon-a-ry (pul'mon-ĕr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the lungs.

pul-mon-ic (-mon'ik), *adj.* affecting, or useful for, the lungs; consumptive: *n.* a medicine for diseases of the lungs.

pul-mo-tor (-mō'tĕr), *n.* an instrument which supplies oxygen to the lungs in case of suffocation.

pulp (pulp), *n.* the soft fleshy part of bodies, as of fruit; any soft uniform mass: *v.t.* to reduce to a soft mass; extract or separate the pulp from.

pul-pit (pul'pit), *n.* an elevated stand or desk in a church, from which the sermon is delivered; preachers, or preaching.

pulp-y (pulp'i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, pulp; soft; succulent.

pul-que (pool'kā), *n.* a favorite Mexican beverage made from the juice of the century plant.

pul-sate (pul'sāt), *v.i.* to throb or beat.

pul-sa-tion (-sā'shun), *n.* a throb or beat, especially of the heart.

pul-sa-tive ('să-tiv), *adj.* beating or throbbing. Also pulsatory.

pulse (puls), *n.* the rhythmic beating of the heart or arteries; vibration; leguminous plants or their seeds, as peas, beans, &c.: *v.i.* to beat or throb, as the pulse.

pul-sim-e-ter (pul-sim'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument to ascertain the force or movement of the pulse; a sphygmometer.

pul-som-e-ter (-som'e-tĕr), *n.* a kind of steam-condensing vacuum pump.

pu-lu (pū'lōō), *n.* a kind of vegetable silk obtained from the fibers of a fern-tree of Hawaii.

pul-ver-i-za-tion (pul-vĕr-i-zā'-shun), *n.* the act of pulverizing.

pul-ver-ize ('vĕr-īz), *v.t.* to reduce to powder.

pul-ver-u-lent (pul-vĕr'ū-lent), *adj.* consisting of fine powder; dusty; powdery.

puma (pū'mă), *n.* a large cat-like carnivorous animal of America; mountain lion.

pum-ice (pum'is), *n.* a hard, light, spongy, volcanic lava or rock. Also pumice-stone.

pump (pump), *n.* a machine for raising water or other liquid;

a light low shoe or slipper: *v.t.* to raise (water or a liquid) by means of a pump; free from water by a pump; extract (information) by artful questions.

pump-kin ('kin), *n.* a plant of the gourd family and its fruit.

pun (pun), *n.* a play upon words: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* punned, *p.pr.* punning], to play upon words similar in sound but having a different meaning.

punch (punch), *n.* a tool for stamping or perforating; a beverage of rum, whisky, &c., water, lemon-juice, and sugar; a blow or thrust; the harlequin or buffoon of a puppet-show; punchinello; a short fat person; thick-set cart-horse: *v.t.* to perforate with a punch; to strike with the fist.

pun-cheon (pun'chun), *n.* a liquid measure of 84 wine-gallons.

pun-chi-nel-lo (pun-shi-nel'ō), *n.* the thick-set, hump-backed figure in a puppet-show.

punc-tate (pungk'tāt), *adj.* dotted with small spots; pointed.

punc-ti-form ('ti-fôrm), *adj.* point-shaped.

punc-til-i-o (-til'i-ō), *n.* a nice point in conduct or ceremony; formal exactness.

punc-til-i-ous ('i-us), *adj.* very nice or precise in conduct or ceremony; exact to excess.
Syn. nice, particular, formal.
Ant. (see negligent).

punc-tu-al ('tū-ål), *adj.* observing, or done at, the exact time.
Syn. exact, prompt, timely.
Ant. (see dilatory).

punc-tu-al-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being punctual; the characteristic of keeping the exact time of an appointment or engagement.

punc-tu-al-ly ('tū-ål-i), *adv.* in a punctual manner.

punc-tu-ate ('tū-āt), *v.t.* to mark with points; divide into sentences by points.

punc-tu-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act or art of dividing sentences by points or stops.

punc-ture ('tūr), *n.* a small hole or wound made by a pointed instrument: *v.t.* to pierce with a pointed instrument.

pun-dit (pun'dit), *n.* a learned Brahmin; one versed in the Sanskrit language, laws and Hindu religion, &c. Also pandit.

pung chow (pung chou), *n.* a Chinese game played with tiles inscribed in Chinese characters, also known as Mah Jong.

pun-gent (pun'jent), *adj.* stinging or pricking; piercing: keen; biting; sarcastic; caustic.

Pu-nic (pū'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the Carthaginians, or to their language; treacherous; perfidious.

pun-ish (pun'ish), *v.t.* to cause loss or pain to as a penalty for a crime or fault; chastise; correct.

pun-ish-ment (-ment), *n.* pain, loss, or penalty, inflicted for a crime or fault.

pu-ni-tive (pū'ni-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, awarding, or inflicting, punishment.

punk (punk), *n.* decayed wood; vegetable tinder; touchwood; a preparation that will hold fire without flame.

pun-ka (pun'kå), *n.* a fan; a hanging fan moved by a servant to cool a room. [Hindu.]

pun-ster (pun'stēr), *n.* one addicted to, or skilled in, punning.

punt (punt), *n.* a flat-bottomed boat for fishing: *v.i.* to play basset, omber, or faro against the banker or dealer.

pu-ny (pū'ni), *adj.* [*comp.* punier, *superl.* puniest], inferior in strength or size; weak; feeble; petty.

pu-pa (pū'på), *n.* [*pl.* pupæ ('pē)], a chrysalis.

pu-pil ('pil), *n.* a young person who is under the care of a tutor; scholar; ward; in law, a boy or girl under the age of puberty (14 and 12 years respectively); the opening in the iris through which rays of light pass to the retina.

pup-pet (pup'et), *n.* a small doll or image, especially one

moved by wires in a mock drama; one who is under the influence and control of another.

pup-py ('i), *n.* a whelp; young dog; a conceited young man.

pur-blind (pēr'blīnd), *adj.* seeing obscurely.

pur-chase (pēr'chas), *v.t.* to obtain by paying an equivalent; acquire; buy; expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit; obtain at the expense of some sacrifice, labor, &c.; move or raise by the application of some mechanical power: *n.* the act of purchasing; thing purchased or bought; mechanical advantage.

pure (pūr), *adj.* [*comp.* purer, *superl.* purest], free from moral or physical defilement; chaste; unpolluted; unadulterated; clean; holy; real; mere; absolute.

pu-rée (pūr-rē'), *n.* a thick soup, as of boiled beans rubbed through a sieve. [Fr.]

pure-ly ('li), *adv.* in a pure manner; absolutely.

pure-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being pure.

pur-ga-tion (pur-gā'shun), *n.* the act of purging; the act of clearing from imputed guilt.

pur-ga-tive ('gâ-tiv), *adj.* serving to purge: *n.* a medicine for such purpose; a cathartic.

pur-ga-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-âl), *adj.* pertaining to purgatory.

pur-ga-to-ry (pēr'gâ-to-ri), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the state after death in which the souls of the faithful departed are purified from venial sins by suffering: *adj.* cleansing; expiatory.

purge (pērj), *v.t.* to cleanse or free from impurities or guilt; make clear or pure; clear from accusation; defecate: *v.i.* to have frequent evacuations: *n.* a cathartic medicine.

purg-ing ('ing), *n.* diarrhea or dysentery; looseness of the bowels.

pu-ri-fi-ca-tion (pū-ri-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of purifying; state of being purified; ceremonial cleansing from guilt or uncleanness.

pu-rif-i-ca-tive (pū-rif'i-kâ-tiv), *adj.* able or tending to purify. Also purificatory.

pu-ri-fi-er ('ri-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, purifies.

pu-ri-form ('ri-fôrm), *adj.* like pus.

pu-ri-fy ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* purified, *p.pr.* purifying], to render pure; free from guilt or ceremonial uncleanness; free from impurities, corruptions, or barbarisms.

Pu-rim ('rim), *n.* a Jewish feast (Feast of Lots) observed annually to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews (Esther ix).

pur-ism (pūr'izm), *n.* affectation in the precise use of words in literary style.

pur-ist (pūr'ist), *n.* one who is scrupulously precise in matters of literary style or the choice of correct words.

pu-ris-tic (-ris'tik), *adj.* pertaining to purism.

Pu-ri-tan ('ri-tân), *n.* one who professes great purity in religious doctrine and practice, especially one of a body of Nonconformists in the 16th and 17th centuries who insisted on rigid adherence to the letter of Scripture in points of doctrine and practice: *adj.* pertaining to the Puritans or their doctrine or practice. Also puritanic, puritanical.

pu-ri-tan-ic-al-ly (-tan'ik-âl-i), *adv.* after the manner of the Puritans.

pu-ri-tan-ism ('ri-tân-izm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Puritans.

pu-ri-ty ('ri-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being pure; chastity; cleanness; freedom from adulteration; freedom from sinister motives, foreign idioms, or barbarisms.

purl (pērl), *n.* a warm spiced ale, or gin; an embroidered or puckered border; a stitch in knitting; the continued murmuring sound of a shallow stream: *v.t.* to fringe or embroider with a waved edging; invert (stitches) in knitting: *v.i.* to ripple or flow with a gentle murmur.

pur-lieus (pēr'lūz), *n.pl.* adjacent districts.

pur-lin ('lin), *n.* a piece of timber lying horizontally to support rafters. Also purline.

pur-loin (-loin'), *v.t.* to steal.

pur-ple ('pl), *adj.* of the color of blended blue and red; regal; livid; dyed with blood: *n.* purple color; purple robe, originally worn only by royalty; imperial government; cardinalate: *v.t.* to render, or dye, purple.

pur-port ('pōrt), *n.* meaning; design; signification: *v.t.* (pur-pōrt'), to mean or signify.

pur-pose ('pus), *n.* design; end or aim desired: *v.t.* to intend or resolve; design: *v.i.* to have an intention.

pur-pose-ful (-fool), *adj.* expressly intended.

pur-pose-ly (-li), *adv.* intentionally.

purr (pĕr), *n.* the low murmuring of a cat when pleased: *v.t.* to signify by purring: *v.i.* utter a low murmuring sound.

purse (pĕrs), *n.* a small bag or receptacle for money; sum of money; treasury: *v.t.* to pucker or wrinkle.

purs-er ('ẽr), *n.* a commissioned officer having charge of the provisions, clothing, and money of a ship; paymaster.

pur-si-ness ('si-nes), *n.* the state of being pursy, or short winded: hence fatness.

purs-lane ('lān), *n.* an annual with succulent fleshy leaves.

pur-su-ance (pĕr-sū'ans), *n.* the act of pursuing; prosecution.

pur-su-ant (pĕr-sū'ânt), *adj.* done in consequence or in prosecution of anything; agreeable: *adv.* in consequence of.

pur-sue (-sū'), *v.t.* to follow for some end; take and proceed in; prosecute; chase; seek: *v.i.* to go on or continue.

pur-su-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who pursues.

pur-suit (-sūt'), *n.* the act of pursuing; prosecution; chase; occupation; attainment.

pur-sui-vant ('swi-vânt), *n.* an attendant or follower; state messenger.

pur-sy ('si), *adj.* fat, thick, and shortwinded; asthmatical.

pu-ru-lence (pū'roo-lens), *n.* generation of pus.

pu-ru-lent (-lent), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, pus.

pur-vey (pẽr-vā'), *v.t.* to provide; procure: *v.i.* to purchase provisions.

pur-vey-ance ('ans), *n.* the procuring of provisions; provisions supplied; the right formerly accorded to royalty of buying up provisions without the owner's consent.

pur-vey-or ('ẽr), *n.* one who supplies provisions.

pur-view ('vū), *n.* extent; proviso; body of a statute.

pus (pus), *n.* the white or yellowish-white matter secreted in sores, &c.

push (poosh), *v.t.* to press against with force; urge forward; drive by pressure: *v.i.* to make a thrust or effort; press hard: *n.* a thrust; force applied; effort; assault; exigence; extremity; persistent endeavor; pustule or pimple.

push-ing ('ing), *adj.* enterprising; energetic.

pu-sil-la-nim-i-ty (pū-sil-â-nim'i-ti), *n.* cowardice.

pu-sil-lan-i-mous (-an'i-mus), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; faint-hearted.

puss (poos), *n.* a cat; hare. *Diminutive* pussy.

pus-tu-lar (pus'tū-lâr), *adj.* covered with glandular pustule-like excrescence. Pustulate.

pus-tule ('tūl), *n.* a small elevation of the skin, or pimple containing pus.

put (poot), *v.t.* to place in, or bring into, any state or condition; cause; drive into action; incite; propose; apply; lay or deposit; throw in; state in language; shoot out or send forth: in golf, to drive into a hole with a short, careful stroke (put) [*p.t.* & *p.p.* putting]: *n.* (put) in golf, a short, careful stroke.

pu-ta-tive (pū'ta-tiv), *adj.* reputed.

Putsch (pŏŏch), *n.* an uprising or petty rebellion [Swiss dialect].

put-log (poot'log), *n.* a short piece of timber used for a bricklayer's platform or in scaffolding.

pu-tre-fac-tion (pū-tre-fak'-shun), *n.* the act or process of putrefying; decomposition; rottenness.

pu-tre-fy ('tre-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* putrefied, *p.pr.* putrefying], to cause to rot or decay by the decomposition of organic bodies; rot; corrupt: *v.i.* to become putrid.

Syn. decompose, decay.

pu-tres-cent ('ent), *adj.* pertaining to putrefaction; becoming rotten.

pu-tres-ci-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* liable, or tending, to become putrid.

pu-trid (pū'trid), *adj.* corrupt; rotten; stinking.

pu-trid-i-ty (-trid'i-ti), *n.* putrid state. Also putridness.

put-ter (put'ĕr), *n.* in golf, a club used for playing a short, careful stroke: (poot'ĕr), *n.* one that puts or sets; one that instigates (with *on*).

put-tock ('ok), *n.* a hawk or kite.

put-ty ('i), *n.* an oxide of tin, or of lead and tin, used for polishing; a compound of whiting and linseed oil used in glazing: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* puttied, *p.pr.* puttying], to cement with putty.

puz-zle (puz'l), *n.* something that tries the ingenuity, perplexes, or causes embarrassment: *v.i.* to be puzzled: *v.t.* to perplex; entangle.

Syn. confound, embarrass, bewilder, confuse, mystify.

Ant. (see enlighten).

py-e-mi-a, pyæmia (pī-ē'mi-å), *n.* blood-poisoning.

pyg-me-an (pig-mē'ăn), *adj.* small; dwarfish.

pyg-my ('mi), *adj.* diminutive; dwarfish; small of its kind: *n.* a dwarf; one of the fabled dwarfish races near the ocean who waged war with the cranes; one of a small race mentioned by Herodotus, and found in Central Africa by numerous modern travelers. Also Pigmy.

py-lon (pī'lon), *n.* a truncated pyramid; a stake used to mark the turning point in an aeroplane race-course.

py-lor-ic (pī-lor'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the pylorus.

py-lo-rus (-lō'rus), *n.* the lower and right opening of the stomach leading to the small intestines.

pyr, a *prefix,* meaning *fire.* Also *pyro,* as *pyr*acanth, a plant with flame-colored flowers; *pyro*scope, an instrument for measuring the intensity of radiating heat.

pyr-a-mid (pir'å-mid), *n.* a solid body standing on a triangular, square, or polygonal base, having its triangular sides terminating in a point at the apex: *pl.* sepulchral monuments of such shape, as in Egypt; a game at billiards.

pyr-am-i-dal (-am'i-dål), *adj.* shaped like a pyramid. Also pyramidic, pyramidical.

pyr-a-moid ('å-moid), *n.* a solid resembling a pyramid. Also pyramidoid.

pyre (pīr), *n.* a funeral pile.

py-ri-tes (pi-rī'tēz), *n.* a native compound of sulphur with iron, copper, &c.

pyro, see pyr.

py-ro-col-lo-di-on (pī-ro-kol-lō'-di-un), *n.* a smokeless powder, used by Russia.

py-ro-e-lec-tric (-ro-e-lek'trik), *adj.* becoming electric by the action of heat.

py-ro-ma-ni-a (pī-ro-mā'ni-å), *n.* an insane impulse to destroy by fire.

py-rom-e-ter (pī-rom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the temperature or expansion of bodies under the influence of heat.

py-ro-scope, see under pyr.

py-ro-tech-nic (pī-ro-tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to fireworks or the art of making them.

py-ro-tech-nics ('niks), *n.* fireworks or the art of making them. Also pyrotechny.

py-ro-tech-nist ('nist), *n.* one skilled in the manufacture of fireworks.

py-rox-y-line (-roks'i-lin), *n.* any explosive substance made by steeping a vegetable fiber in a nitric or nitro-sulphuric acid and drying it after washing it with water. Pyroxyle.

pyr-rhic (pir'ik), *n.* a metrical foot of two syllables; an ancient Greek military dance: *adj.* pertaining to such a dance.

Pyth-i-an (pith'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Delphi, or to Apollo, or to the priestess (pythoness) at Delphi.

Pyth-i-an games (gāmz), *n.pl.* one of the four great national games of ancient Greece, celebrated every 5th year near Delphi, in honor of Apollo.

py-tho-gen-ic (pī-tho-jen'ik), *adj.* produced by filth or putrid matter, as typhoid fever, &c.

Py-thon (pī'thon), *n.* a genus of large serpents; the serpent or dragon slain by Apollo.

py-thon, *n.* a large nonvenomous serpent nearly allied to the boa.

pyth-on-ess (pith'on-es), *n.* the priestess of Apollo, who gave oracular answers at the temple of Delphi; a witch.

py-thon-ic (-thon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to prophecy; oracular.

pyth-on-ism ((pith'on-izm), *n.* the art of predicting future events by divination, after the manner of the ancient oracle at Delphi.

pyx (piks), *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, the box or receptacle in which the consecrated wafer or host is placed; the box in which selected coins are placed at the mint to be tested prior to their issue as currency.

—Q—

quack (kwak), *n.* the cry of the duck; a pretender to medical skill; charlatan: *v.i.* to cry like a duck; to act or practice like a quack: *adj.* pertaining to quacks or quackery.
Syn. impostor, pretender, empiric, mountebank.
Ant. (see savant).

quack-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* boastful pretension to skill in medicine; false pretensions to any art; imposture; empiricism.

quack-ish ('ish), *adj.* like a quack.

quad (kwod), *n.* the court of a college, prison, &c.; a quadrat.

quad-ra ('rā), *n.* a square border or fillet of an Ionian column. *Prefix* meaning *four.* *Also* quadr, quadri, quadru.

Quad-ra-ges-i-ma (-rā-jes'i-mā), *n.* Lent.

quad-ra-ges-i-mal ('i-măl), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, Lent.

quad-ran-gle ('rang-gl), *n.* an open square surrounded by buildings; a plane figure with 4 angles and 4 sides.

quad-ran-gu-lar ('gū-lăr), *adj.* having the form of a quadrangle.

quad-rant ('rănt), *n.* the 4th part of a circle, an arc of 90°; an instrument for taking elevations; an instrument for elevating cannon.

quad-rat ('rat), *n.* a piece of type metal lower than the type, use to fill void spaces in a line, pages, &c.

quad-rate ('rāt), *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; raised to the second power; noting an aspect of the heavenly bodies in which they are distant 90° from each other: *v.t. & v.i.* to square; fit or correspond.

quad-rat-ic (-rat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, a square.

quad-ra-ture ('rā-tūr), *n.* the act of squaring; the reduction of a figure to a square, exactly or approximately; the position of a heavenly body when distant 90° from another: said especially of the position of the moon from the sun.

quad-ren-ni-al (-ren'i-āl), *adj.* comprising, or occurring, every 4 years.

quad-ren-ni-al-ly (-li), *adv.* once in 4 years.

quad-ri-lat-er-al (-ri-lat'ēr-āl), *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides and 4 angles; the area inclosed and defended by four fortresses.

qua-drille (kwâ or ka-dril'), *n.* a dance by four sets of couples; a game at cards played by four persons.

quad-ril-lion (kwod-ril'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a thousand trillions; in the English system, the fourth power of a million, or 1 followed by 24 ciphers.

quad-roon (rōōn'), *n.* the offspring of a mulatto and a white.

Quad-ru-ma-na (-rōō'mâ-nâ), *n.pl.* an order of mammalia, including the monkey, &c.

quad-ru-ma-nous ('mâ-nus), *adj.* having 4 hands.

quad-ru-ped ('ru-ped), *n.* a four-footed animal: *adj.* four-footed.

quad-ru-ple ('ru-pl), *adj.* fourfold: *n.* a sum or quantity four times as great as that taken as the standard: *v.t.* to multiply by four: *v.i.* to increase four-fold.

quæs-tor (kwēs'tēr), *n.* in ancient Rome, the public treasurer; in certain legislative assembles, an officer in charge. Also questor.

quaff (kwâf), *v.t.* to drink or swallow in large quantities: *v.i.* to drink luxuriously.

quag-ga (kwag'â), *n.* a South African quadruped allied to the ass and zebra: said to be extinct.

quag-mire (kwag'mīr), *n.* wet, boggy ground yielding under the feet.

qua-haug (kwâ'hog), *n.* the common clam of the U. S. Atlantic coast.

quail (kwāl), *v.i.* to sink in spirit or by dejection; lose heart; cower: *n.* a gallinaceous bird, allied to the partridge.

quaint (kwānt), *adj.* singular and antique; not expressed or shown in the usual way; odd; neat.
Syn. artful, curious, fanciful.

quake (kwāk), *v.i.* to tremble or shake; be agitated: *n.* a tremble or shudder.

Qua-ker ('ēr), *n.* one of a religious sect, the Society of Friends. *Feminine* Quakeress.

Qua-ker-gun (-gun), *n.* a wooden gun mounted to deceive an enemy.

quak-ing ('ing), *adj.* trembling; shaking: *n.* a shaking or tremor.

quak-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* shakiness.

quak-y ('i), *adj.* shaky.

qual-i-fi-a-ble (kwäl'i-fī-â-bl), *adj.* that may be qualified.

qual-i-fi-ca-tion (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* any quality, endowment, or acquirement which fits a person for any office or occupation; legal power or ability; limitation; restriction.

qual-i-fi-ca-tive ('i-fi-kā-tiv), *adj.* serving to qualify.

qual-i-fi-er ('i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, qualifies.

qual-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* qualified, *p.pr.* qualifying], to render fit or capable for any office, occupation, &c.; render legally capable; make fit; moderate; limit: *v.i.* to become qualified.

qual-i-ta-tive ('i-ta-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to quality; determining the nature of component parts.

qual-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* qualities (-tiz)], peculiar power or property; attribute; disposition; rank; superior birth.

qualm (kwäm), *n.* a sudden fit of sickness; nausea; scruple.

qua-mash (kwå-mash'), *n.* an esculent bulb eaten by the North American Indians. Also camass.

quan-da-ry (kwon'då-ri), *n.* a state of difficulty or perplexity; fix.

quan-ti-ta-tive ('ti-ta-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to quantity. Also quantitive.

quan-ti-ty ('ti-ti), *n.* that property of anything that may be increased or diminished; any indeterminate bulk, weight, or number; large portion, sum, or mass; the measure of time in pronouncing a syllable; anything that can be increased, divided, or measured; in logic, a general conception.

quan-tiv-a-lence (-tiv'å-lens), *n.* the combining power of an atom as compared with hydrogen.

quan-tum ('tum), *n.* amount. [L.]

quar-an-tine (kwor'ån-tēn), *n.* the time (usually 40 days) during which a vessel from foreign parts suspected of infectious disease is prohibited from intercourse with the shore: *v.t.* to place under quarantine.

quar-rel ('el), *n.* an angry dispute; petty fight; altercation; ground of dispute; a square-headed arrow: *v.i.* to dispute violently; be at variance; disagree.

quar-rel-some (-sum), *adj.* inclined to quarrel; contentious; easily provoked; irascible.

quar-ried ('id), *p.adj.* dug from the quarry.

quar-ri-er ('i-ēr), *n.* one who works in a quarry.

quar-ry ('i), *n.* a place where stone is dug out for building purposes, &c.; game pursued by hawks or hounds: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quarried, *p.pr.* quarrying], to dig or take from a quarry.

quar-ry-man, same as quarrier.

quart (kwôrt), *n.* 2 pints, or 1-4th of a gallon; a sequence of 4 cards in the game of piquet.

quar-tan (kwôr'tan), *adj.* occurring every fourth day, as ague, &c.

quarte (kärt), *n.* a guard in fencing.

quar-ter (kwôr'tēr), *n.* the 4th part; 28 lbs. avoirdupois; 8 bushels; the 4th part of the moon's monthly revolution; part of the globe; particular county, region, or district; life granted to a captive or enemy; mercy; after-part of a ship's side; one of the 4 points of the compass; in heraldry, one of the divisions of a shield when divided crosswise: *pl.* lodgings, especially for soldiers: *v.t.* to divide into four equal parts; furnish with lodgings, as soldiers; station; bear as an appendage to hereditary arms.

quar-ter day (dā), one of the four days on which rents, &c., paid quarterly, are due. These differ in different parts of the United States and Britain.

quar-ter-deck (-dek), *n.* that part of a ship which is abaft the mainmast.

quar-tered ('tērd'), *p.adj.* divided into quarters; stationed or lodged.

quar-ter-ing (-ing), *n.* assignment of quarters; the division of a shield containing many coats.

quar-ter-ly ('li), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, a quarter: *adv.* once each quarter of the year: *n.* a publication issued every quarter.

quar-ter-mas-ter ('tēr-mås-tēr), *n.* an officer whose duty it is to assign quarters and provide food, clothing, forage, ammunition, &c., for a regiment; in the navy, a petty officer who attends to the steerage, signals, stowage, &c., of ships.

quar-tern ('tērn), *n.* 1-4th of a pint, or of a bushel; gill. [Eng.]

quar-ter-ses-sions (-sesh-unz), *n.* a court held quarterly, or every three months.

quar-ter-staff (-stăf), *n.* a staff 6½ feet long and shod with iron, formerly used as a weapon of defense.

quar-tet (-tet'), *n.* anything in fours; musical composition in 4 parts for 4 voices or instruments. Also quartette.

quar-to ('tō), *n.* [*pl.* quartos ('tōz)], a book having the sheet folded into 4 leaves. *Abbreviated* 4to.: *adj.* having 4 leaves in a sheet.

quartz (kwôrts), *n.* a mineral compound of pure silica.

quartz-ite ('īt), *n.* quartz rock.

quash (kwosh), *v.t.* to crush; subdue suddenly or completely; annul.

quasi, a *prefix* meaning *as it were, apparently, nearly.*

quas-si-a (kwosh'i-ă), *n.* a South American tree yielding bark and wood of excessive bitterness.

qua-tern (kwā'tērn), *adj.* fourfold; growing in fours.

qua-ter-na-ry ('ă-ri), *adj.* consisting of four things; fourth in order; the fourth or latest geologic age.

qua-ter-ni-on (-tēr'ni-on), *n.* the number 4; set of 4; a file of 4 soldiers: *pl.* a calculus or method of mathematical investigation.

qua-train (kwāt'rān), *n.* a stanza of four lines.

qua-tre-foil (kă'tr-foil), *n.* in heraldry, four-leaved grass; an ornamental figure in architectural tracery divided by cusps into 4 leaves.

qua-ver (kwā'vēr), *v.t.* to shake or tremble; vibrate; sing or play with tremulous modulations: *n.* a vibration of the voice; a musical note, one-half a crotchet.

quay (kē), *n.* a wharf for loading or unloading vessels.

quean (kwēn), *n.* a worthless woman.

quea-sy (kwē'zi), *adj.* affected with, or causing, nausea.

queen (kwēn), *n.* a female sovereign; consort of a king; sovereign of a swarm of bees (queen-bee); a court card with the figure of a queen; a piece in chess; the best or chief of her kind: *v.i.* to play the queen: *v.t.* in chess, to make a queen of.

queen con-sort ('kon'sôrt), *n.* the wife of a reigning king.

queen dow-a-ger (dou'ă-jēr), *n.* the widow of a king.

queen-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* queenly character or attributes.

queen-ly ('li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a queen.

queen-post ('pōst), *n.* one of two vertical timbers in a roof rising from the tie-beam.

queen reg-nant (reg'nânt), *n.* a queen in her own right.

queen's-met-al (-met'ăl), *n.* an alloy of tin, antimony, lead, and bismuth.

queen's-ware ('wār), *n.* cream-colored earthen ware.

queer (kwēr), *adj.* odd; singular; droll; strange; out of health.

quell (kwel), *v.t.* to crush or subdue; put an end to; calm; allay.

quench (kwench), *v.t.* to put out or extinguish; check; allay.

quer-cine (kwēr'sin), *adj.* pertaining to the oak.

Quer-cus (kwēr'kus), *n.* the oak genus of plants.

quer-i-mo-ni-ous (kwer-i-mō'ni-us), *adj.* complaining; querulous; discontented.

que-rist (kwē'rist), *n.* one who asks questions.

querl (kwērl), *v.t.* to coil.

quern (kwērn), *n.* an old form of hand-mill.

quer-u-lous (kwer'ū-lus), *adj.* complaining; discontented.

Syn. doubting, repining, fretting.

Ant. (see patient).

que-ry (kwē'ri), *n.* a question; an inquiry to be resolved; a mark of interrogation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.*

queried, *p.pr.* querying], to examine by questions; doubt; mark with a query: *v.i.* to ask questions.

quest (kwest), *n.* search; inquiry; jury of inquest: *v.t.* to search or seek for.

ques-tion (kwes'chun), *n.* an inquiry; act of asking; interrogation; doubt; subject of discussion; examination by torture: *v.t.* to ask or interrogate; examine by questions; treat as doubtful: *v.i.* to ask a question.

Syn. query, interrogatory.

ques-tion-a-bil-i-ty (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being questionable. Also questionableness.

ques-tion-a-ble (-ă-bl), *adj.* that may be questioned; doubtful; suspicious.

ques-tion-a-bly (-ă-bli), *adv.* in a questionable manner.

ques-tor, same as quæstor.

quet-zal (kwet'zăl), *n.* an American bird of fine plumage.

queue (kū), *n.* the tail of a wig.

quib-ble (kwib'l), *n.* a petty evasion or cavil: *v.i.* to evade the truth by artifice or evasion; play on words.

Syn. cavil, evade, equivocate, prevaricate, shuffle.

quib-bling ('ling), *n.* evasion.

quick (kwik), *adj.* rapid; hasty; active; nimble; ready; sharp in discernment; sprightly; precipitate; living; pregnant: *adv.* quickly: *n.* the living flesh; sensitive parts; a hedge of growing shrubs.

Syn. lively, brisk, expeditious, swift, agile, active.

Ant. (see slow).

quick-en ('en), *v.i.* to impart life; vivify; show signs of life in the womb: *v.t.* increase the speed of; to resuscitate; stimulate; cheer.

quick-en-ing ('en-ing), *adj.* vivifying.

quick-lime ('līm), *n.* lime burnt and unslaked.

quick-ly ('li), *adv.* soon; swiftly.

quick-ness ('nes), *n.* speed; activity; activeness of perception.

quick-sand ('sand), *n.* sand easily moved or readily yielding to pressure; anything unreliable or treacherous.

quick-set ('set), *n.* a living shrub, especially the hawthorn, set to grow, as for a hedge.

quick-sil-ver ('sil-vēr), *n.* fluid mercury: *v.t.* to overlay with an amalgam of mercury and tin-foil.

quid (kwid), *n.* a plug of tobacco for chewing; a sovereign.

quid-di-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* quiddities (-tiz)], *the* essence of anything; a trifling nicety; captious question.

quid-nunc ('nungk), *n.* one who is curious to know everything that passes; one who pretends to a knowledge of current events.

qui-esce (kwī-es'), *v.i.* to be silent.

qui-es-cence ('ens), *n.* repose or rest; mental quietude. Also quiescency.

qui-es-cent ('ent), *adj.* reposing or resting; calm; silent.

qui-et (kwī'et), *adj.* free from motion, disturbance, or alarm; still; calm; peaceable; gentle; secluded; subdued and modest; not showy: *v.t.* to calm or pacify; reduce to a state of rest: *v.i.* to become quiet.

qui-et-ude ('et-ūd), *n.* repose; tranquillity.

qui-e-tus (ē'tus), *n.* rest; death; final settlement or discharge; heavy blow.

quill (kwil), *n.* the large strong feather of a bird's wing; such feather used as a pen; a porcupine's spine; a weaver's spindle: *v.i.* to plait or form with small quill-like ridges.

quilt (kwilt), *n.* a kind of coverlet or counterpane: *v.t.* to stitch together, as two pieces of cloth, &c., with a soft material between.

quilt-ing ('ing), *n.* the act or process of making a quilt; material for quilting; quilted work.

qui-na-ry (kwī'nâ-ri), *adj.* consisting of, or arranged in, fives.

quince (kwins), *n.* the fruit of a tree of the rose family, much used for preserves; the tree itself.

quin-cunx (kwin'kunks), *n.* an arrangement of five trees or other things in a square, the fifth occupying the center.

quin-ine (kwin'in or kwi-nīn'), *n.* an alkaline substance obtained from the bark of the Cinchona tree: used as a febrifuge and tonic.

quinque, a *prefix* meaning *five,* as *quinque*reme, a galley with five banks of oars.

quin-quen-ni-al (kwin-kwen'i-âl), *adj.* recurring once in, or lasting, five years.

quin-sy ('zi), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils of the throat.

quint (kwint), *n.* a set or sequence of five.

quin-tal (kwin'tâl), *n.* a weight of 100 or 112 pounds.

quin-tan ('tân), *adj.* recurring every fifth day: *n.* an intermittent fever which recurs thus.

quin-tes-sence (kwin-tes'ens), *n.* the pure concentrated essence of anything; vital or essential part.

quin-tet (-tet'), *n.* a musical composition in five obligato parts. Also quintette, quintetto.

quin-til-lion (-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of enumeration, followed in the United States, a thousand quadrillions; in the English system, a million raised to the fifth power, expressed by a unit followed by thirty ciphers.

quin-tu-ple ('tū-pl), *v.t.* to make fivefold: *adj.* fivefold.

quip (kwip), *n.* a short sarcastic turn or retort; jeer: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quipped, *p.pr.* quipping], to scoff; jeer.

quire (kwīr), *n.* 24 sheets; an obsolete form of choir.

Qui-ri-nal (kwi-rī'nâl), *n.* at Rome, the royal palace.

Qui-ri-tes (-rī'tēz), *n.pl.* the ancient Romans in their civil capacity.

quirk (kwērk), *n.* an artful evasion; subterfuge; quibble; smart retort; a light irregular air or melody.

quirt (kwērt), *n.* a riding whip with a short handle and lash of braided rawhide.

quit (kwit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quit or quitted, *p.pr.* quitting], to depart from; discharge (an obligation); give up; forsake: *adj.* set free.

quit-claim ('klām), *v.t.* to give up title to: *n.* a legal release of acquittance, as from a demand, suit, &c.

quitch (kwich), *n.* a species of grass. Also couch-grass.

quit-tance (kwit'âns), *n.* discharge from a debt, service, or obligation.

quite (kwit), *adj.* wholly; completely.

quiv-er (kwiv'ēr), *n.* a case for arrows; a trembling or shivering: *v.i.* to tremble, shake, or shiver.

quix-ot-ic (kwiks-ot'ik), *adj.* chivalrous or romantic to extravagance: from Don Quixote, the hero of Cervantes' romance.

quix-ot-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in a quixotic manner.

quiz (kwiz), *n.* an enigma or obscure question designed to puzzle anyone; one who quizzes others: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* quizzed, *p.pr.* quizzing], to puzzle; make fun of; banter; hoax; examine narrowly with an air of mockery; peer at.

quiz-zic-al ('ik-âl), *adj.* given to, or of the nature of, quizzing; comical.

quod (kwod), *n.* a quadrangle; prison.

quod-li-bet ('li-bet), *n.* a nice point or subtlety.

quoif, same as coif.

quoif-fure, same as coiffure.

quoin (kwoin or koin), *n.* a wedge used to support a stone; external angle of a building; a wedge of wood or metal to elevate a gun; wedge-shaped wooden block to tighten the pages of type within the chase.

quoit (kwoit), *n.* a circular ring of iron to be pitched at a fixed object: *pl.* the game thus played.

quon-dam (kwon'dăm), *adj.* former. [L.]

quo-rum (kwō'rum), *n.* the number of members of a body or corporation competent to transact business by law or constitution.

quo-ta (kwō'tă), *n.* the part or share assigned to each.

quo-ta-ble (kwō'ta-bl), *adj.* which may be or deserves to be quoted or cited.

quo-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of quoting; that which is quoted; current price.

quo-ta-tion mark (märk), *n.* one of the marks placed at the beginning or end of a quoted passage or word. One or two commas are used, as (‘ “) at the beginning and (’ ”) at end of quotation.

quote (kwōt), *v.t.* to adduce (a passage) from some author or speaker, for authority or illustration; give the current price of.

Syn. note, repeat, cite, adduce.

quoth (kwōth), *v.t.* said.

quo-tha (quō'thă), *interj.* indeed!

quo-tid-i-an (kwō-tid'i-ăn), *adj.* recurring daily; *n.* an intermittent fever whose paroxysms return every day; a cleric doing daily duty.

quo-tient ('shent), *n.* the number resulting from the division of one number by another.

quo-tum ('tum), *n.* share; proportion.

quo war-ran-to (kwō war-an'-tō), *n.* a judicial writ commanding a person to show by what authority he exercises an office or franchise never granted, or forfeited by neglect or abuse.

Qu-ran, another form of Koran.

—R—

raad (rāt), *n.* a legislative assembly. [South Africa]

rab-bet (rab'et), *n.* a groove cut longitudinally in the edge of a plank, &c., so that another may fit into it: *v.t.* to grow and unite by a rabbet.

rab-bi ('ī or 'ī), *n.* [*pl.* rabbis ('iz)], a Jewish doctor or interpreter of the law. Also rabbin.

rab-bin-ic (-in'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the rabbis, their doctrines, learning, and language. Also rabinical: *n.* later Hebrew.

rab-bit ('it), *n.* a burrowing rodent animal, esteemed for food and its fur.

rab-bit-war-ren (-wor'en), *n.* a place where rabbits burrow and breed.

rab-ble ('l), *n.* a noisy crowd or mob, especially of the lower orders.

rab-id ('id), *adj.* mad; enthusiastic to excess.

Syn. furious, raging, frantic.

Ant. (see rational).

ra-bi-es (rā' or ra'bi-ēz), *n.* canine madness; madness caused by the bite of a dog; hydrophobia.

ra-ca (rā'kă), *adj.* worthless; a term of great contempt among the ancient Jews.

rac-coon (rak-kōōn'), *n.* a badger-like animal of North America with a valuable fur. Also racoon.

race (rās), *n.* a rapid course, as of an animal or river; contest of speed; career; descent or lineage; breed or variety; peculiar strength or flavor; root: *pl.* horseraces: *v.i.* to run swiftly; contend in running: *v.t.* to cause to contend in a race.

Syn. course, match, pursuit, family, house, ancestry, pedigree.

ra-ceme (rā-sēm'), *n.* a flower cluster.

rac-e-mose (ras'e-mōs), *adj.* growing in racemes.

ra-cer (rā'ser), *n.* one who races, as a race horse; a variety of snake.

race-way (rās'wā), *n.* a water channel, as a mill-race.

ra-cial (rā'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to race or lineage.

ra-ci-ly ('si-li), *adv.* in a racy manner.

ra-ci-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being racy.

rack (rak), *n.* an instrument for stretching or straining; an engine for stretching the limbs to extort a confession; a frame in which articles are arranged; a grating above a manger for holding hay; a straight toothed bar working in the pinions of a wheel; an inclined plane on which ore is washed and separated; thin, broken, vapory clouds; entire ruin: *v.t.* to stretch or strain forcibly on, or as on, the rack; torture; wrest; perplex; exhaust; decant or strain off.

Syn. agonize, wring, excruciate, distress, harass.

Ant. (see soothe).

rack-et ('et), *n.* a clattering noise; a network bat used in tennis; a snow-shoe: *v.i.* to make a clattering noise; frolic; play tennis: *v.t.* to strike as with a racket.

rack-et-ing (-ing), *n.* noisy, confused mirth.

rack-ing-pace ('ing-pās), *n.* a pace of a horse somewhat quicker and shorter than an amble.

rack-rent ('rent), *n.* rent raised to its utmost value.

ra-con-teur (rā-kon-tōōr'), *n.* a story-teller; relator of anecdotes, etc. [Fr.]

ra-coon, same as raccoon.

rac-quet, another form of racket.

ra-cy (rā'si), *adj.* having a strong flavor; mentally exciting; piquant.

Syn. spicy, pungent, smart, spirited, lively, vivacious.

Ant. (see insipid, dull).

rad-dle (rad'l), *n.* a hedge of branches interwoven: *v.t.* to interweave.

ra-di-al (rā'di-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, or using as, a ray; pertaining to the radius of the forearm.

ra-di-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a radial manner.

ra-di-ance ('di-ăns), *n.* brightness shooting in rays; brilliant brightness; splendor. Also radiancy.

Syn. brilliancy, lustre, glare.

Ant. (see dulness).

ra-di-ant ('di-ănt), *adj.* emitting rays of light or heat; shining; brilliant: *n.* the point from which a shower of meteors proceeds; a straight line proceeding from a given point about which it revolves; the luminous point from which light emanates.

ra-di-ate ('di-āt), *v.t.* to send out as rays: *v.i.* to emit, or issue forth in, rays: *adj.* having rays.

ra-di-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the emission or diffusion of rays of light or heat from one luminous or heated body to another.

ra-di-a-tor ('di-ā-tĕr), *n.* the body from which rays radiate; a chamber, coil, drum, &c., in an apartment, heated by steam, hot air, or hot water, &c., for radiating warmth into the apartment.

rad-i-cal (rad'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to the root or origin; fundamental; original; underived; extreme: *n.* a simple underived word; letter belonging to the root; one of an ultra-liberal party; the base of a chemical compound (also *radicle*).

Syn. organic, innate, constitutional, inherent, entire.

Ant. (see moderate).

rad-i-cal-ism ('kăl-izm), *n.* the state of being thoroughgoing or extreme.

rad-i-cal-ly ('i-kăl-i), *adv.* essentially; entirely.

rad-i-cate ('i-kāt), *v.t.* to plant deeply and firmly.

rad-i-cel ('i-sel), *n.* a rootlet.

rad-i-cle ('i-kl), *n.* that part in the embryo in the seed of a plant which becomes the root; in chemistry, the same as radical.

ra-di-o (rā'di-ō), *n.* any form of telephonic or telegraphic communication through the air effected by means of electric waves without the use of connecting wires; a general name for wireless, applied more particularly to wireless telephony. The essentials of a radio receiving set are the antenna or aerial, the tuner, the detector, the telephone receivers, and ground connection.

ra-di-o-ac-tive ('ak'tiv), *adj.* emitting invisible rays, such as X-rays.

ra-di-o-ac-tiv-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the property possessed by some substances of projecting minute particles of matter into space, or of setting up vibrations of extremely short wave length in the ether.

ra-di-o-graph ('graf), *n.* a picture obtained by radium rays, X-rays, etc.

ra-di-og-ra-phy (rā-di-og'rā-fi), *n.* the science or art of producing radiographs.

ra-di-om-e-ter ('om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for directly transforming radiant light or heat into mechanical energy.

ra-di-o-te-leg-ra-phy (-te-leg'-rā-fi), *n.* telegraphing without wires.

ra-di-o-te-leph-o-ny (-te-lef'o-ni), *n.* telephoning without wires.

rad-ish (rad'ish), *n.* a plant with an edible root, used as a salad.

ra-di-um (rā'di-um), *n.* one of the chemical elements which possesses the property of giving off luminous and actinic rays, accompanied by heat, without apparent loss of energy or weight.

ra-di-us (rā'di-us), *n.* [*pl.* radii (-i)], a straight line from the center to the circumference of a circle; exterior bone of the forearm; ray of a flower; anything resembling a radius, as the spoke of a wheel.

ra-dix ('diks), *n.* a root; a primitive word; base of a system of logarithms.

raff (raf), *n.* a jumble; refuse; the rabble.

raf-fle ('l), *n.* a kind of lottery in which each participant deposits a part of the value of a thing in consideration of the chance of gaining it: *v.t.* to dispose of by raffle: *v.i.* to take part in a raffle.

raft (rāft), *n.* pieces of timber fastened together for transport by floating; a floating wooden framework: *v.t.* to carry on a raft.

raft-er ('ēr), *n.* an inclined beam helping to support the roof of a house: *v.t.* to form into, or furnish with, rafters.

raft-ing ('ing), *n.* the business of floating rafts.

rafts-man ('măn), *n.* a man who manages a raft upon a river.

rag (rag), *n.* a fragment of cloth; applied humorously to a flag, sail, &c.: *pl.* worn-out or tattered garments; mean dress.

rag-a-muf-fin ('ă-muf-in), *n.* a low, disreputable fellow.

rage (rāj), *n.* excessive and uncontrolled anger; vehemence; extreme violence; enthusiasm; great eagerness: *v.i.* to be furious with anger; prevail fatally, as a disease; be violently agitated, as the sea; ravage.

rage-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of rage.

ragg, same as ragstone.

rag-ged (rag'ed), *adj.* rent or worn into rags; clothed in tattered garments; destitute; rough; jagged.

rag-ing (rāj'ing), *p.adj.* acting with fury; violent; vehement; frantic: *n.* fury; violence.

ra-gout (rā-gōō'), *n.* a dish of stewed and highly seasoned meat.

rag-stone (rag'stōn), *n.* any hard, coarse-textured rock.

rag-time ('tīm), *n.* syncopated time, characteristic of negro melodies.

rag-wort (rag'wērt), *n.* a common plant with jagged leaves.

raid (rād), *n.* a hostile or predatory incursion: *v.t.* to make a raid upon.

rail (rāl), *n.* a bar of timber or metal extending from one sup-

port to another; wooden or iron fence; a railway; a wading bird with a harsh cry: *v.i.* to brawl; use opprobrious language; scoff: *v.t.* to inclose with rails; despatch by rail.

rail-ing ('ing), *n.* material for rails; fence made of posts and rails: *adj.* insulting or reproaching.

rail-ler-y ('ēr-i), *n.* good-humored irony or satire; banter.

rail-leur (-yēr'), *n.* a banterer. [Fr.]

rail-road ('rōd), *n.* a way or road laid with two parallel iron or steel rails along which cars are drawn by steam power, electricity, &c. Also railway.

rai-ment (rā'ment), *n.* clothing.

rain (rān), *n.* water in drops discharged from the clouds: *v.i.* to fall in drops from the clouds; drop like rain: *v.t.* to pour down like rain.

rain-bow ('bō), *n.* the bright-colored arc formed in the heavens by the refraction or reflection of the sun's rays falling upon watery particles in that part of the heavens opposite to the sun.

rain-fall ('fawl), *n.* the amount of rain that falls on any given area.

rain-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rainy.

rain-y ('i), *adj.* abounding with rain.

raise (rāz), *v.t.* to cause to rise; lift up; elevate; originate or produce; promote; rouse; increase; construct; levy; collect; cause to appear; cause to swell.

rai-sin (rā'zn), *n.* a dried grape.

ra-jah (rä'jä), *n.* a Hindu king, prince or chief.

raj-put (räj-pōōt'), *n.* a Hindu of royal descent or of the higher military caste. Also rajpoot.

rake (rāk), *n.* a toothed implement for smoothing the soil; a rascal; inclination or slope; that part of the bow or stern of a ship that projects beyond the keel: *v.t.* to gather or smooth with a rake; collect together; scour; fire upon, so as to sweep the deck of a vessel in a longitudinal direction: *v.i.* to slope from the perpendicular.

rak-ish (rāk'ish), *adj.* dissolute; debauched.

ral-ly ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rallied, *p.pr.* rallying], to collect and arrange, as troops in confusion; reunite; attack with raillery; banter or satirize humorously: *v.i.* to return to order; recover strength; exercise raillery: *n.* the act of recovering order, or of regaining strength; good humored satire; horseplay, as in pantomime.

ram (ram), *n.* the male of a sheep; one of the signs (Aries) of the zodiac; a military engine for battering; a hydraulic engine; an iron-clad with a steel beak: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rammed, *p.pr.* ramming], to push or press with force.

ram-ble ('bl), *v.i.* to wander or rove about; visit many places; be desultory: *n.* a roving or wandering from place to place.

ra-men-ta (-men'tă), *n.pl.* the thin brown scales which cover the stems of ferns.

ram-ie (ram'ē), *n.* grass-cloth plant, or its fiber. Also ramée, ramie plant.

ram-i-fi-ca-tion (ram-i-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* a division or separation into branches; sub-division; manner of producing branches.

ram-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ramified, *p.pr.* ramifying], to divide into branches, or divisions: *v.i.* to shoot into branches; become divided or sub-divided.

ram-mer ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rams; an instrument for forcibly driving anything; a rod for forcing down the charge of a gun.

ra-mose (ra-mōs'), *adj.* branched; producing branches. Also ramous.

ramp (ramp), *v.i.* to climb like a plant; spring; leap violently: *n.* a leap or bound.

ram-page (ram'pāj), *v.i.* to prance about with unrestrained spirits; be furious: *n.* a state of excitement.

ram-pant ('pănt), *adj.* overleaping restraint or natural bounds; in heraldry, standing upright on the hind legs.

ram-part ('pärt), *n.* a mound or wall surrounding a fortified place; protection from assault or danger: *v.t.* to fortify with a rampart.

ram-rod ('rod), *n.* a rod used for ramming down the charge of a gun.

ram-shack-le ('shak-l), *adj.* loose; out of repair.

ra-mus (rā'mus), *n.* a branch.

ran, *p.t.* of run.

ranch (ranch), *n.* a cattle-farm. Also ranche, rancho. [Mexican]

ran-che-ro (ran-chā'rō), *n.* a herdsman. [Mexican]

ran-cho (ran'chō), *n.* a hut or group of huts for ranchmen; a stock-farm; ranch.

ran-cid (ran'sid), *adj.* having a rank, unpleasant smell; sour or musty.

Syn. fetid, rank, stinking, sour, tainted, reasty.

Ant. (see fresh).

ran-cid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* rancid condition. Also rancidness.

ran-cor (rang'kẽr), *n.* implacable enmity; deep spite or malice.

Syn. malignity, hostility, antipathy, animosity, illwill.

Ant. (see forgiveness).

ran-cor-ous (-us), *adj.* malignant; spiteful.

rand (rand), *n.* an edge, margin, or border.

ran-dan (ran'dăn), *n.* a boat propelled by three rowers, one in the center using two oars and the others one oar each. [Eng.]

ran-dom ('dum), *n.* want of direction or method; chance: *adj.* done haphazard; left to chance, or without method.

ranee (ran'ē), *n.* a Hindu queen or princess; a rajah's wife. Also rani, rannee.

rang, *p.t.* of ring.

range (rānj), *v.t.* to set or arrange in a row; place in proper order; rove over; sail along in a parallel direction: *n.* a rank or row; order or class; space or room for excursion; extent of discourse or roaming; power; an extended kitchen grate; distance to which a shot, &c., can be projected.

range-fin-der (-fīn'dẽr), *n.* an instrument to determine the distance and direction of an object to be fired at.

ran-ger ('ẽr), *n.* a rover; the chief official or keeper of a park or forest; a variety of dog.

rank (rangk), *n.* a row or line, especially of soldiers placed abreast; station or position; grade; dignity; eminence: *v.t.* to draw up in line; include in a particular class, or order, or division: *v.i.* to hold a certain position: *adj.* luxuriant in growth; excessive; coarse; rancid.

Syn. order, degree, dignity, nobility, consideration.

ran-kle ('l), *v.i.* to grow more rank or strong; fester; become mentally disquieted or irritated.

ran-sack (ran'sak), *v.t.* to search minutely; rummage; plunder.

Syn. pillage, overhaul, explore.

ran-som ('sum), *v.t.* to free from captivity, slavery, or punishment, by a payment; atone for; redeem from the bondage of sin: *n.* price paid for release from captivity, &c., or for goods captured by an enemy; price paid for procuring the pardon of sin and the redemption of the sinner.

Syn. emancipate, free, unfetter.

rant (rant), *v.i.* to bluster or be noisily wordy; rave in extravagant or violent language: *n.* noisy, empty declamation.

Syn. bombast, fustian, cant.

rant-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who rants; a boisterous preacher.

rap (rap), *v.i.* to strike a quick, sharp blow; knock: *v.t.* to strike

sharply: *n.* a quick, sharp blow; something of no value.

ra-pa-cious (rā-pā'shus), *adj.* given to plunder; seizing forcibly; subsisting on prey; greedy; avaricious.
Syn. ravenous, voracious.
Ant. (see generous).

ra-pac-i-ty (-pas'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rapacious. Also rapaciousness.

rape (rāp), *n.* a seizing and carrying away by force; the seizure and carnal knowledge of a woman against her will; a plant of the cabbage family, from the seeds of which an oil (colza oil) is expressed.

rap-id (rap'id), *adj.* very quick or swift; expeditious: *n.pl.* a swift current in a river where the channel is descending.

ra-pi-er (rā'pi-ēr), *n.* a long thin sword, used for thrusting.

rap-ine (rap'in), *n.* the act of plundering or seizing forcibly; pillage; violence.

rap-port (-pōr'), *n.* harmonious relation; affinity. [Fr.]

rap-proche-ment (rā-prōsh'-mäng), *n.* the act of coming together; an understanding. [Fr.]

rap-scal-lion (rap-scal'yun), *n.* a rascal.

rapt (rapt), *p.adj.* transported; ravished.
Syn. ecstatic, entranced, charmed.
Ant. (see distracted).

Rap-to-res (rap-tō'rēz), *n.pl.* an order of birds characterized by the strength of their claws and bills, including the eagles, owls, &c.

rap-to-ri-al ('ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the Raptores. Also raptorious.

rap-ture ('tūr), *n.* extreme pleasure or delight; ecstasy; enthusiasm.
Syn. transport, delight, bliss.
Ant. (see dejection).

rap-tured, same as rapt.

rare (rār), *adj.* [*comp.* rarer, *superl.* rarest], scarce; uncommon; unusual; thinly scattered; not dense; excellent; incomparable; of loose texture; almost raw.

rare-bit ('bit), *n.* a dainty morsel.

rar-e-fac-tion (rar or rār-e-fak'-shun), *n.* the act of rarefying or rendering less dense.

rar-e-fy (rar' or rār'e-fi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rarefied, *p.pr.* rarefying], to make rare, thin, or less dense; expand: *v.i.* to become less dense.

rare-ly (rār'li), *adv.* seldom.

rare-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being rare.

rare-ripe (rār'rīp), *adj.* ripe before the usual season: *n.* an early fruit.

rar-i-ty (rar'i-ti), *n.* a rare article; exceptional excellence; rareness.

ras-cal ('kăl), *n.* a mean fellow; a scoundrel; one who is guilty of mean offenses.
Syn. rogue, vagabond, scamp.

ras-cal-dom (-dum), *n.* rascals collectively.

ras-cal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being a rascal; petty villainy or dishonesty.

rash (rash), *adj.* hasty; incautious; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection: *n.* a slight cutaneous eruption.
Syn. foolhardy, adventurous, heedless, reckless, careless.
Ant. (see deliberate).

rash-er ('ēr), *n.* a thin slice of bacon.

rash-ness ('nes), *n.* temerity; precipitancy; foolhardiness.

Ra-so-res (ra-sō'rēz), *n.pl.* an order of birds, including the barn fowls, pheasants, partridges, &c., who scratch the ground in search of food.

ra-so-ri-al ('ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the Rasores.

rasp (răsp), *v.t.* to rub with, or as with, a rough instrument; file with a rasp: *n.* a kind of rough file.

rasp-ber-ry (raz'bēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* raspberries (-iz)], a garden shrub and its edible fruit.

ra-sure (rā'zūr), *n.* erasure; the act of erasing.

rat (rat), *n.* an animal of the mouse family but larger and more

voracious; one who deserts his party; a workman who works during a strike, or for less than the usual wages: *v.i.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* ratted, *p.pr.* ratting], to desert one's party; to act the rat; said of a workman; to catch rats.

rat-a-ble (rāt'ă-bl), *adj.* assessed at a certain value; liable to be assessed.

rat-a-bly ('ă-bli), *adv.* proportionally.

rat-a-fi-a (rat-ă-fē'ă), *n.* a spirituous liquor, flavored with cherries or other fruit and sweetened with sugar.

ra-tan, same as rattan.

rat-a-plan (rat-a-plăng'), *n.* a sound like that of a drum. [Fr.]

ratch (rach), *n.* a toothed bar into which a click drops; the wheel of a clock which causes it to strike.

ratch-et ('et), *n.* the detent which stops a ratchet-wheel.

ratch-et-wheel (hwēl), *n.* a circular ratch.

rate (rāt), *n.* ratio or proportion; price fixed or stated; comparative value; degree; a tax or assessment; speed at which anything is done or performed; class of warship: *v.t.* to estimate; settle or fix the value, rank, or degree of; scold vehemently and hastily: *v.i.* to make an estimate; be placed in a certain class or rank.

Syn. value, compute, appraise, grade, chide, abuse.

rath-er (răth'ĕr), *adv.* sooner; more willingly; on the contrary; preferably to the other.

rat-i-fi-ca-tion (rat-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of ratifying; confirmation.

rat-i-fi-er ('i-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who ratifies.

rat-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ratified, *p.pr.* ratifying], to approve and sanction; settle or confirm; establish.

Syn. fix, substantiate, sanction.
Ant. (see protest).

ra-ti-o (rā' or ra'shi-ō), *n.* [*pl.* ratios (-ōz)], the relation or proportion of one thing or quantity to another.

ra-ti-oc-i-nate (rash-i-os'i-nāt), *v.i.* to reason deductively; argue.

ra-ti-oc-i-na-tion (-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act or process of reasoning; deducing conclusions from premises.

ra-ti-oc-i-na-tive ('i-nā-tiv), *adj.* argumentative.

ra-tion (rā'shun, ra'shun), *n.* an allowance: *pl.* allowance of provisions given per man for daily subsistence: *v.t.* to furnish with rations.

ra-tion-al (rash'un-ăl), *adj.* agreeable to, or consistent with, reason; neither extravagant nor foolish; wise; judicious.

Syn. reasonable, sagacious, sensible, sound.
Ant. (see unreasonable).

ra-tio-na-le (rash-o-nā'lē), *n.* a series of reasons assigned for any opinion, action, &c.

ra-tion-al-ism ('un-ăl-izm), *n.* a system or doctrine which, rejecting revelation, makes reason the sole guide in the interpretation of Scripture and dogma.

ra-tion-al-ist (-ist), *n.* one who upholds or supports rationalism.

ra-tion-al-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, rationalism.

ra-tion-al-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being rational; power of reasoning; reasonableness; mental sanity.

ra-tion-al-ize ('ăl-īz), *v.t.* to interpret as a rationalist; convert to rationalism: *v.i.* to rely solely on reason.

ra-tion-al-ly ('ăl-li), *adv.* in a rational manner; in accordance with reason.

rat-lins (rat'linz), *n.pl.* small horizontal ropes, extending over the shrouds and forming ladder-like steps. Also ratlines.

rats-bane (rats'bān), *n.* poison for rats; arsenious acid.

rat-tan (rat-an'), *n.* one of the long, smooth, reed-like stems of several species of palms; a rattan walking stick.

rat-teen (-tēn'), *n.* a thick woolen quilted or twilled stuff.

rat-ti-net (-i-net'), *n.* an inferior kind of ratteen.

rat-ting ('ing), *n.* the act of deserting one's party; the act of catching rats; working for less than current prices.

rat-tle (rat'l), *v.i.* to produce sharp noises rapidly; speak hastily; ride rapidly: *v.t.* to cause to make a rapid, sharp noise; stun with noise; drive swiftly; scold: *n.* a succession of rapid, sharp noises; noisy, rapid, empty talk; a child's toy for rattling.

rat-tler (rat'lēr), *n.* one who or that which rattles; a rattlesnake.

rat-tle-snake (-snāk), *n.* a venomous snake with hard bony rings on the tail producing a rattling sound when in motion.

rat-tling ('ling), *adj.* making a rapid succession of sharp, noisy sounds; quick: *adv.* very: *n.* noise produced by a rattle.

rat-tle-trap (-trap), *n.* a rickety, worn-out article of furniture, &c.

rau-cous (raw'kus), *adj.* hoarse.

rav-age (rav'ej), *v.t.* to lay waste; pillage; plunder or sack: *n.* destruction by violence or decay; devastation; ruin.

Syn. overrun, overspread, desolate, despoil, destroy.

rave (rāv), *v.i.* to wander in the mind or be delirious; rage as a madman.

rav-el (rav'l), *v.t.* to unweave or untwist; involve or entangle: *v.i.* to be unwoven or untwisted; busy one's self with perplexities.

rave-lin ('lin), *n.* a detached work with two embankments making a salient angle.

rav-el-ings ('el-ingz), *n.pl.* threads detached by untwisting.

ra-ven (rā'vn), *n.* a large bird of the crow family noted for its deep black color: *adj.* raven-colored.

rav-en (rav'n), *v.t.* to obtain, or seize, by violence; devour with greediness or voracity: *n.* violence; plunder; prey.

rav-en-ing ('n-ing), *n.* eagerness for plunder.

rav-en-ous ('n-us), *adj.* devouring with rapacity; eagerly voracious; eager for gratification.

ra-vine (rā-vēn'), *n.* a long, deep hollow, worn by the action of a stream or torrent; mountain gorge.

rav-ish (rav'ish), *v.t.* to seize and to carry away by force; have sexual intercourse with (a woman) by force and without her consent; transport with delight or rapture.

Syn. enrapture, enchant, charm, delight, abuse.

rav-ish-ment ('ish-ment), *n.* forcible violation of chastity; rape; abduction; transport; rapture.

raw (raw), *adj.* uncooked; crude; without skin; sore; not spun or twisted; in the natural state; untanned; undiluted; unripe; inexperienced; cold and damp: *n.* a sore.

raw-boned ('bōnd), *adj.* with little flesh on the bones.

raw-hide ('hīd), *n.* a cowhide whip.

raw-ish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat raw.

ray (rā), *n.* a line or pencil of light proceeding from a radiant point; light; beam of intellectual light; perception or apprehension; the outer whorl of a floret; a radius; a cartilaginous fish of the genus Raia, as the skate, &c.: *v.t.* to shoot forth, as a ray: *v.i.* shine forth.

ra-yah (rā'yā), *n.* in Turkey, a non-Mohammedan.

raze (rāz), *v.t.* to level to the ground; blot out; efface; graze or shave.

Syn. demolish, destroy, overthrow, ruin, dismantle.

Ant. (see build up).

ra-zee (rā-zē'), *n.* a large warship cut down to a smaller size and inferior class.

ra-zor ('zēr), *n.* a sharp-edged cutting instrument used for shaving.

ra-zor-bill (-bil), *n.* an aquatic bird.

ra-zure, same as rasure.

re, *prefix* noting *repetition* or *retrograde action.* It is used in these senses before a very large number of self-explaining words, of which the more important are given.

reach (rēch), *v.t.* to touch with the extended hand; stretch forth; arrive at; gain; penetrate to; include: *v.i.* to be extended so as to touch; endeavor to obtain something: *n.* the power of reaching or attaining; distance that can be reached; limit of power or ability; stretch of water in a lake or stream.

Syn. touch, stretch, strain.

read (rēd), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* read (red), *p.pr.* reading], to observe and apprehend the meaning of (something written, printed, or inscribed); peruse; discover by observation; study: *v.i.* to perform the act of reading; peruse written or printed matter.

read (red), *adj.* well-informed or acquainted with books.

read-a-ble (rēd'ă-bl), *adj.* fit to be read; worth reading; legible.

read-er ('ēr), *n.* one who reads; one who reads prayers in church; a corrector of the press; a university lecturer; a reading-book.

read-i-ly (red'i-li), *adv.* in a ready manner; quickly; easily; willingly.

read-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being ready; promptness; cheerfulness.

read-ing (rēd'ing), *adj.* addicted to reading: *n.* perusal of books; lecture; public recital; variation; version or interpretation of a particular passage in a book or MS.; observation made by examining a scientific instrument; formal recital of a bill by the proper officer before a legislative assembly.

read-y (red'i), *adj.* [*comp.* readier, *superl.* readiest], prepared at the moment; quick; prompt; fit for a purpose; willing; near; about to do or be; dexterous.

Syn. ripe, apt, adroit, handy.

Ant. (see slow).

re-a-gent (rē-ā'jent), *n.* that which reacts; a chemical substance used to learn the nature of another by their mutual action; often applied generally to chemical actions.

real (rē'ăl), *adj.* actually existing; not fictitious; genuine; true; pertaining to things fixed, as lands or tenements; not personal: *n.* (rā'ăl) a Spanish coin = 5 cents (about).

Syn. actual, literal, practical, positive, certain, genuine, true.

Ant. (see unreal).

real es-tate (es-tāt'), *n.* lands and all pertaining to them.

re-al-ism (rē'ăl-izm), *n.* the representation of nature or social life as it actually appears; the doctrine that the objects immediately known are real existences.

re-al-ist (-ist), *n.* one who holds the doctrine of, or practices, realism.

re-al-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to realism and realists.

re-al-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* realities (-tiz)], actual existence; fact; truth.

re-al-i-za-tion (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of realizing, or of making and believing real; conversion of money into real property, or the contrary.

re-al-ize ('ăl-īz), *v.t.* to bring into act or being; make real; convert into real property or money; bring home to one's self; achieve; complete.

Syn. accomplish, effect, gain, get, acquire, comprehend.

realm (relm), *n.* royal jurisdiction or territory; kingdom; empire; state.

re-al-tor (rē'ăl-tēr), *n.* a real-estate broker.

re-al-ty (rē'ăl-ti), *n.* real estate.

ream (rēm), *n.* 20 quires, or 480 sheets of paper; 516 sheets (printer's ream).

reap (rēp), *v.t.* to cut with a scythe, sickle, or corn-cutting machine; perform the operation of reaping; gather in; receive as a reward.

Syn. gain, get, acquire, obtain.

rear (rēr), *n.* the part behind the rest; last in order; back-

ground; that part of a fleet or army behind the other: *v.t.* to raise or lift up; exalt; build; educate; bring to maturity: *v.i.* to assume an erect posture: *adj.* pertaining to the rear.

rear-ad-mi-ral (-ad'mir-ăl), *n.* in the United States navy, an officer ranking next below the admiral; in other navies an officer ranking next below a vice-admiral.

rea-son (rē'zn), *n.* that mental faculty in man which enables him to deduce inferences from facts, and to distinguish between right and wrong; right judgment; efficient or final cause; cause for opinion or act; premise of an argument, especially the minor: *v.i.* to exercise the faculty of reason; argue; infer conclusions from premises: *v.t.* to persuade by reasoning; examine by the reason; plead for.

Syn. motive, design, end, proof, cause, ground, purpose, deduce.

rea-son-a-ble (-ă-bl), *adj.* endowed with reason; rational; equitable; moderate; fair.

Syn. rational, wise, fair, just.

Ant. (see unreasonable).

rea-son-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being reasonable; moderation.

rea-son-a-bly (-ă-bli), *adv.* in a reasonable manner.

rea-son-ing (-ing), *n.* the exercise of the faculty of reason; argumentation; reasons adduced or employed.

re-bate (-bāt'), *v.t.* to make blunt; make obtuse; abate or diminish: *n.* a return to shippers by transportation companies of part of freight charges.

reb-el (reb'el), *n.* one who revolts from his allegiance or defies constituted authority: *adj.* rebellious: *v.i.* (re-bel') [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rebelled, *p.pr.* rebelling], to take up arms and resist lawful or constituted authority; revolt; rise against authority.

re-bel-lion ('yun), *n.* insurrection against, or open resistance to, lawful or constituted authority; revolt.

re-bel-lious ('yus), *adj.* opposing lawful or constituted authority.

re-bound (re-bound'), *v.i.* to start or leap back; re-echo; to reverberate: *n.* the act of rebounding; a leaping or flying back.

re-buff (-buf'), *n.* a beating back; sudden check or resistance; defeat; refusal: *v.t.* to beat back; repel; check; refuse.

re-buke (-būk'), *n.* reprimand or reproof; chiding; chastisement: *v.t.* to reprimand or chide; chastise.

re-bus (rē'bus), *n.* [*pl.* rebuses (-es), an enigmatical representation of a word or phrase by pictures or figures instead of words; in heraldry, a coat of arms bearing an allusion to the name of the wearer.

re-but (re-but'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rebutted, *p.pr.* rebutting], to beat back; oppose by argument or proof; repel: *v.i.* in law, to put or return an answer.

re-but-tal ('ăl), *n.* the act of rebutting.

re-but-ter ('ĕr), *n.* one who rebuts; the answer of a plaintiff to the rejoinder of a defendant.

re-cal-ci-trant (-kal'si-trant), *adj.* refractory.

re-call (-kawl'), *v.t.* to call back; remember; revoke; withdraw: *n.* a revocation; the power of unseating an unsatisfactory legislator.

re-cant (-kant'), *v.t.* to withdraw or retract.

Syn. recall, revoke, abjure.

re-can-ta-tion (rē-kan-tā'shun), *n.* the act of recanting; a declaration recalling and contradicting a former one.

re-ca-pit-u-late (-kă-pit'ū-lāt), *v.t.* to go over, or summarize, the chief points of a discourse, argument, &c.

re-ca-pit-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of recpitulating.

re-ca-pit-u-la-to-ry ('ū-lă-to-ri), *adj.* repeating again in brief.

re-cap-tion (re-kap'shun), *n.* reprisal.

re-cede (sēd'), *v.i.* to fall back or retrograde; retreat: *v.t.* to cede back to a former possessor.
Syn. retire, retreat, withdraw, ebb.

re-ceipt (-sēt'), *n.* the act of receiving; reception; a recipe; written acknowledgment of anything received: *v.t.* to give a receipt for; sign in acknowledgment of.

re-ceiv-a-ble (-sēv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being received.

re-ceive (-sēv'), *v.t.* to take or obtain from another in any manner; accept; obtain; entertain; gain knowledge of; suffer; take in, as stolen goods.
Syn. accept, take, admit.

re-ceiv-er ('ėr), *n.* one who, or that which, receives; one who buys stolen goods; a person appointed by a court to manage property in controversy.

re-cen-cy (rē'sen-si), *n.* lateness of time; newness. Also recentness.

re-cen-sion (re-sen'shun), *n.* review or revision, especially critical revision of the text of an author; the text thus revised and established.

re-cent (rē-sent), *adj.* of late origin or occurrence; new; modern; fresh; newly arrived; (*geol.*) subsequent to man's advent.

re-cep-ta-cle (re-sep'tă-kl), *n.* a vessel or place into which anything is received; basis of a flower.

re-cep-ti-bil-i-ty (-ti-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being receivable.

re-cep-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of receiving; the state of being received; welcome; entertainment; admission; formal or official receiving of a person.
Syn. receiving, levee, admission.

re-cep-tive ('tiv), *adj.* having the quality of receiving or containing; capable of receiving mental impressions.

re-cess (re-ses' or rē'ses), *n.* withdrawal; state of being in retirement; seclusion; remission of business; cavity in a room or alcove.
Syn. retreat, depth, niche, vacation, intermission.

re-ces-sion (re-sesh'un), *n.* the act of receding or withdrawal; cession back.

re-cher-ché (re-shĕr-shā'), *adj.* uncommon; rare; exquisite; choice. [Fr.]

rec-i-pe (res'i-pē), *n.* a medical prescription; formula for compounding anything.

re-cip-i-ent (re-sip'i-ent), *n.* one who receives; *adj.* receiving.

re-cip-ro-cal ('ro-kăl), *adj.* mutual; alternating; mutually interchangeable.

re-cip-ro-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* mutually.

re-cip-ro-cate ('ro-kāt), *v.t.* to give and receive mutually: *v.i.* to alternate; interchange.

re-cip-ro-ca-ting ('ro-kā-ting), *p.adj.* moving backwards and forwards.

re-cip-ro-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* interchange of acts; reciprocal motion.

rec-i-proc-i-ty (res-i-pros'i-ti), *n.* reciprocal obligation or right; equal mutual rights or benefits to be yielded or enjoyed.

re-ci-sion (re-sizh'un), *n.* the act of cutting off.

re-ci-tal (-si'tăl), *n.* the act of reciting; rehearsal; narrative; a musical entertainment by one performer.

rec-i-ta-tion (res-i-tā'shun), *n.* a public reading; delivery of a composition committed to memory; the composition so delivered.

rec-i-ta-tive (-ta-tēv'), *adj.* pertaining to recitation; words spoken in the sounds of the musical scale; chant. Also recitativo [Italian]: *adj.* uttered musically; chanted.

rec-i-ta-tive-ly ('li), *adv.* in a recitative manner.

re-cite (re-sīt'), *v.t.* to repeat aloud from memory; enumerate; rehearse; recapitulate.

reck (rek), *v.t. & v.i.* to care for; heed.

reck-less ('les), *adj.* heedless of consequences; careless; thoughtless.

reck-less-ness (-nes), *n.* carelessness; thoughtlessness; heedlessness.

reck-on ('n), *v.t.* to count or compute; number; estimate by rank: *v.i.* to calculate; charge to account; make up accounts; pay a penalty; reason with one's self and conclude from argument; think or suppose.

reck-on-ing (-ing), *n.* computation; calculation; statement of accounts between debtor and creditor; money charged by a host; estimated position of a ship by its progress and course.

re-claim (re-klām'), *v.t.* to call back; demand the return of; reform; bring under cultivation.

rec-la-ma-tion (rek-la-mā'shun), *n.* the act of reclaiming; restoration.

re-cli-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of reclining.

re-cline (-klīn'), *v.t.* to cause to lean or lie back; lean to one side: *v.i.* to rest or repose.

re-cluse (re-klōōs'), *n.* one who lives in retirement; hermit; anchorite: *adj.* retired from the world; solitary; secluded.

re-cluse-ly ('li), *adv.* in a recluse manner.

re-cluse-ness ('nes), *n.* retirement from society. Also reclusion.

re-clu-sive ('siv), *adj.* affording retirement from the world or society.

rec-og-ni-za-ble (rek'og-nīz-ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being recognized.

re-cog-ni-zance (re-kog'ni-zāns or re-kon'i-zāns), *n.* avowal; acknowledgment; badge or token; a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate or court to do, or abstain from doing, some particular act.

rec-og-nize (rek'og-nīz), *v.t.* to know again; acknowledge; avow; admit with a former acknowledgment: *v.i.* to enter into recognizance.

rec-og-niz-er (-ēr), *n.* one who recognizes.

re-cog-ni-zor (re-cog'ni-zēr or re-kon'i-zēr), *n.* in law, one who enters into a recognizance.

rec-og-ni-tion (rek-og-nish'un), *n.* the act of recognizing; the state of being recognized; remembrance; recollection; formal avowal.

re-coil (-koil'), *v.t.* to draw back: *v.i.* to start back; shrink; rebound; retreat: *n.* a shrinking back.

rec-ol-lect (-ol-ekt'), *v.t.* to call to memory; (rē-kol-ekt'), to gather together again.

rec-ol-lec-tion (rek-ol-ek'shun), *n.* memory; that which is remembered.

rec-ol-lect-ive ('tiv), *adj.* having the faculty of recollecting or remembering.

rec-om-mend (-om-end'), *v.t.* to commend to another; introduce favorably; advise.

rec-om-men-da-tion (-en-dā'shun), *n.* the act of recommending; favorable introduction.

rec-om-men-da-to-ry ('dā-to-ri), *adj.* that recommends.

re-com-mit (rē-kom-it'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* recommitted, *p.pr.* recommitting], to commit anew; refer back to a committee.

re-com-mit-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of recommitting; state of being recommitted. Also recommittal.

rec-om-pense (rek'om-pens), *n.* an equivalent given in return; reward; compensation: *v.t.* to give back as an equivalent; make amends for; repay or requite.

rec-on-ci-la-ble (-on-si'lā-bl), *adj.* capable of being reconciled.

rec-on-cile ('on-sīl), *v.t.* to restore to friendship or favor after estrangement; adjust; harmonize.

rec-on-cil-i-a-tion (-sil-i-ā'shun), *n.* the act of reconciling; the state of being reconciled; renewal of friend-

ship; expiation or atonement. Also reconcilement.

rec-on-cil-i-a-to-ry ('i-ā-to-ri), *adj.* tending to reconcile.

rec-on-dite ('on-dīt), *adj.* deep; abstruse; hidden from view; secret.

re-con-nais-sance (re-kon'i-sâns), *n.* the act of reconnoitering. [Fr.]

rec-on-noi-ter **rec-on-noi-tre** (rek-o-noi'tēr), *v.t.* to make a survey of, especially for military purposes; examine for scientific purposes. [Fr.]

re-con-struct (re-kon-strukt'), *v.t.* to rebuild; [U. S.] to restore a seceded state to the Union.

re-cord (re-kôrd'), *v.t.* to remember, or cause to be remembered; register or enroll; celebrate: *n.* (rek'ērd) an authentic memorial; register; formal writing or copy of an official document; in sports, the best performance: *pl.* public documents.

Syn. entry, account, history, catalogue.

re-cord-er (-kôrd'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, records; one whose official duty is to register writings or transactions.

re-count (re-kount'), *v.t.* to go over or narrate in detail.

re-coup (re-kōōp'), *v.t.* to indemnify or make good; diminish by keeping back a part.

re-course (re-kōrs'), *n.* a going to for aid or protection; application of effort for a particular purpose or end.

re-cov-er (-kuv'ēr), *v.t.* to regain; retrieve; cure; obtain as compensation; obtain by judgment in a court of law; cover again: *v.i.* to regain health, strength, or any former state; be successful in a lawsuit.

Syn. heal, recruit, restore.

Ant. (see fail).

re-cov-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* the act of recovering; restoration to health; legal right to something after judgment of a court.

rec-re-ant (rek're-ânt), *adj.* cowardly; mean-spirited; apostate; false: *n.* a mean-spirited creature; a coward; an apostate.

rec-re-ate ('re-āt), *v.t.* to reanimate, especially after toil; gratify: *v.i.* to take recreation: *v.i.* (rē-kre-āt'), to create anew.

rec-re-a-tion (rek-re-ā'shun), *n.* refreshment after toil, &c.; amusement: *n.* (rē-kre-ā'shun), the act of creating anew; a new creation.

Syn. sport, pastime, play, game, fun

rec-re-a-tive (rek're-ā-tiv), *adj.* reinvigorating.

re-crim-i-nate (re-krim'i-nāt), *v.i.* to return one accusation with another: *v.t.* to accuse in return.

re-crim-i-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of recriminating.

re-crim-i-na-to-ry ('i-nā-to-ri), *adj.* retorting an accusation or charge.

re-cru-des-cence (-krōō-des'ens), *n.* the state of becoming sore again; a sharp relapse.

re-cru-des-cent ('ent), *adj.* becoming sore or raw again.

re-cruit (-krōōt'), *v.t.* to supply with new soldiers; restore to health; repair by fresh supplies: *v.i.* to obtain fresh supplies; recover health: *n.* a soldier newly enlisted; supply of any want.

re-cruit-ing ('ing), *n.* the enlisting of recruits for the army.

rec-tan-gle (rek'tang-gl), *n.* a 4-sided figure with 4 right angles, or angles of 90°.

rec-tan-gled (-gld), *adj.* having one or more right angles.

rec-tan-gu-lar ('gū-lâr), *adj.* right-angled.

rec-ti-fi-a-ble ('ti-fī-ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being rectified.

rec-ti-fi-ca-tion (-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of setting right; repeated distillation of a spirit to concentrate it or render it purer; reduction of a curve to a right line.

rec-ti-fy ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rectified, *p.pr.* rectifying], to set right; adjust; refine by distillation.

rec-ti-lin-e-al (-ti-lin'e-ăl), *adj.* bounded by straight lines; right- or straight-lined; straight. Also rectilinear.

rec-ti-lin-e-al-ly (-i), *adv.* in a straight line.

rec-ti-tude ('ti-tūd), *n.* rightness of principles and practice; honesty; moral integrity.

rec-tor ('tĕr), *n.* a clergyman who has charge of an Episcopal Church parish; the headmaster of a public school, or head of a university [Scotch]; the superior of a convent or religious house.

rec-tor-ate ('tĕr-āt), *n.* the office of a rector. Also rectorship.

rec-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a rector.

rec-tor-y (-tĕr-i), *n.* the house of a rector; the benefice of a rector, with the rights appertaining to it.

rec-tum ('tum), *n.* the lowest part of the great intestine.

re-cum-ben-cy (re-kum'ben-si), *n.* the state of leaning or reclining. Also recumbence.

re-cum-bent ('bent), *adj.* reclining; idle.

re-cu-per-ate (-kū'pĕr-āt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to recover.

re-cu-per-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* recovery.

re-cu-per-a-tive ('pĕr-a-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or tending to, recovery. Also recuperatory.

re-cur (-kĕr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* recurred, *p.pr.* recurring], to return, as to the mind; happen at a stated interval; have recourse.

re-cur-rence (-kur'ens), *n.* return; recourse.

re-cur-rent ('ent), *adj.* returning repeatedly.

re-curv-ate ('āt), *adj.* bent back.

rec-u-san-cy (rek'ū-zăn-si), *n.* nonconformity.

rec-u-sant ('ū-zănt), *adj.* refusing to acknowledge the royal supremacy in religion; nonconforming: *n.* a nonconformist. [Eng.]

red (red), *n.* one of the primary colors, varying from scarlet to pink: *adj.* red-colored.

re-dan (re-dan'), *n.* a V-shaped field-work or rampart with the apex towards the enemy; a projection in a wall.

red-breast (red'brest), *n.* a common name for the robin.

red-cap ('kap), *n.* a kind of goldfinch.

Red Cross ('kros), *n.* a society for the succor of the sick and wounded in war, the members wearing a red cross on a white ground as a badge of their neutrality.

red-den ('n), *v.t.* to make red: *v.i.* to become red; blush.

red-dish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat red.

re-deem (re-dēm'), *v.t.* to ransom from bondage; rescue; make atonement for; perform; recover; make good use of; ransom from sin and its consequences.

Syn. rescue, deliver, save, free.

re-deem-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who redeems.

Re-deem-er *n.* Jesus Christ, the Savior.

re-demp-tion (-demp'shun), *n.* repurchase; release; ransom; freeing of an estate from a mortgage; salvation of mankind by Jesus Christ.

re-demp-tion-er (-ĕr), *n.* an emigrant to the American colonies who sold his services for a certain term, as payment of his passage out from Europe.

re-demp-tive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to redemption, or serving to redeem.

re-demp-to-ry ('to-ri), *adj.* paid for ransom.

red-gum (red'gum), *n.* a lofty Australian gum-tree, yielding a gum resin used in medicine; grain-rust; a red rash on infants.

red-in-gote (-ing-gōt'), *n.* a long double-breasted coat.

red-in-te-grate (-in'te-grāt), *v.t.* to make whole; to restore to perfection; renew: *adj.* restored; renewed.

red-let-ter day ('let-ĕr dā), *n.* a lucky day: from the Saints' days printed in a red-letter in the church calendars.

red-o-lence ('o-lens), *n.* perfume; fragrance.

red-o-lent ('o-lent), *adj.* emitting a sweet smell; fragrant.

re-doubt (re-dout'), *n.* a field-work for strengthening a military position without flanks.

re-doubt-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* formidable; valiant; terrible to enemies.

re-dound (-dound'), *v.i.* to tend or contribute; be in excess.

red-o-wa (red'o-wâ), *n.* a Bohemian dance; music for such a dance.

re-dress (-dres'), *v.t.* to amend or set right; compensate; relieve from; to dress again: *n.* the reparation of wrong; relief.

Syn. remedy, repair, remission, abatement.

re-dress-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being redressed.

red-shank ('shangk), *n.* the red-legged sandpiper; a Highlander.

red-skin ('skin), *n.* a North American Indian.

red-snow ('snō), *n.* an Arctic lichen or fungus.

red-start ('stärt), *n.* a small red-tailed migratory songbird.

red-tape ('tāp), *n.* red-colored tape used for tying official documents; hence excessive official formality.

red-tap-ism ('izm), *n.* government by strict official routine.

re-duce (re-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring into a lower state; degrade; diminish; conquer; shorten; reclaim or order; bring or change (numbers or quantities) from one denomination into another; bring into classes.

Syn. abate, lessen, decrease.

re-du-ci-ble ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being reduced.

re-duc-tion (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of reducing; the state of being reduced; diminution; conquest or subjugation; the changing of quantities from one denomination to another; the process of converting a metallic oxide into metal by the expulsion of the oxygen contained in it.

re-dun-dance (-dun'dăns), *n.* superfluity; excess. Also redundancy.

re-dun-dant ('dănt), *adj.* superfluous.

re-du-pli-cate (-dū'pli-kāt), *v.t.* to double again; repeat; multiply.

re-du-pli-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of reduplicating.

red-wing (red'wing), *n.* a kind of thrush.

red-wood ('wood), *n.* a very large California tree, of the Sequoi genus; the wood of this tree.

ree (rē), *n.* a Portuguese and Brazilian money of account, the 1,000th part of a milree. Also rea, rei.

reed (rēd), *n.* a large, coarse grass, of the genus Arundo, with jointed hollow stems; a pastoral pipe; mouth tube of a musical instrument; the comb-shaped part of a loom which beats the weft up to the web; an arrow.

reef (rēf), *n.* that part of a sail which can be reduced by being drawn in by small ropes running in eyelet holes; a chain of rock lying at or near the surface of the water: *v.t.* to reduce the size of (a sail) by means of reefs.

reef-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, for the purpose of plunder, entices vessels in distress by false signals to come among rocks; a midshipman; a rough kind of jacket.

reek (rēk), *n.* smoke; steam: *v.i.* to emit smoke or steam.

reek-y ('i), *adj.* smoky; made foul by smoke or steam.

reel (rēl), *n.* a turning frame for winding yarn, &c.; bobbin; an angler's implement for winding his line upon; a stagger; a lively Scotch dance: *v.t.* to wind on a reel: *v.i.* to stagger; perform a reel.

reeve (rēv), *n.* a bailiff or steward; the female of the ruff: *v.t.* to pass the end of (a rope) through any hole.

re-fec-tion (re-fek'shun), *n.* a light repast.

re-fec-to-ry ('to-ri), *n.* an eating room or hall.

re-fer (-fĕr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* referred, *p.pr.* referring], to submit to another person or authority for information, corroboration, or decision: *v.i.* to allude; have relation; appeal; hint.

ref-er-able (ref'ĕr-â-bl), *adj.* that may be referred; ascribable.

ref-er-ee (ref-ĕr-ē'), *n.* one to whom anything is referred for decision; an umpire.

ref-er-ence ('ĕr-ens), *n.* the act of referring; allusion; one who, or that which, is referred to; trial or decision by referees.

ref-er-en-dum (ref'ĕr-en-dum), *n.* the referring of a legislative act to the decision of a vote of the people.

ref-er-en-tial (-en'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or referring to, something else.

re-fer-ri-ble (re-fĕr'i-bl), same as referable.

re-fine (-fīn'), *v.t.* to separate from impurities; clear from dross; polish; educate or improve: *v.i.* to become fine or pure; improve in accuracy or delicacy.

re-fine-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of refining; state of being refined; elegance; polish; purity of taste, mind, morals, &c.; affectation of elegant or subtle improvements.

re-fin-er-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* refineries (-iz)], a place where anything is refined or purified.

re-fit (-fit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* refitted, *p.pr.* refitting], to make fit for use again; prepare or fit afresh: *v.i.* to repair damages, especially damages of ships: *n.* the renewal of that which is damaged or worn, especially of parts of a ship.

re-flect (-flekt'), *v.t.* to throw back, especially rays of light or heat after striking on any substance: *v.i.* to be thrown back, as rays of light, &c.; to consider in the mind; cast reproach or censure (with *upon*).

Syn. consider, cogitate, think, ponder, muse, censure.

re-flect-i-ble ('-bl), *adj.* capable of being reflected.

re-flect-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* making reflection; thoughtful; casting reproach or censure.

re-flec-tion (-flek'shun), *n.* the act of reflecting; state of being reflected; that which is reflected; the turning of thought back upon past experiences or ideas; attentive consideration; reproach or censure. Also reflexion.

re-flect-ive ('iv), *adj.* throwing back images or rays; considering the operations of the mind or things of the past; reflexive.

re-flect-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a reflective manner.

re-flect-ive-ness (-nes), *n.* the power or habit of reflection.

re-flect-or ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, reflects; a polished surface reflecting rays of light or heat.

re-flex (rē'fleks), *adj.* bent or turned back; directed backwards; illuminated by light reflected from another part of the same picture; noting the action of the motor nerves acting independently of the will under stimulus from impressions made on the sensory nerves: *n.* reflected light, &c.

re-flex ('fleks'), *v.t.* to bend, or turn back.

re-flex ac-tion (ak'shun), *n.* nerve action in which sensation is directly converted into muscular action without conscious intervention.

re-flex-i-bil-i-ty (-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being reflexible.

re-flex-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reflected.

re-flex-ive ('iv), *adj.* reflective; having respect to something past; referring back to the grammatical subject.

re-flux (rē'fluks), *n.* a flowing back.

re-form (re-fôrm'), *v.t.* to make better; change or return to a former good state; introduce improvement in or change for the better; amend; correct; form again or anew: *v.i.* to abandon evil for that which is good; become better, or amended: *n.* amendment; change for the better, especially political change; correction.

Syn. better, restore, improve.

Ant. (see corrupt).

ref-or-ma-tion (ref-ôr-mā'shun), *n.* the act of reforming; state of being reformed; amendment; political redress; the act of forming again or anew.
Syn. improvement, reform.
Ant. (see corruption).

Ref-or-ma-tion, *n.* the great religious movement under Martin Luther (with *the*).

re-form-a-tive (re-fôrm'ă-tiv), *adj.* forming again.

re-form-a-to-ry ('ă-to-ri), *adj.* tending to reform; *n.* an institution for the detention and reformation of juvenile offenders.

re-formed (-fôrmd'), *p.adj.* restored to a previous good state; amended, as noting the Protestant churches.

Re-formed Church (chĕrch), *n.* that section of the Protestant Church which separated from the Lutherans and adopted the theology and ecclesiastical polity of Calvin.

re-form-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who effects a reformation, religious, moral, or political.

re-fract (-frakt'), *v.t.* to break the natural course of, or bend from, a straight line.

re-fract-ed ('ed), *p.adj.* bent back at an acute angle; bent from a direct course.

re-fract-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* having the power to turn rays from a direct course.

re-frac-tion (-frak'shun), *n.* the change from a straight line which a ray of light or heat assumes when passing through a smooth surface into a medium of greater density at an angle other than 90°

re-fract-ive ('iv), *adj.* pertaining to refraction.

re-frac-to-ri-ly ('to-ri-li), *adv.* in a refractory manner.

re-frac-to-ri-ness (-nes), *n.* perverse obstinacy; difficulty of fusion or malleability.

re-frac-to-ry ('to-ri), *adj.* sullenly or perversely obstinate; difficult of fusion, &c.

re-frain (-frān'), *v.t.* to restrain; *v.i.* to forbear; abstain from action: *n.* burden of a song repeated at the end of each stanza.

re-fran-gi-bil-i-ty (-fran-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being refrangible. Also refrangibleness.

re-fran-gi-ble ('ji-bl), *adj.* capable of being refracted.

re-fresh (-fresh'), *v.t.* to revive after fatigue or exhaustion; reinvigorate; restore.

re-fresh-ing ('ing), *adj.* reanimating; reinvigorating; cooling.

re-fresh-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of refreshing; state of being refreshed; that which refreshes, as food or rest.

re-frig-er-ant (-frij'ĕr-ânt), *adj.* cooling; refreshing: *n.* a substance that cools; a cooling medicine. Also refrigerative.

re-frig-er-ate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to cool, or keep cool, as by a refrigerator.

re-frig-er-a-tion (-ă'shun), *n.* act of cooling.

re-frig-er-a-tor ('ĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus or vessel for preserving or cooling things by means of ice, &c.

re-frig-er-a-to-ry ('ĕr-ă-to-ri), *adj.* cooling.

ref-uge (ref'ūj), *n.* protection from danger or distress; shelter or asylum; stronghold; expedient or resource.
Syn. protection, harbor, retreat.

ref-u-gee (-ē'), *n.* one who flees for protection, especially from political or religious persecution.

re-ful-gence (re-ful'jens), *n.* brightness; flood of light; splendor. Also refulgency.

re-ful-gent ('jent), *adj.* casting a bright light; brilliant; splendid.

re-fund (-fund'), *v.t.* to pay back again.

re-fu-sa-ble (-fū'zâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being refused.

re-fu-sal ('zăl), *n.* the act of refusing; rejection; right to take the preference; option.

re-fuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to deny or reject, as a demand or request: *v.i.* to decline to accept; not to comply: *n.* (ref'ūs), waste or worthless matter; rubbish: *adj.* rejected; worthless.
Syn. repudiate, decline, withhold, dregs, dross, scum.
Ant. (see accept).

re-fu-ta-ble (re-fū'tâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being refuted.

ref-u-ta-tion (ref-ū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of refuting; that which is refuted.

re-fute (re-fūt'), *v.t.* to prove to be false or erroneous; repel; disprove.

re-gain (-gān'), *v.t.* to recover possession of; get back; reach again.

re-gal (rē'gâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a king; kingly; royal.

re-gale (re-gāl'), *v.t.* to entertain with something to delight the senses; feast sumptuously: *v.i.* to feast.

re-ga-lia (-gā'liâ), *n.pl.* the ensigns of sovereignty, as the crown, &c.; royal rights or prerogatives; decorations of an order or office.

re-gal-i-ty (-gal'li-ti), *n.* sovereign jurisdiction; royalty.

re-gard (re-gärd'), *v.t.* to observe particularly; heed; esteem; consider; respect; value: *n.* attention; respect; consideration; reference: *pl.* good wishes.
Syn. mind, heed, notice, view.

re-gard-ant ('ânt), *adj.* in heraldry, looking backwards or behind.

re-gard-ful ('fool), *adj.* taking notice.

re-gard-ing ('ing), *prep.* concerning.

re-gat-ta (-gat'â), *n.* a sailing or rowing match for prizes.

re-gel-a-tion (rē-jel-ā'shun), *n.* the act of freezing two pieces of ice with moist surfaces together at 32° F.

re-gen-cy (rē'jen-si), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a regent; a body instructed with the duties of a regent.

re-gen-er-a-cy (re-jen'ēr-â-si), *n.* the state of being regenerated.

re-gen-er-ate ('ēr-āt), *v.t.* to renew the heart of and cause to turn to the love of God; produce anew: *adj.* renewed; reformed.

re-gen-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of regenerating; the state of being regenerated; formation of new tissue to supply that which has been lost.

re-gen-er-a-tive ('ēr-ā-tiv), *adj.* renewing.

re-gen-er-a-tor (-ā-tēr), *n.* one who regenerates; a device in a furnace to save the waste heat of escaping gases; a furnace with this device.

re-gen-er-a-to-ry ('ēr-â-to-ri), *adj.* having the power to regenerate.

re-gent (rē'jent), *adj.* exercising vicarious authority: *n.* one who governs in the interim during the minority, absence, or disability of the sovereign; a university teacher; a member of a board of superintendence of colleges and schools in the state of New York.

re-gent-bird (-bērd), *n.* an Australian honey-eater with handsome plumage.

reg-i-ci-dal (rej'i-sī-dâl), *adj.* pertaining to a regicide or to regicide.

reg-i-cide ('i-sīd), *n.* the murder, or murderer, of a king.

ré-gime (rā-zhēm'), *n.* mode, system or rule of government, social or political. [Fr.]

reg-i-men (rej'i-men), *n.* systematic regulation of diet or habit; rule; the grammatical regulation of one word by another.

reg-i-ment (rej'i-ment), *n.* a number of companies of soldiers united into one body under the command of a colonel.

reg-i-ment-al ('âl), *adj.* pertaining to a regiment: *n.pl.* the uniforms worn by the troops of a regiment.

reg-i-men-ta-tion (-men-tā'-shun), *n.* enforced organization.

re-gion (rē'jun), *n.* a tract of land; country.

reg-is-ter (rej'is-tēr), *n.* an official written record; the book containing such record; that which registers, records, or regulates; a list of persons entitled to vote; an organ stop; musical compass or range.

reg-is-trar (-trär), *n.* an official who keeps a register or record.

reg-is-tra-tion (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of inserting in a register.

reg-is-try ('is-tri), *n.* the place where a register is kept.

re-gorge (re-gorg'), *v.t.* to vomit up; swallow again.

reg-let (reg'let), *n.* a flat, narrow molding; a slip of wood used for separating lines or filling blank spaces in printing.

reg-nal ('nāl), *adj.* pertaining to a reign.

reg-nant ('nānt), *adj.* reigning; exercising royal authority; prevalent.

re-gress (rē'gres), *n.* passage back; return; act of returning; movement in a reverse direction, as of a star.

re-gres-sion (re-gresh'un), *n.* retrogression.

re-gret (-gret'), *n.* mental sorrow or concern for anything, as for past conduct or negligence; remorse; *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* regretted, *p.pr.* regretting], to remember with sorrow; bewail the loss or want of.

Syn. grief, sorrow, lamentation, repentance, remorse.

re-gret-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of regret.

re-gret-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* with regret.

re-gret-ta-ble ('ä-bl), *adj.* admitting of, or causing, regret.

reg-u-lar (reg'ū-lär), *adj.* according to rule, order, or established usage; consistent; governed by rule; uniform; methodical; exact; fully qualified; having sides or surfaces composed of equal figures or lines; *n.* a soldier belonging to a standing army; one who is under monastic rule.

Syn. orderly, customary, ordinary, stated.

Ant. (see irregular).

reg-u-lar-i-ty (-lar'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being regular; conformity to rule; uniformity; method or certain order.

reg-u-late ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to make regular; put in good order; adjust by rule.

Syn. methodize, arrange, organize, govern, rule.

Ant. (see disorder).

reg-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of regulating; order; method; rule.

reg-u-la-tor ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, regulates; a lever for regulating motion; lever of a watch; an accurate timepiece.

reg-u-lus ('ū-lus), *n.* a metal containing more or less impurities of the ore.

re-gur-gi-tate (re-gēr'ji-tāt), *v.i.* to be thrown or poured back.

re-ha-bil-i-tate (rē-ha-bil'i-tāt), *v.t.* to restore to a former state or rank; reinstate.

re-hash (rē-hash'), *v.t.* to work into a new form; deal with in a derogatory manner.

re-hear-sal (-hēr'sāl), *n.* a recital in private prior to a public performance.

re-hearse (-hērs'), *v.t.* to repeat, as what has already been said or written; tell or narrate; recite before a public performance.

Reichs-rath (rīkhs'rät), *n.* the parliament of the Austrian empire. [Ger.]

Reichs-tag ('täkh), *n.* the German parliament. [Ger.]

reign (rān), *v.i.* to exercise sovereign authority; rule; be predominant; *n.* supreme power or influence; time during which a sovereign rules.

re-im-burse (rē-im-bērs'), *v.t.* to refund.

Syn. repay, satisfy, indemnify.

re-im-burse-ment ('ment), *n.* refunding; repaying.

rein (rān), *n.* the strap of a bridle; an instrument for curbing, restraining, or governing; power: *pl.* the kidneys, or parts about them; loins; the heart [Old Testament]: *v.t.* to govern with a bridle; restrain; control: *v.i.* to check a horse with the reins.

rein-deer ('dēr), *n.* a large Arctic deer.

re-in-force (rē-in-fôrs'), *v.t.* to supply with new strength, support, or assistance.

re-in-forced (-fôrst'), *adj.* made stronger.

re-in-forced-con-crete (-kon'-krēt), *n.* concrete strengthened by rods of iron for building purposes.

re-in-force-ment ('ment), *n.* additional support.

re-in-state (-in-stāt'), *v.t.* to restore to a former state.

re-it-er-ate (-it'ēr-āt), *v.t.* to do or say again; repeat.

re-it-er-a-tion (-it-ēr-ā'shun), *n.* repetition.

re-it-er-a-tive (-it'ēr-ā-tiv), *n.* a word or part of a word reduplicated; a verb noting reproduction or intensive action.

re-ject (re-jekt'), *v.t.* to throw away as useless or vile; refuse; renounce; discard.

re-ject-ive (-jekt'iv), *adj.* tending to reject.

re-jec-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of rejecting.

re-joice (-jois'), *v.i.* to feel or express joy or gladness; exult: *v.t.* to make joyful.

re-joic-ing ('ing), *n.* expression, or experience, of joy or gladness.

re-join (-join'), *v.t.* to unite again after separation: *v.i.* to answer a reply; answer as the defendant to the plaintiff's replication.

re-join-der ('dēr), *n.* an answer to a reply; in law, the defendant's answer to the plaintiff's replication.

re-lais (-lā'), *n.* a narrow walk without the rampart of a fortification. [Fr.]

re-lapse (-laps'), *v.i.* to fall back from a state of convalescence; return to a former bad state or habit: *n.* a falling into a former bad state; return of a disease after convalescence or partial recovery.

re-laps-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* subject to relapse.

re-late (-lāt'), *v.t.* to tell; describe; recite; narrate: *v.i.* to refer.

re-la-ted (-lā'ted), *p.adj.* told or described; allied by kindred or blood; relationship.

re-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of relating; the thing related; mutual connection between two or more things; proportion or ratio; connection by birth or marriage; kinsman or kinswoman.

re-la-tion-ship (-ship), *n.* the state of being related by kindred, affinity, or other alliance.

rel-a-tive (rel'ă-tiv), *adj.* having, or expressing, relation; pertinent; belonging to or connected with; relating to a word, sentence, or cause: *n.* that which has relation to something else; a person connected by kinship or consanguinity; a word which relates to its antecedent.

rel-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* comparatively.

rel-a-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being relative. Also relativity.

re-la-tor (re-lā'tēr), *n.* one who relates; a prosecutor.

re-lax (-laks'), *v.t.* to slacken; make less close; render less tense, rigorous, or severe; divert, as the mind; loosen, as the bowels; make languid: *v.i.* to take relaxation; become less severe or close.

re-lax-a-tion (-ă'shun), *n.* the act of relaxing; state of being relaxed; diminution of tension; diversion or recreation.

re-lay (rē'lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* relaid, *p.pr.* relaying], to lay a second time: *n.* (re-lā'), fresh post-horses or hunting dogs to relieve others; new supply; a subsidiary electric circuit; anything stored away for later use.

re-lease (-lēs), *v.t.* to set free; discharge; free from obligation or penalty: *n.* liberation from

restraint, penalty, pain, &c.; discharge from an obligation.

rel-e-gate (rel'e-gāt), *v.t.* to banish; consign.

rel-e-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of relegating.

re-lent (-lent'), *v.i.* to grow less hard or severe; become more tender; yield.

re-lent-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of becoming less hard or more tender or compassionate.

rel-e-van-cy (rel'e-vân-si), *n.* applicability; pertinence. Also relevance.

rel-e-vant ('e-vânt), *adj.* applicable; related; pertinent.

Syn. fit, proper, suitable, appropriate, apt.

Ant. (see irrelevant).

re-li-a-bil-i-ty (re-lī-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being reliable. Also reliableness.

re-li-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* trustworthy.

re-li-a-bly ('â-bli), *adv.* so as to be relied on.

re-li-ance ('âns), *n.* confidence; trust.

Syn. hope, dependence.

Ant. (see suspicion).

re-li-ant ('ânt), *adj.* having reliance.

rel-ic (rel'ik), *n.* that which is left after the loss or decay of the rest; memorial or souvenir; remains of a person deceased; body or other memorial of a saint held in religious reverence.

rel-ict ('ikt), *n.* a widow.

re-lief (re-lēf'), *n.* that which mitigates pain, grief, &c.; release from some post of duty; assistance given to the poor; aid; redress; the projection of a sculptured design from the plane surface.

Syn. succor, aid, help, redress, alleviation.

re-liev-a-ble (-lēv'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being relieved.

re-lieve (-lēv'), *v.t.* to free from pain, suffering, grief, &c.; mitigate; alleviate; help; release from a post of duty.

re-lig-ion (re-lij'un), *n.* any system of faith or worship; love and obedience towards God; piety; monastic vow or state.

re-lig-ious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or set apart for, religion; godly; pious; devotional; conscientiously exact or strict; bound by monastic vows: *n.* one who is bound by monastic vows.

re-lig-ious-house (-hous), *n.* a monastery or nunnery.

re-lin-quish (-ling'kwish), *v.t.* to forsake or abandon; quit; leave with reluctance; desist from; renounce a claim to.

Syn. give up, resign, surrender, leave, forego.

Ant. (see retain).

re-lin-quish-ment (-ment), *n.* the act of relinquishing; abandonment.

rel-i-qua-ry (rel'i-kwâ-ri), *n.* [*pl.* reliquaries (-riz)], a depository for relics; a casket or small chest for holding relics.

re-lique (-lēk'), *n.* a relic. [Fr.]

rel-ish (rel'ish), *v.t.* to like the taste of; use with pleasure; enjoy: *v.i.* to have a pleasing taste: *n.* the sensation of flavor; taste; savor; zest; enjoyment given by anything; pleasure; inclination.

re-luc-tance (re-luk-tâns), *n.* unwillingness. Also reluctancy.

re-luc-tant ('tânt), *adj.* unwilling; disinclined.

re-ly (-lī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* relied, *p.pr.* relying], to lean upon with confidence; trust or have confidence in.

re-main (-mān'), *v.i.* to continue; stay; last; endure; be left in a particular state or place; be left after or out of a greater number: *n.pl.* a dead body; the literary works of an author published after his death; ruins.

re-mand (-mând'), *v.t.* to recommit or send back; remit in custody to a future time: *n.* the act of remanding; state of being remanded.

re-mark (-märk'), *v.t.* to note or observe; express; say: *n.* notice or observation; comment.

Syn. comment, note, utterance

re-mark-a-ble ('ä-bl), *adj.* worthy of notice or remark; extraordinary.
Syn. strange, famous, uncommon.
Ant. (see ordinary).

re-mark-a-bly (-li), *adv.* in a remarkable manner.

re-me-di-a-ble (re-mē'di-ä-bl), *adj.* admitting remedy.

re-me-di-a-bly (-ä-bli), *adv.* in a way that may be remedied.

re-me-di-al ('di-ăl), *adj.* affording, or intended for, a remedy.

re-me-di-al-ly (-li), *adv.* by way of remedy.

rem-edy ('e-di), *n.* [*pl.* remedies (-diz)], that which cures a disease, or counteracts an evil; a restorative; an efficacious medicine: *v.t.* [*pt. & p.p.* remedied, *p.pr.* remedying], to repair or remove something evil from.
Syn. help, relief, redress, cure, specific, reparation.

re-mem-ber (re-mem'bĕr), *v.t.* to recall to mind; attend to; keep in mind with gratitude, regard, or reverence.

re-mem-brance ('brăns), *n.* the power of remembering; memory; length of time during which anything can be remembered; recollection.

re-mem-bran-cer (-ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, reminds; recorder.

re-mind (-mind'), *v.t.* to bring to the remembrance of; put in mind.

rem-i-nis-cence (rem-i-nis'ens), *n.* recovery of ideas; memory; that which is remembered.

rem-i-nis-cent ('ent), *adj.* having recollection.

re-mise (re-mīz'), *v.t.* to resign or surrender by deed: *n.* the surrender of a claim by deed.

re-miss (-mis'), *adj.* careless in the performance of duty or business; heedless; dilatory.

re-mis-sion (-mish'un), *n.* the act of remitting; pardon; abatement; relaxation.

re-mit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* remitted, *p.pr.* remitting], to pardon; transmit, as money, bills, &c.; send back; *v.i.* moderate or abate in violence or force.

re-mit-tal ('ăl), *n.* surrender; transmission.

re-mit-tance ('ans), *n.* that which is remitted: the sending of money, bills, &c., in payment; the sum so transmitted.

re-mit-tent ('ent), *adj.* increasing and abating alternately.

rem-nant (rem'nânt), *n.* that which is left after a part has been removed; remainder.

re-mon-e-tize (re-mun'e-tīz), *v.t.* to restore to circulation in the shape of money.

re-mon-strance (-mon'strâns), *n.* strong representation against something complained of; expostulation.

re-mon-strant ('strânt), *adj.* expostulatory.

re-mon-strate ('strāt), *v.i.* to urge or put forward strong reasons against some act or course complained of; expostulate.

rem-o-ra (rem'o-rä), *n.* a Mediterranean fish with a sucking disk in the top of its head: once fabled to be able to impede the motion of ships.

re-morse (re-môrs'), *n.* anguish of mind caused by the sense of guilt; sympathetic sorrow; compunction.

re-morse-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of remorse.

re-morse-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* with remorse.

re-morse-less ('les), *adj.* cruel; merciless.
Syn. pitiless, relentless, ruthless, barbarous.
Ant. (see merciful).

re-mote (-mōt'), *adj.* distant in time or space; far; primary; alien; foreign; inconsiderable.
Syn. far, secluded, indirect.
Ant. (see near).

re-mote-ly ('li), *adv.* at a distance.

re-mote-ness ('nes), *n.* distance.

re-mov-a-bil-i-ty (-mōōv-ă-bil'-i-ti), *n.* the quality of being removable.

re-mov-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being removed.

re-mov-al ('ăl), *n.* the act of removing or displacing; change of place; dismissal; act of putting an end to.

re-move (mōōv'), *v.t.* to put from its place; withdraw; cut off, or kill: *v.i.* to change place; change residence: *n.* change of place; removal; promotion; class.

re-moved (-mōōvd'), *p.adj.* remote; displaced.

re-mu-ner-a-ble (-mū'nēr-ă-bl), *adj.* that may be remunerated.

re-mu-ner-ate (-mū'nēr-āt), *v.t.* to reward as an equivalent for service; recompense.

re-mu-ner-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* payment for service; recompense; reward.

re-mu-ner-a-tive ('nēr-a-tiv), *adj.* yielding an equivalent return for outlay; lucrative; profitable.

re-mu-ner-a-to-ry ('nēr-a-to-ri), *adj.* yielding remuneration; profitable.

Re-nais-sance (re-nā-sängs'), *n.* revival of letters and arts in the 15th century; the style of architecture that succeeded the Gothic; the classic decorative style revived by the artist Raphael. Also Renascence.

re-nal (rē'năl), *adj.* pertaining to the kidneys.

ren-ard, another form of reynard.

re-nas-cent (re-nas'ent), *adj.* coming again into being.

ren-con-tre (räng-kông'tr), *n.* a casual meeting in opposition or contest; collision: *v.i.* to meet an enemy unexpectedly; to come in collision. [Fr.] Also rencounter.

rend (rend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rent, *p.pr.* rending], to tear apart with violence; split; lacerate: *v.i.* to become rent.

Syn. break, sever, sunder.

Ant. (see mend).

ren-der (ren'dĕr), *v.t.* to return; pay back; make up; deliver; afford; yield; furnish; reproduce; translate; cause to be boiled down; exhibit: *n.* payment of rent.

ren-der-ing (-ing), *n.* a translation; version; execution; first coat of plaster.

ren-dez-vous (rän'dā-vōō or ren'de-vōō), *n.* appointed place of meeting, especially for war ships or troops: *v.i.* to assemble. [Fr.]

ren-di-tion (ren-dish'un), *n.* surrender; translation.

ren-e-gade (ren'e-gād), *n.* one who renounces his faith; apostate; traitor; deserter.

re-new (re-nū'), *v.t.* to make new again; restore; renovate; reinvigorate: *v.i.* to be made new; begin afresh; grow again.

re-new-al ('ăl), *n.* the act of renewing; state of being renewed; renovation; revival.

ren-i-form (ren'i-fôrm), *adj.* kidney-shaped.

ren-net (ren'et), *n.* the inner membrane of a calf's stomach: used for coagulating milk.

re-nounce (re-nouns'), *v.t.* to disown; reject publicly and finally; repudiate: *v.i.* in card playing, not to follow suit: *n.* failure to follow suit.

Syn. abandon, discard, disown.

Ant. (see advocate).

re-nounce-ment, same as renunciation.

ren-o-vate (ren'o-vāt), *v.t.* to make new again; restore to a previous condition, or to a good state; repair.

ren-o-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* renewal; state of being renovated.

ren-o-va-tor ('o-vā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, renovates; restorer.

re-nown (-noun'), *n.* celebrity; fame; distinction.

re-nowned (-nound'), *p.adj.* celebrated; famous; illustrious; distinguished.

rent (rent), *n.* a tear; fissure; schism; periodical payment for the use of property: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of rend.

rent-al ('ăl), *n.* amount of rent; schedule of rents of an estate; rent-roll.

rent-er (rent'ẽr), *n.* one who holds an estate or tenements by payment of rent.

rent-roll (rent'rōl), *n.* a schedule of income derived from rents.

re-nun-ci-a-tion (re-nun-shi-ā'-shun), *n.* disavowal; rejection.

rep (rep), *adj.* having a fine corded surface: *n.* a dress fabric with a fine corded surface.

re-pair (re-pār'), *v.i.* to go to a (specified) place; betake one's self: *v.t.* to restore after injury; mend; renovate; make amends: *n.* restoration after injury; state of a building.

rep-a-ra-ble (rep'ă-ră-bl), *adj.* capable of being repaired.

rep-a-ra-tion (-ă-rā'shun), *n.* restoration to a good condition; amends or compensation; restitution.

re-par-a-tive (re-par'ă-tiv), *adj.* amending defects; repairing.

rep-ar-tee (rep-ăr-tē'), *n.* a ready, witty reply.

re-past (re-pást'), *n.* a meal; victuals.

re-peal (-pēl'), *v.t.* to revoke or abrogate; annul: *n.* revocation; abrogation.

re-peat (-pēt'), *v.t.* to do or speak a second time; iterate; recite; quote from memory: *n.* repetition; a sign in music directing a part to be given again.

re-peat-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, repeats; revolver; a watch that strikes the hours, &c., by pressing a spring; a decimal in which the same figure or figures are repeated; one who illegally votes more than once at an election.

re-pel (-pel'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* repelled. *p.pr.* repelling], to drive back; resist; check the advance of: *v.i.* to act in opposition to force impressed; check or drive inwards.

re-pel-lent ('ent), *adj.* driving back; tending or able to repel; repulsive.

re-pent (-pent'), *v.i.* to feel pain or sorrow on account of something done or left undone, especially for sin committed leading to repentance; change from past evil: *v.t.* to regret [Old Testament].

re-pent-ance (-pent'ăns), *n.* contrition.

Syn. regret, remorse, sorrow.
Ant. (see obstinacy).

re-pent-ant ('tănt), *adj.* penitent.

rep-er-toire (rep-ẽr-twär'), *n.* a repository; stock of dramas, songs, &c., ready for use. [Fr.]

rep-er-to-ry (-to-ri), *n.* a storehouse; treasury.

rep-e-ti-tion (-e-tish'un), *n.* the act of repeating; recital from memory.

re-pine (re-pīn'), *v.i.* to fret one's self; murmur; complain; feel discontent.

re-place (-plās'), *v.t.* to set in place; fill the place of; restore; repay; put in a new place.

re-plen-ish (-plen'ish), *v.t.* to fill up again; fill or stock in abundance.

re-plen-ish-ment (-ment), *n.* the act of replenishing; state of being replenished.

re-plete (-plēt'), *adj.* completely filled; full.

re-ple-tion (-plē'shun), *n.* the state of being too full; plethora.

re-plev-in (-plev'in), *n.* an action to recover goods claimed to be wrongfully seized, on security being given to try the case; writ for replevying.

re-plev-y ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* replevied, *p.pr.* replevying], to recover by writ goods wrongfully seized, on giving security to try the right to them at law.

rep-li-ca (rep'li-kă), *n.* a copy of an original picture or statue executed by the same artist or sculptor.

rep-li-cate ('li-kāt), *adj.* folded back.

rep-li-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* a reply; echo; repetition; the plaintiff's answer to the plea of the defendant.

re-ply (-plī'), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* replied, *p.pr.* replying], to answer; respond: *n.* an answer; response; rejoinder.

re-port (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to give an account of; relate; tell from one to another; circulate publicly; take down (spoken words): *v.i.* to make a statement: *n.* an official statement of facts; description, an account of a meeting, &c.; rumor; hearsay; noise.

Syn. recital, account, tale.

re-port-er ('ēr), *n.* one who reports court proceedings or current news for public use.

re-pos-al (-pōz'ăl), *n.* state of repose; rest.

re-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to lay to rest; refresh by rest: compose; lay, place, or rest, as confidence or trust (with *in* or *on*): *v.i.* to sleep; recline: *n.* sleep; quiet; mental rest; certain parts in a picture which tranquilize its aspect.

re-pos-i-to-ry (-poz'i-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* repositories (-riz)], a warehouse for the storing and safe keeping of goods; shop or warehouse.

re-pous-sé (re-pōōs-ā'), *n.* ornamental metal work formed in relief and chased. [Fr.]

rep-re-hend (rep-re-hend'), *v.t.* to censure.

rep-re-hen-si-ble (-hen'si-bl), *adj.* deserving censure; culpable.

rep-re-hen-si-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a reprehensible manner.

rep-re-hen-sion ('shun), *n.* censure; reproof.

rep-re-hen-sive ('siv), *adj.* given to, or containing, reproof. Also reprehensory.

rep-re-sent (rep-re-zent'), *v.t.* to exhibit the image of; show; describe; give an account of; personate or act the part of; reproduce: (rē-prē-zent'), to present again.

rep-re-sen-ta-tion (-zen-tā'-shun), *n.* the act of representing; that which represents; portrayal; description; likeness; image or picture; dramatic performance; body of representatives; statement of arguments or reasons.

rep-re-sen-ta-tive ('tā-tiv), *adj.* having the power or character of another; exhibiting a similitude; typical: *n.* one who is authorized to act for another or others; deputy or delegate, especially one chosen by a body of electors; a member of the popular branch of Congress, of a State Legislature, an elected Parliament or other popular body; he who, or that which, represents or exhibits a likeness; an heir.

re-press (-pres'), *v.t.* to check or restrain; crush; quell.

re-pres-sion (-presh'un), *n.* the act of repressing.

re-press-ive (-pres'iv), *adj.* serving to repress.

re-press-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* so as to repress.

re-prieve (-prēv'), *v.t.* to grant a respite to; delay the execution of: *n.* temporary suspension of a criminal sentence.

rep-ri-mand (rep'ri-mând), *v.t.* to reprove severely; reprove publicly and officially: *n.* a severe reproof.

re-print (rē'print), *n.* a verbatim copy of any printed work; a reproduction of printed matter: *v.t.* (rē-print'), to print again; print a new copy or edition.

re-pris-al (re-prīz'ăl), *n.* something done or seized by way of retaliation for an injury or wrong suffered.

re-proach (-prōch'), *v.t.* to censure severely; upbraid: *n.* severe blame mingled with contempt; object of scorn; shame or disgrace.

re-proach-ful ('fool), *adj.* containing, or expressing, reproach.

re-proach-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a reproachful manner.

rep-ro-bate (rep'rō-bāt), *v.t.* to condemn strongly or with detestation; disown: *adj.* wholly given up to sin; abandoned; depraved: *n.* a profligate person.

rep-ro-ba-tion (-bā'shun), *n.* the act of reprobating; abandonment to eternal destruction; condemnation.

re-pro-duce (rē'pro-dūs), *v.t.* to produce again; procreate; renew a lost part; make a copy of.

re-pro-duc-tion (-duk'shun), *n.* the act or power of reproducing; the process of recalling to memory; revival of a drama or copy of a work of art or literature.

re-proof (re-prōōf'), *n.* censure; rebuke.

Syn. blame, chiding.
Ant. (see approval).

re-prove (-prōōv'), *v.t.* to censure or blame; reprimand; rebuke.

rep-tile (rep'til), *n.* an animal of the class Reptilia that creeps or crawls on the ground; a mean, groveling person: *adj.* creeping; crawling; groveling.

rep-til-i-an (til'i-ān), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a reptile. Also reptilious.

re-pub-lic (re-pub'lik), *n.* a state or country in which the supreme power is vested in representatives elected by popular vote; commonwealth.

re-pub-lic-an ('lik-ān), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or consisting of, a republic: *n.* one who favors republican government; a member of the Republican party.

re-pub-lic-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the principles of a republican government; attachment to such principles.

re-pub-lic-an-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to form into a republic; convert to republican ideas.

re-pub-li-ca-tion (-li-kā'shun), *n.* the act or republishing; re-impression of a printed book; second publication.

re-pub-lish ('lish), *v.t.* to publish anew; print a new edition of.

re-pu-di-ate (-pū'di-āt), *v.t.* to disown or disclaim; refuse to pay or acknowledge; disavow.

Syn. disown, discard, renounce.
Ant. (see acknowledge).

re-pu-di-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of repudiating; disavowal; rejection.

re-pu-di-a-tor ('di-ā-tēr), *n.* one who repudiates.

re-pug-nance (-pug'nāns), *n.* aversion; reluctance; dislike. Also repugnancy.

re-pug-nant ('nānt), *adj.* highly distasteful or offensive; contrary; hostile.

Syn. antagonistic, disagreeable.
Ant. (see desirable).

re-pulse (puls'), *v.t.* to drive back; beat off; repel: *n.* the state of being driven back or repelled; refusal; denial.

re-pul-sion (-pul'shun), *n.* the act of driving back; state of being repelled; the power by which certain bodies or their molecules recede from each other; aversion.

re-pul-sive ('siv), *adj.* tending to repel; forbidding; disgusting.

Syn. odious, ugly, disagreeable, revolting.
Ant. (see attractive).

re-pul-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a repulsive manner.

re-pul-sive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being repulsive.

rep-u-ta-ble (rep'ū-tā-bl), *adj.* esteemed; honorable; respectable.

rep-u-ta-bly ('ū-tā-bli), *adv.* in a reputable manner.

rep-u-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* good name or character; honor; credit.

re-pute (-pūt'), *v.t.* to estimate; deem: *n.* estimation; character; reputation.

re-quest (-kwest'), *n.* desire expressed; petition; prayer; demand; entreaty: *v.t.* to ask for.

re-qui-em (rē'kwi-em), *n.* a mass, or musical setting of a mass for the repose of the soul of a person deceased.

re-quire (re-kwīr'), *v.t.* to ask for or claim as by right or authority; demand; exact; need.

re-quire-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand; necessity.

req-ui-site (rek'wi-zit), *adj.* needful; indispensable: *n.* anything necessary.

req-ui-site-ly (-li), *adv.* in a requisite manner.

req-ui-site-ness (-nes), *n.* necessity.

req-ui-si-tion (-wi-zish'un), *n.* the act of requiring; that which is required; demand, especially a written one: *v.t.* to demand; make a requisition upon.

re-qui-tal (re-kwīt'ăl), *n.* retaliation.

re-quite (-kwīt'), *v.t.* to make return for treatment, good or evil; recompense; retaliate; revenge.

rere-dos (rēr'dos), *n.* an ornamental screen behind an altar.

re-scind (re-sind'), *v.t.* to annul; revoke.

re-scis-sion (-sizh'un), *n.* the act of annulling.

re-script (rē'skript), *n.* an edict or decree, especially of an emperor or pope in answer to some question or jurisprudence officially submitted to him, and having the force of a law.

res-cue (res'kū), *v.t.* to set free from danger, restraint, or violence; liberate; deliver: *n.* deliverance from danger, restraint, or violence; forcible retaking of persons or goods detained by legal authority.

re-search (re-serch'), *n.* laborious, careful inquiry or investigation: *v.t.* to search again; investigate carefully and diligently.

re-sem-blance (-zem'blăns), *n.* likeness.

re-sem-ble (-zem'bl), *v.t.* to have a likeness to; have similarity to.

re-sent (zent'), *v.t.* to consider as an injury or affront; take ill; be angry in consequence of.

re-sent-ful ('fool), *adj.* easily provoked to anger; full of resentment.

re-sent-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* with resentment.

re-sent-ment ('ment), *n.* strong anger or displeasure; deep sense of injury.

res-er-va-tion (rez-ēr-vā'shun), *n.* anything kept back or reserved; clause, proviso, or limitation, by which something is reserved; public land reserved for some particular use, as schools, &c.

re-serve (re-zērv'), *v.t.* to keep in store; hold back for future use; retain: *n.* that which is retained for future use; closeness or caution in speaking or acting; taciturnity; modesty: *pl.* troops kept for the support of an army or to meet any contingency.

res-er-voir (rez'ēr-vwär), *n.* a place where anything (usually fluids and liquids) is collected and stored up for use.

re-side (re-zīd'), *v.i.* to dwell or inhabit; live.

res-i-dence (rez'i-dens), *n.* place of abode; domicile; act of residing.

res-i-dent (-dent), *adj.* dwelling in a place; *n.* a government representative at a foreign court.

res-i-den-tial ('shăl), *n.* pertaining to, containing, or suitable for, residents.

re-sid-u-al (re-zid'ū-ăl), *adj.* remaining after a part has been taken away.

re-sid-u-a-ry ('ū-ă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, the residue; relating or entitled to the remainder of an estate, &c., after deducting legal expenses.

res-i-due (rez'i-dū), *n.* remainder.

re-sid-u-um (re-zid'ū-um), *n.* that which is left after a chemical process.

re-sign (-zīn'), *v.t.* to yield to another; surrender formally; withdraw from; submit calmly; (rē-sin'), to sign again.

res-ig-na-tion (rez-ig-nā'shun), *n.* the act of resigning; state of being resigned; calm submission or acquiescence; patience.

re-sil-i-ent (re-zil'i-ent), *adj.* springing back.

re-sil-i-ence (-ens), *n.* the act or power of springing

back to an original position; elasticity. Also resiliency.

res-in (rez'in), *n.* a solid inflammable substance obtained from various trees which exude it in the form of gum.

res-i-nous (-us), *adj.* containing, consisting of, or like, resin.

re-sist (re-zist'), *v.t.* to oppose; withstand; thwart; strive against: *v.i.* to make opposition or resistance.

re-sist-ance (-zist'ăns), *n.* the act of resisting; opposition; power of a body that acts in opposition to another; in photography, contrast of light and shade.

re-sist-ant ('ănt), *adj.* offering resistance: *n.* one who, or that which, resists.

re-sist-i-bil-i-ty (-zizt-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being resistable.

re-sist-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of resisting.

re-sist-i-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a resistible manner.

re-sist-less ('les), *n.* irresistible; unyielding.

re-sist-less-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being resistless.

res-o-lu-ble (rez'o-lu-bl), *adj.* capable of being melted or resolved.

res-o-lute ('o-lūt), *adj.* determinded; having a fixed purpose; decided; firm; steady.

res-o-lute-ly ('li), *adv.* in a resolute manner.

res-o-lute-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being resolute.

res-o-lu-tion (-lū'shun), *n.* the act of resolving; state of being resolved; analysis; fixed determination; constancy of purpose; formal proposal in a legislative assembly or public meeting; solution.

res-o-lu-tion of for-ces (fōr'sez), the dividing of a force into two or more, which would have the same effect as if it acted alone.

res-o-lu-tive ('o-lū-tiv), *adj.* having the power to dissolve.

re-sol-va-bil-i-ty (re-zol-vă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being resolvable. Resolvableness.

re-sol-va-ble ('vă-bl), *adj.* capable of being resolved.

re-solve (-zolv'), *v.t.* to reduce to constituent parts; analyze; free from doubt or difficulty; clear or separate; solve; settle in an opinion; decide; determine by vote; disperse, as a tumor, &c.; carry a discord into a concord [Music]: *v.i.* to determine; pass a formal resolution.

re-solved (-zolvd'), *p.adj.* determined; firm.

re-sol-vent (-zol'vent), *adj.* having the power of resolving; causing solution: *n.* a medicine to disperse a tumor, &c.

res-o-nance (rez'o-năns), *n.* the quality of being resonant. Also resonancy.

res-o-nant ('o-nănt), *adj.* returning sound.

re-sort (-zôrt'), *v.i.* to betake one's self; go often; have recourse; apply: *n.* a place much frequented; concourse; resource.

re-sound (-zound'), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to reverberate; be reechoed; spread the fame or renown of; send back sound; echo.

re-source (-sōrs'), *n.* source of help or supply; an expedient to which one resorts: *pl.* money; means of any kind.

re-source-ful (fool), *adj.* fertile in resources or expedients.

re-spect (re-spekt'), *n.* regard; expression of esteem; deference; courteous manner of treating others; respectful demeanor; point, reference, or particular: *pl.* expression of good-will or regard: *v.t.* to honor or esteem; have relation to.

re-spect-a-bil-i-ty (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being respectable.

re-spect-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* capable or worthy of respect; held in good repute; moderate in excellence or number.

re-spect-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a respectable manner.

re-spect-ful ('fool), *adj.* characterized by respect.

re-spect-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* with respect.

re-spect-ing ('ing), *prep.* concerning.

re-spect-ive ('iv), *adj.* relating to a particular person or thing; not absolute; relative.

re-spect-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* as each belongs to each; not absolutely.

re-spir-a-bil-i-ty (-spīr-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being respirable. Respirableness.

re-spir-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* that may be, or is fit to be, breathed.

res-pi-ra-tion (res-pi-rā'shun), *n.* the act of breathing; inhaling air and expiring it from the lungs.

res-pi-ra-tor ('pi-rā-tēr), *n.* a network contrivance for covering the mouth and protecting the lungs from cold, fog, &c.

res-pi-ra-to-ry ('pi-tā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving for, respiration.

re-spire (-spīr'), *v.t.* to draw air into the lungs and expel it again; breathe; inhale: *v.t.* to breathe in and out, as air.

res-pite (res'pit), *n.* pause or temporary cessation of anything; delay; interval of rest; reprieve: *v.t.* to grant a delay to; suspend the execution of.

Syn. forbearance, pause, postponement, intermission, stay.

re-splen-dence (re-splen'dens), *n.* brilliant luster; intense light. Also resplendency.

re-splen-dent ('dent), *adj.* shining with brilliant luster; intensely bright.

re-spond (-spond'), *v.i.* to answer or reply; be liable for payment: *v.t.* to pay: *n.* a short anthem sung between tne reading of the lessons.

re-spond-ent ('ent), *adj.* giving response: *n.* one who answers or replies; one who maintains a thesis in reply; one who answers to a suit at law.

res-pon-den-ti-a (res-pon-den'-shi-ā), *n.* a loan on the security of a ship's cargo.

re-sponse (re-spons'), *n.* the act of answering; reply; in a liturgical service, the answer of the congregation to the priest.

re-spon-si-ble ('si-bl), *adj.* involving responsibility; answerable; liable.

re-spon-si-bly ('si-bli), *adv.* in a responsible manner.

re-spon-sive ('siv), *adj.* answering; correspondent.

re-spon-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a responsive manner.

re-spon-sive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being responsive.

re-spon-so-ry ('so-ri), *adj.* containing answer: *n.* the answer of the congregation to the priest in a liturgical service.

rest (rest), *n.* cessation from motion or disturbance; quiet; peace; repose; sleep; death; place of quiet or repose; trust; interval of silence and its sign [Music]; remainder: *v.i.* to cease from motion or action; repose; be quiet; sleep; die; stand; be satisfied; lean: *v.t.* to lay to rest; place.

Syn. calm, ease, peace, quiet.

Ant. (see movement).

res-tau-rant (res'to-rānt, or -tō-rāng'), *n.* a house for refreshment; an eating-house.

res-tau-ra-teur (-rā-tēr), *n.* the keeper of a restaurant.

rest-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of rest; quiet.

rest-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a restful manner.

res-ti-tu-tion (-ti-tū'shun), *n.* the act of making good any loss, injury, or damage; compensation; amends.

rest-ive (rest'iv), *adj.* unwilling to go forward; stubborn; obstinate; uneasy.

Syn. fidgety, impatient, unruly.

Ant. (see passive).

rest-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a restive manner.

rest-ive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being restive.

rest-less ('les), *adj.* without rest; constantly active; always in motion; uneasy; sleepless.

re-stor-a-ble (re-stōr'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being restored.

res-to-ra-tion (res-to-rā'shun), *n.* the act of restoring; renewal; repair.

re-stor-a-tive (re-stōr'ă-tiv), *adj.* capable of restoring: *n.* a reinvigorating medicine.

re-stor-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* so as to restore.

re-store (-stōr'), *v.t.* to bring back to its former strength; repair; rebuild; heal or cure; reinvigorate; renew; amend; reclaim; store again.

re-strain (-strān'), *v.t.* to check; repress.

Syn. bridle, confine, curb, hold.
Ant. (see free).

re-straint (-strānt'), *n.* the act of restraining; state of being restrained; limitation.

re-strict (-strikt'), *v.t.* to confine or limit.

re-stric-tion (-strik'shun), *n.* the act of restricting; limitation; confinement.

re-strict-ive ('iv), *adj.* imposing restraint.

re-strict-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* with restriction.

re-sult (-zult'), *v.i.* to follow as a consequence; to come to a decision; ensue; decree: *n.* conclusion or consequence.

re-sult-ant ('ânt), *adj.* following as a result: *n.* a single force compounded of two or more forces and representing their combined effects.

re-sult-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* following as a result or consequence.

ré-su-mé (rā-zū-mā'), *n.* a summary. [Fr.]

re-sume (re-zūm'), *v.t.* to take up again after interruption; begin again; take back.

re-sump-tion (re-zump'shun), *n.* the act of resuming.

re-sur-gent (re-sur'jent), *adj.* surging back; gasping; rising as from the grave.

res-ur-rec-tion (rez-ĕr-ek'shun), *n.* a rising again from the dead; moral revival.

res-ur-rec-tion-ist (-ist), *n.* formerly a man who disinterred dead bodies for sale for anatomical purposes.

re-sus-ci-tate (re-sus'i-tāt), *v.t.* to revive from apparent death; revivify.

re-sus-ci-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of reviving; state of being revivified.

re-sus-ci-ta-tive ('i-tā-tiv), *adj.* tending to resuscitate; restorative.

re-sus-ci-ta-tor ('i-tā-tĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, restores to life.

ret (ret), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* retted, *p.pr.* retting], to steep in water to separate the fibers of a substance, as flax, by incipient rotting.

re-tail (re-tāl'), *v.t.* to sell in small quantities; sell second-hand: *n.* (rē'tāl) sale of goods in small quantities: *adj.* dealing in small quantities or second-hand.

re-tain (-tān'), *v.t.* to hold or keep in possession; detain; engage by a fee prepaid.

re-tain-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, retains; a dependent; attendant; preliminary retaining fee paid to counsel.

re-tal-i-ate (-tal'i-āt), *v.t.* to return by giving like for like (usually in an ill sense).

re-tal-i-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of retaliating.

re-tal-i-a-tive ('i-ā-tiv), *adj.* returning like for like; vindictive. Also retaliatory.

re-tard (-tärd'), *v.t.* to hinder or obstruct; delay; keep back.

re-tar-da-tion (-tär-dā'shun), *n.* the act of retarding; hindrance; postponement.

re-tard-a-tive ('a-tive), *adj* tending to retard.

retch (rech), *v.i.* to try to vomit; strain in vomiting.

re-ten-tion (re-ten'shun), *n.* the act of holding back; power of retaining, especially ideas.

re-ten-tive ('tiv), *adj.* having the power to retain.

re-ten-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* with retentiveness.

re-ten-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being retentive.

ret-i-cence (ret'i-sens), *n.* silence; reserve.

ret-i-cent ('i-sent), *adj.* silent; reserved.

re-tic-u-lar (-tik'ū-lăr), *adj.* formed with interstices.

re-tic-u-late ('ū-lāt), *adj.* formed of, or resembling, network: *v.t.* to make into, or like, network.

ret-i-cule (ret'i-kūl), *n.* a lady's handbag or workbag; a telescopic eyepiece across which is stretched a network of very fine material for dividing the field of view into small equal squares.

re-tic-u-lum (-lum), *n.* a network; the reticulated second stomach of a ruminating animal; a honeycomb.

re-ti-form (rē'ti-fôrm), *adj.* net-shaped.

ret-i-na (ret'i-nă), *n.* one of the coats of the eye, containing the ends of the sensory nerves which receive the impressions which give rise to vision.

ret-i-ni-tis (-i-nī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the retina.

ret-i-nue ('i-nū), *n.* the suite or attendants of a prince or person of distinction; train.

re-tir-a-cy (re-tīr'a-si), *n.* the state of having retired; competency.

re-tire (-tīr'), *v.i.* to go to a place of privacy; withdraw; retreat; recede; withdraw from business, official, or active life; to go to bed.

re-tired (-tīrd'), *adj.* secluded from society; having given up business, &c.; private.

re-tire-ment (-tīr'ment), *n.* the act of retiring; state of being retired; privacy; solitude.

Syn. loneliness, withdrawal.

Ant. (see association).

re-tir-ing ('ing), *adj.* reserved, not obtrusive; assigned as a pension, to an official leaving (through age or disability) the public service, &c.

re-tort (-tôrt'), *v.t.* to return, as an argument, incivility, censure, accusation, &c.: *v.i.* to make a quick answer: *n.* censure, incivility, &c., returned; sharp reply; a vessel used in distilling and decomposing substances.

re-touch (-tuch'), *v.t.* to touch again; improve by going over a work of art to restore faded parts, &c.

re-tract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to draw, or take back; recall; rescind; recant: *v.i.* to withdraw something previously said or written: *n.* the prick of a horse's foot in nailing a horseshoe.

re-tract-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being retracted. Also retractile, retractable.

re-trac-ta-tion (-trak-tā'shun), *n.* the act of retracting; recantation; disavowal. Also retraction.

re-tract-or ('tĕr), *n.* one who retracts; a muscle or instrument for drawing back.

re-treat (-trēt'), *n.* the act of withdrawing or retiring; retirement or seclusion; place of privacy; shelter; the retiring of an army of troops from the face of an enemy or an advanced position; signal for retiring from an engagement, or to quarters: *v.i.* to withdraw to seclusion or place of safety; retire before an enemy.

re-trench (-trench'), *v.t.* to reduce; curtail; restrict; diminish by cutting: *v.i.* to cut down expenses.

Syn. abridge, decrease, diminish, economize, lessen.

Ant. (see expand, squander).

re-trench-ment ('ment), *n.* curtailment; reduction of expenses; military work constructed inside another to resist an enemy who has forced the outer one.

ret-ri-bu-tion (ret-ri-bū'shun), *n.* reward or punishment suitable to the action; distribution of rewards or punishments in future life at the final judgment.

re-trib-u-tive (re-trib'ū-tiv), *adj.* rewarding for good deeds and punishing for offenses. Also retributory.

re-triev-a-ble (-trēv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being retrieved.

re-triev-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being retrievable.

re-triev-a-bly ('ă-bli), *adv.* in a retrievable manner.

re-trieve (-trēv'), *v.t.* to recover; restore; regain: *v.i.* to act as a retriever.

re-triev-er ('ėr), *n.* a variety of dog trained to fetch game.

retro, a *prefix* meaning *back, backwards,* as *retro*spect, a review of the past.

re-tro-cede (re-trō-sēd'), *v.t.* to cede or grant back.

re-tro-ces-sion (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of going back.

ret-ro-grade (ret'ro-grād), *adj.* going or moving backwards, apparently moving from east to west as a planet; going from a better to a worse moral condition; becoming less highly organized: *v.i.* to go backwards.

re-tro-gres-sion (re-tro-gresh'un), *n.* the act of going backward.

re-tro-gres-sive, same as retrograde.

ret-ro-spect, see under retro.

ret-ro-spec-tion (ret-ro-spek'shun), *n.* the act or faculty of looking back on the past.

ret-ro-spec-tive ('tiv), *adj.* looking back on things past; referring to past things.

ret-ro-spec-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a retrospective manner.

re-trous-sé (re-trōō-sā'), *adj.* turned up at the end, as a nose. [Fr.]

ret-ro-ver-sion (-vėr'shun), *n.* a turning or falling backward.

re-turn (re-tėrn'), *v.i.* to come back again to the same place or state; revisit; retort: *v.t.* to repay; restore; requite; elect; reply or report officially: *n.* the act of going back or returning; retrogression; repayment; requital; restitution; remittance; advantage; profit; official report.

re-turn-ing of-fi-cer ('ing of'i-sėr), *n.* an official whose duty it is to preside at an election, make returns to writs, juries, &c.

re-tuse (-tūs'), *adj.* very blunt; having the extremity broad and slightly depressed.

re-un-ion (rē-ūn'yun), *n.* a festive gathering of familiar friends or associates; act of reuniting.

re-u-nite (-ū-nīt'), *v.t.* to unite again; reconcile after variance: *v.i.* become united again.

re-vamp (re-vamp'), *v.t.* to supply a shoe with a new vamp, or upper: hence, to patch; make over; fit up.

re-veal (re-vēl'), *v.t.* to make known; disclose: *n.* the vertical side of a doorway, window, &c.

rev-eil-le (rev-el-ē' or re-vāl'ye), *n.* the beat of a drum, or bugle call at daybreak to awaken soldiers.

rev-el (rev'el), *n.* a noisy or riotous feast: *v.i.* to feast with joyous or clamorous merriment.

rev-e-la-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of revealing or making known, especially Divine truth; that which is revealed, especially by God to man.

rev-el-er ('el-ėr), *n.* one who revels.

rev-el-ry (-ri), *n.* boisterous festivity.

re-venge (re-venj'), *v.t.* to inflict pain or punishment because of; exact retribution for; avenge: *n.* the act of revenging; malicious injuring in return for an injury or offense received; retaliation; malice.

Syn. vengeance, requital.

Ant. (see forgiveness).

re-venge-ful ('fool), *adj.* vindictive.

re-venge-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* vindictively.

rev-e-nue (rev'e-nū), *n.* the general income of a state, derived from the annual taxes, excise, customs, &c.; annual profits from lands, &c.

Syn. produce, income, proceeds, fruits, wealth.

re-ver-ber-ate (re-vēr'bēr-āt), *v.t.* to send back, as sound; re-echo: *v.i.* to be driven back, or reflected, as sound or light.

re-ver-ber-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of reverberating.

re-ver-ber-a-to-ry ('bēr-ā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by or produced by, reverberation: *n.* a domed furnace which reflects the flame upon a vessel placed within it, without being in contact with the fuel.

re-vere (-vēr'), *v.t.* to regard with fear mingled with respect and affection; reverence.

rev-er-ence (rev'ēr-ens), *n.* veneration; honor; respect; act of obeisance; a title given to the clergy (with *his, your*): *v.t.* to regard with reverence.

Syn. awe, deference, homage, worship.

Ant. (see execration).

rev-er-end (-end), *adj.* worthy of reverence.

Rev-er-end (-end), *n.* a title given to the clergy.

rev-er-ent (-ent), *adj.* showing, or expressive of, reverence; humble; submissive.

rev-er-en-tial (-en'shăl), *adj.* proceeding from reverence; respectful.

rev-er-en-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* with reverence.

rev-er-ie ('ēr-i), *n.* deep musing; wakeful dreaminess; irregular train of thoughts or fancies in meditation.

re-ver-sal (re-vēr'săl), *n.* the act of reversing; overthrow or annulling; repeal.

re-verse (-vērs'), *adj.* turned backward; having an opposite direction; made or declared void: *v.t.* to turn upside down; change entirely: *n.* the contrary or opposite; back of a coin or medal; change; vicissitude; defeat.

re-vers-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reversed.

re-ver-sion ('shun), *n.* right to future possession or enjoyment; tendency of an animal or plant to revert to its original form, &c.

re-ver-sion-a-ry (-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or involving, right of reversion.

re-vert (-vērt'), *v.t.* to turn back; change; reverse: *v.i.* to return or fall back; return to the original owner or his heirs.

re-vert-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being reverted.

re-vest (-vest'), *v.i.* to return to a former owner; to clothe or vest again with rank or authority.

re-vet-ment (-vet'ment), *n.* in fortification, a strong wall erected round the lower part of the rampart; a retaining wall.

re-view (-vū'), *v.t.* to consider over again; re-examine; look back; revise; examine critically; inspect (troops, &c.); write a critical notice of: *n.* the act of reviewing; re-examination; survey of the past; criticism, especially of a new publication; a periodical with criticisms on new books, essays, &c.; inspection of troops, &c.

re-vile (-vil'), *v.t.* to address with opprobrious or contumelious language; reproach.

re-vise (-vīz'), *v.t.* to review and amend; examine for correction: *n.* a revision; second proof-sheet.

Syn. review, reconsider.

re-vi-sion (-vizh'un), *n.* the act of examining for correction; that which is revised.

re-vi-val (-vī'văl), *n.* the act of reviving; recovery; renewal of life; renewed performance of; reproduction; spiritual awakening.

re-vi-val-ism (-izm), *n.* an interest in revivals of religion, or the methods of procedure to promote such.

re-vi-val-ist (-ist), *n.* one who promotes revivals.

re-vive (-vīv'), *v.i.* to recover life; return to vigor or activity, especially from a state of languor, neglect, &c.: *v.t.* to restore to life again; renovate; reproduce.
Syn. refresh, renew, animate, resuscitate, vivify, cheer.

re-viv-i-fy (-viv'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* revivified, *p.pr.* revivifying], to reanimate; quicken.

rev-o-ca-ble (rev'o-kā-bl), *adj.* that may be revoked.

rev-o-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of revoking; recall; repeal; reversal.

re-voke (-vōk'), *v.t.* to recall; repeal; annul: *v.i.* to fail to follow suit at cards: *n.* the act of revoking at cards.

re-volt (-vōlt'), *n.* rebellion against constituted authority; insurrection; change of sides politically: *v.i.* to turn away in disgust; to rebel: *v.t.* to overturn; shock.

re-volt-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* disgusting; repellent.

rev-o-lute (rev'o-lūt), *adj.* rolled backwards.

rev-o-lu-tion (-lōō'shun), *n.* the act of revolving; rotation; change or alteration of system; motion of a point or line about a center; recurrence or succession; fundamental and sudden change in the government of a country.
Syn. confusion, disorder, mutiny, rebellion, anarchy.
Ant. (see law, order).

rev-o-lu-tion-a-ry (-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, tending to produce, or constituting, a revolution: *n.* a revolutionist.

rev-o-lu-tion-ist ('shun-ist), *n.* one who organizes or takes part in a revolution.

rev-o-lu-tion-ize ('shun-īz), *v.t.* to cause a revolution or entire change of government or any system.

re-volve (re-volv'), *v.i.* to turn round, as on an axis; roll in a circle; rotate: *v.t.* to cause to turn or roll round; meditate or reflect upon.

re-volv-er (-volv'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, revolves; a pistol with revolving chambers, fired successively without reloading.

re-volv-ing ('ing), *adj.* turning round.

re-vul-sion (-vul'shun), *n.* sudden and violent change, especially of feeling; diversion of the cause of a disease from one part of the body to another.

re-vul-sive ('siv), *adj.* having the power of, or tending to, revulsion.

re-ward (-wärd'), *n.* something given as a return for good or ill received; recompense; retribution; punishment; gift in token of approved merit: *v.t.* to give in return for good or ill received; recompense; punish.

rex (reks), *n.* a king. [L.]

rey-nard (rā'nărd), *n.* the fox: from the old fable of "Reynard the Fox"; the personification of cunning.

rhab-do-man-cy (rab'do-man-si), *n.* divination with the divining rod for the discovery of springs, metals, &c.

Rhad-a-man-thine (rad-ā-man'-thin), *adj.* sternly just and inflexible: from Rhadamanthus, one of the three judges in classic mythology who decided the fate of the souls of the departed in the lower world.

rhap-sod-ic (rap-sod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, rhapsody; unconnected; confused. Also rhapsodical.

rhap-so-dist ('so-dist), *n.* one who makes or recites verses, especially one whose profession was to recite the Homeric or other epics.

rhap-so-dize ('so-dīz), *v.i.* to write or utter rhapsodies.

rhap-so-dy ('so-di), *n.* [*pl.* rhapsodies (-diz)], any unconnected or rambling composition, composed under the influence of excitement; part of an epic poem for recitation at one time.

rhe-a (rē'ā), *n.* the South American ostrich.

rhea, *n.* the ramie plant.

Rhen-ish (ren'ish), *adj.* pertaining to the river Rhine: *n.* Rhine wine.

rhe-o-chord (rē'o-kôrd), *n.* a metallic wire used for measuring the resistance or variability of an electric current.

rhe-om-e-ter (-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the intensity of an electric current.

rhe-o-phore ('o-fōr), *n.* the connecting wire of an electric or galvanic apparatus.

rhe-o-scope ('o-skōp), *n.* an apparatus for detecting an electric current.

rhe-o-stat ('o-stat), *n.* an apparatus for regulating an electric current.

rhe-o-tome ('o-tōm), *n.* an apparatus for interrupting an electric current at stated intervals.

rhe-o-trope ('o-trōp), *n.* an apparatus for periodically reversing the direction of an electric current.

rhe-sus ('sus), *n.* a monkey, held sacred in certain parts of India.

rhet-o-ric (ret'o-rik), *n.* the art of speaking with elegance and force; declamation; showy oratory.

rhe-tor-i-cal (re-tor'i-kal), *adj.* pertaining to rhetoric; figurative; declamatory.

rhe-tor-i-cal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a rhetorical manner.

rhet-o-ri-cian (ret-o-rish'ăn), *n.* a teacher of rhetoric, or one skilled in the art; an orator.

rheum (rōōm), *n.* the increased action of the vessels of any organ, especially the lungs or nostrils, producing an increased discharge of secretions.

rheum-at-ic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, rheumatism. Also rheumatical.

rheu-ma-tism ('mă-tizm), *n.* a painful disease of the muscles and joints accompanied by swelling and stiffness.

rhi-no (rī'no), a *prefix* meaning the *nose.* Also rhin. [Colloq.]: *n.* money.

rhi-noc-er-os (rī-nos'ēr-os), *n.* a large pachydermatous animal allied to the elephant, with one or two horns on the snout.

rhi-no-plas-ty (rī'no-plas-ti), *n.* a surgical operation by which a nose is formed or partially restored by ingrafting new flesh.

rhi-no-scope ('no-skōp), *n.* an instrument furnished with a mirror for examining the passages of the nose.

rhi-zome ('zōm), *n.* a thick stem running along or under the ground, producing roots below and shoots above. Also rhizoma.

rho-di-um (rō'di-um), *n.* one of the metallic elements, rare and of extreme hardness.

rhodo, a *prefix* meaning *a rose.*

Rho-do-den-dron (rō-do-den'-dron), *n.* a genus of ornamental evergreen shrubs with large handsome roselike flowers.

rhomb same as rhombus.

rhom-bic (rom'bik), *adj.* rhombus-shaped.

rhom-bo-he-dral (-bo-hē'dral), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, a rhombohedron.

rhom-bo-he-dron ('dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by 6 rhombic planes.

rhom-boid ('boid), *n.* a 4-sided figure having its opposite sides equal, and its angles not right angles: *adj.* lozenge-shaped. Also rhomboidal.

rhom-bus ('bus), *n.* a 4-sided figure whose sides are equal and the opposite sides parallel, but which has two of its angles obtuse and two acute; a genus of flat fishes, including the turbot, &c.

rhu-barb (rōō'bärb), *n.* a plant whose leaf-stalks are used for culinary purposes; the medicinal roots of certain Oriental plants of the same genus, used as purgatives.

rhumb (rum), *n.* a line making any given angle with the meridian; a point of the compass. Also rum.

rhumb-line ('līn), *n.* the track of a ship which cuts all the meridians at the same angle.

rhyme (rīm), *n.* the correspondence of the sound of the last word or syllable of one verse or line to the sound of the last word or syllable of another, also of similar groups of syllables; harmonical succession of sounds; poetry: *v.i.* to accord in sound; make verses or rhymes: *v.t.* put into rhyme. Rime (more correctly).

rhy-mer (rī'mēr), *n.* a maker of rhymes. Also rhymster.

rhythm (rithm), *n.* a division of tone into short portions by an agreeable succession of motions, impulses, acts, &c.; movement in musical time; harmonious flow of vocal sounds.

rhyth-mic (rith'mik), *adj.* pertaining to rhythm; harmonical; periodical. Also rhythmical.

rhyth-mic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in a rhythmic manner.

rib (rib), *n.* one of the curved bones attached to the vertebral column and supporting the lateral walls of the thorax; anything resembling a rib; a piece of timber used to shape and strengthen the side of a ship; the main vein of a leaf: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ribbed, *p.pr.* ribbing], to furnish, or inclose, with ribs; form with grooves.

rib-ald ('ăld), *adj.* low; obscure; filthy: *n.* a vulgar, foul-mouthed, licentious fellow.

rib-ald-ry (-ri), *n.* obscenity.

rib-bon ('on), *n.* a fillet or strip of silk, &c.; a narrow strip.

rice (rīs), *n.* a valuable food grain produced extensively in hot countries.

rice-bird ('bērd), *n.* the bobolink.

rice-pa-per ('pā-pēr), *n.* a kind of paper prepared from pith: used in China, &c., for painting upon.

rich (rich), *adj.* abounding in money or possessions; wealthy; opulent; sumptuous; valuable; splendid; fertile; fruitful; high-flavored; mellow; full of beauty; vivid; sweet or harmonious in sound: *n.* rich people collectively (with *the*): *pl.* wealth; affluence.

Syn. affluent, copious, ample, abundant, plentiful, fertile.

Ant. (see poor).

rick (rik), *n.* a pile or heap, as of hay or corn, and usually thatched or sheltered: *v.t.* to pile or heap in a rick.

rick-ets ('ets), *n.* a disease affecting children, characterized by softness and curvature of the bones, due to the absence of lime.

rick-et-y ('et-i), *adj.* affected with rickets; feeble in the joints; unsteady.

ric-o-chet (-o-shā' or -o-shet'), *n.* the rebounding of a shot or shell, &c., along the ground or from the surface of the water: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ricocheted: *p.pr.* ricocheting], to bound by touching the earth or the surface of water and glancing off, as a cannon-ball: *v.t.* to cause to ricochet.

rid (rid), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rid, *p.pr.* ridding], to set free; deliver; clear or destroy by violence: *adj.* clear; free.

rid-dance ('ăns), *n.* the act of ridding or clearing away; deliverance.

rid-den ('n), *p.p.* of ride.

rid-dle ('l), *n.* an enigma; puzzling question; something ambiguous; a large sieve: *v.t.* to solve, as a riddle; to sift by a riddle; perforate with, or as with, shot: *v.i.* to speak ambiguously or as in riddles.

Syn. problem, puzzle, enigma.

Ant. (see answer).

rid-dlings ('lingz), *n.pl.* broken ore of medium size obtained by sifting.

ride (rīd), *v.i.* & *v.t.* [*p.t.* rode, *p.p.* ridden, *p.pr.* riding], to be borne along, as on horseback or in a vehicle; practice horsemanship; manage a horse well; sit, float or rest on; to sit on so as to be carried; manage insolently at will: *n.* excursion on horseback or in a vehicle; a road adapted to horseback riding.

ri-deau (rē-dō'), *n.* a small mound to cover a camp from the approach of the enemy. [Fr.]

rid-er (rīd'ēr), *n.* one who rides on, breaks, or manages, a horse; an additional clause to a document; subsidiary problem.

ridge (rij), *n.* anything formed like an animal's back, as a continuous range of hills, &c.; crest of a roof: *v.t.* to form or furnish with a ridge; wrinkle.

ridg-y ('i), *adj.* rising in ridges.

rid-i-cule (rid'i-kūl), *n.* words or action designed to bring the subject of it into contempt; banter; mockery; satire: *v.t.* to treat or address with ridicule; expose to contemptuous merriment; laugh at.

ri-dic-u-lous (ri-dik'ū-lus), *adj.* deserving or exciting ridicule; preposterous; absurd; ludicrous; droll.

rid ing (rīd'ing), *p.adj.* employed for traveling: *n.* a road cut through a wood or ground for riding upon.

ri-fa-ci-men-to (rē-fä-chi-men'-tō), *n.* the recasting of a literary work to adapt it to changed circumstances. [It.]

rife (rīf), *adj.* prevalent, common.

riff-raff (rif'raf), *n.* refuse; the rabble.

ri-fle (rī'fl), *n.* a musket with the barrel spirally grooved: *pl.* troops armed with rifles: *v.t.* to groove spirally; pillage.

ri-fle-bird (-bērd), *n.* an Australian bird.

ri-fle-corps (-kōr), *n.* a body of soldiers armed with rifles.

ri-fle-man (-man), *n.* a man armed with, or skilled in, the rifle.

ri-fler ('flēr), *n.* a plunderer.

rift (rift), *n.* an opening or split in anything; fissure: *v.t.* to cleave or split.

rig (rig), *n.* a practical joke or frolic; dress; manner of fitting the masts and rigging to the hull of a vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rigged, *p.pr.* rigging], to furnish or fit with rigging; dress (with *out*).

rig-a-doon (-ä-dōōn'), *n.* an old-fashioned lively dance performed by one couple.

rig-ger ('ēr), *n.* one whose occupation is to fit the rigging of a vessel; a band-wheel with a flat or slightly curved rim.

rig-ging ('ing), *n.* the cordage or ropes by which the masts of a vessel are supported, and the sails extended or furled.

right (rīt), *adj.* according to truth, justice, or law; correct; fit; true; exact; most direct; noting the side opposed to the left; most convenient; well performed; rising perpendicularly: *adv.* in a right line; justly: *n.* uprightness; truth; justice; rectitude; propriety; virtue; legal claim; the right side: *v.t.* to set upright; make right or straight; correct; do justice to: *v.i.* to recover the vertical position: *interj.* well done!

Syn. claim, liberty, prerogative, privilege.

Ant. (see wrong).

right-an-gle ('an-gl), *n.* an angle of 90°, formed by one straight line standing perpendicular to another.

right-eous ('yus), *adj.* just; equitable; honest; holy.

right-eous-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being righteous; holiness; justice; moral integrity.

right-ful ('fool), *adj.* having a just claim; accordant with justice.

right-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a right manner.

right-ful-ness (-nes), *n.* justice; rectitude.

rig-id (rij'id), *adj.* not pliant; stiff; inflexible; strict; stern; severely just.

ri-gid-i-ty (ri-jid'i-ti), *n.* want of pliability; stiffness; resistance to change of form.

rig-let, same as reglet.

rig-ma-role (rig'mä-rōl), *n.* foolish disconnected talk; nonsense.

rig-or ('ēr), *n.* stiffness or severity; exactitude; strictness; severity of climate.

rig-or-ism (rig'ēr-izm), *n.* austerity or severity in principle or practice; obedience to the law; the philosophical doctrine that self-control and disregard of circumstances constitute human happiness.

rig-or-ist (-ist), *adj.* pertaining to rigorism; one who is very austere or severe.

ri-gor mor-tis (rī'ger or rig'ēr môr'tis), *n.* stiffness of the body caused by death.

rig-or-ous (rig'ēr-us), *adj.* characterized by, or exercising, vigor; stern; inflexible; scrupulously accurate.

Rigs-dag (rigz'dâg), *n.* the Danish parliament.

Rig-veda (vē'da), *n.* the oldest and most important of the Vedas.

rile (rīl), *v.t.* to vex; irritate. [Colloq.]

rill (ril), *n.* a small stream or rivulet: *v.i.* to run in a small stream.

rim (rim), *n.* a border or margin; raised border; brim: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rimmed, *p.pr.* rimming], to furnish with a rim.

rime (rīm), *n.* hoar-frost; another form of rhyme: *v.i.* to congeal into hoar-frost. See rhyme.

ri-mose (rī'mōs), *adj.* full of, or covered with, cracks. Also rimous.

rim-ple (rim'pl), *n.* a wrinkle or fold: *v.t.* to become wrinkled.

ri-my (rī'mi), *adv.* frosty.

rind (rīnd), *n.* the outer covering of fruit, &c.; bark: *v.t.* to strip the rind from.

rin-der-pest (rin'dēr-pest), *n.* a malignant and contagious disease in cattle; cattle plague.

ring (ring), *n.* a circle; anything circular in form; small hoop worn on the finger or used as a means of attachment; circular area or course; combination for political purposes; pugilists or betting-men collectively (with *the*): *v.i.* [*p.t.* rang, *p.p.* rung, *p.pr.* ringing], to sound as a bell when struck; practice the art of ringing bells; tingle: *v.t.* to cause to sound, as metal when struck; sound aloud or abroad.

ring-dove ('duv), *n.* the wood-pigeon.

ring-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* sounding like a bell; resonant: *n.* the act of sounding as a bell; sound as of a bell ringing.

ring-lea-der ('lē-dēr), *n.* the head of a riotous body or faction.

ring-let ('let), *n.* a little ring; curl.

ring-snake ('snāk), *n.* a small harmless species of snake.

ring-worm ('wērm), *n.* a contagious cutaneous disease, usually on the scalp, characterized by distinct circular patches.

rink (ringk), *n.* a long clear space on the ice used for curling; a ground for skating upon: *v.i.* to skate on a rink.

rinse (rins), *v.t.* to cleanse lightly with clean water; cleanse repeatedly; give a final cleansing to after washing: *n.* a cleansing with a second application of clean water.

ri-ot (rī'ot), *n.* uproar; tumult; noisy revelry; luxurious excess; disturbance of the public peace by a number of persons: *v.i.* to raise an uproar; go to excess in sensual indulgence; be highly excited.

ri-ot-ing ('ot-ing), *n.* reveling; uproar.

ri-ot-ous (-us), *adj.* indulging in riot or excess; licentious; noisy; turbulent; seditious.

rip (rip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ripped, *p.pr.* ripping], to divide by tearing or cutting; cut asunder; disclose; undo the seam of: *v.i.* to swear (with *out*): *n.* a rent or tear; a rogue or cheat; a wicker basket for fish.

ri-pa-ri-an (rī-pā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to the banks of a river.

ripe (rīp), *adj.* brought to maturity or perfection; ready for harvest; fit for use; complete; resembling ripe fruit.

ripe-ly ('li), *adv.* in a ripe manner.

ri-pen ('pen), *v.t.* to make ripe; bring to perfection: *v.i.* to grow ripe.

ripe-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being ripe; maturity.

rip-per (rip'ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, rips; something or somebody super-excellent (slang).

rip-ple (rip'l), *n.* a small curling wave on the surface of water; the sound made by such waves; large comb for cleansing flax: *v.t.* to cover with small curling waves; cleanse with a ripple.

rip-pling ('ling), *n.* the breaking of, or sound made by, ripples; the act of cleansing flax by a ripple.

ri-post (ri-pōst'), *n.* a return thrust in fencing; repartee.

rip-rap ('rap), *n.* a loose foundation of stones in deep water on a soft bottom.

rise (rīz), *v.i.* [*p.t.* rose, *p.p.* risen, *p.pr.* rising], to ascend; get up from the ground or a recumbent position; begin to stir; swell in quantity or extent; grow upward; spring; tower up; appear above the horizon; come in view or existence; be promoted; thrive; be hostile; close a session; ascend from the grave: *n.* the act of rising; ascent; elevated place; appearance above; origin; source; increase of price or value, social advancement or distinction; anger (in "take the *rise* out of").

Syn. arise, issue, flow, spring.

Ant. (see descend, drop).

ris-i-bil-i-ty (riz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* inclination to laughter. Also risibleness.

ris-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* having the faculty or power of laughing; inclined to laugh; causing laughter.

ris-i-bly ('i-bli), *adv.* laughably.

ri-sing (rī'zing), *n.* the act of getting up or ascending; insurrection; an ascent; closing of a session: *adj.* increasing, as of wealth or influence; appearing above the horizon; reviving from death.

risk (risk), *n.* possibility of loss or injury; hazard; peril; danger: *v.t.* to hazard; venture upon.

risk-y ('i), *adj.* hazardous; dangerous; approaching indelicacy.

ris-sole (ris'ōl), *n.* a savory mince inclosed in a thin batter paste and fried.

rite (rīt), *n.* a solemn religious act; external religious observance.

ri-tor-nel-lo (rē-tôr-nel'ō), *n.* a short introduction or concluding symphony; repetition or burden of a song. [It.] Also ritornelle.

rit-u-al (rit'ū-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or prescribing, rites: *n.* manner of performing divine service; a book of rites, or manner of service; body of rites used in the Church.

rit-u-al-ism (-izm), *n.* a system of ritual or prescribed forms of religion; undue observance of forms in church service; Tractarianism; Anglo-Catholicism, especially as emphasized by the use of Eucharistic vestments.

rit-u-al-ist (-ist), *n.* one who advocates, or is devoted to, ritual; an Anglo-Catholic.

rit-u-al-is-tic (-ăl-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characterized by, ritualism; pertaining to ritualists.

rit-u-al-ly ('ū-ăl-i), *adv.* by rites.

ri-val (rī'văl), *n.* one who strives to equal or excel another in the same object or pursuit; competitor; antagonist: *adj.* having the same claims; emulous: *v.t.* to strive to equal or excel; emulate.

Syn. opponent, competitor.

ri-val-ry (-ri), *n.* competition; emulation; antagonism.

rive (rīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* rived, *p.p.* riven, *p.pr.* riving], to split or tear asunder: *v.i.* to be split or torn asunder: *n.* a rent, tear, or split.

riv-er (riv'ẽr), *n.* a large running stream of water flowing into the sea or another river; copious flow.

riv-er-horse (hôrs), *n.* the hippopotamus.

riv-et ('et), *n.* a short metal bolt clinched by hammering: *v.t.*

to secure with, or as with, a rivet; to clinch; make firm or secure.

ri-vose (rī'vōs), *adj.* marked with irregular grooves or furrows.

riv-u-let (riv'ū-let), *n.* a little stream.

rix-dol-lar (riks'dol-ăr), *n.* a small silver coin of Cape Colony and Ceylon, worth about 36 cents. Also a silver coin of Northern Europe of varied value.

roach (rōch), *n.* a fresh-water fish; a cockroach.

road (rōd), *n.* a public way for traveling upon; path; way: *pl.* a place where ships may ride safely at anchor. Roadstead.

Syn. way, highway, route, course, pathway, anchorage.

road-ster ('stēr), *n.* a horse suited for traveling; a bicycle for road-work; a vessel which works by tides.

roam (rōm), *v.i.* to wander about without any definite object; ramble: *v.t.* to wander over.

Syn. rove, stray, stroll.

roan (rōn), *adj.* of a bay or dark color with a shade of red: *n.* a roan color; grained sheepskin leather.

roan-tree, same as rowan.

roar (rōr), *n.* the deep full cry of a large animal; a cry as in distress; any loud noise; loudly expressed mirth; sound of the wind or sea: *v.i.* to utter boisterously: *v.t.* to cry with a full, prolonged sound.

roar-ing ('ing), *n.* the act or sound of roaring; a disease of horses: *adj.* noisy; brisk.

roast (rōst), *v.t.* to cook before a fire; heat too violently or to excess; parch by exposure to heat; burn (broken ore to free it from extraneous matter); to banter or ridicule; criticise severely: *v.i.* to be roasted: *adj.* roasted: *n.* that which is roasted.

rob (rob), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* robbed, *p.pr.* robbing], to steal; plunder; strip of something by secret theft or violence; deprive.

rob-ber ('ēr), *n.* a thief.

rob-ber-y (-i), *n.* theft; the felonious and forcible taking away the money and goods of another.

robe (rōb), *n.* a loose outer garment; state dress; an elegant gown; dressed skin of a buffalo: *v.i.* to put on robes: *v.t.* to invest with a robe; dress; array.

rob-in (rob'in), *n.* a small European bird, called also the redbreast; an American thrush with resemblance to the English robin, but larger.

ro-bust (rō-bust'), *adj.* hardy; strong; vigorous; muscular.

Syn. lusty, sinewy, stout, sturdy, stalwart, able-bodied.

Ant. (see puny).

roc (rok), *n.* a fabulous bird of Arabian and Persian legend, of enormous size and strength.

roch-et (roch'et), *n.* a linen vestment worn by a bishop resembling a surplice open at the sides.

rock (rok), *n.* a large mass of stone, or stony matter; any mineral deposit; natural deposit of sand, earth, or clay; firm or immovable defense; a movement backwards and forwards; distaff: *v.t.* to cause to move backwards and forwards; lull to sleep: *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards.

rock-a-way (rok'a-way), *n.* a low, four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage, with standing top.

rock-et ('et), *n.* a firework made of a case filled with saltpeter, sulphur, and charcoal, fastened to a stick, and which, on being ignited, is projected through the air.

rock-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rocky.

rock-ing-chair ('ing-chăr), *n.* a chair set on rockers.

rock-oil ('oil), *n.* petroleum.

rock-ru-by ('rōō-bi), *n.* a fine bluish-red variety of garnet.

rock-wood ('wood), *n.* ligniform asbestos.

rock-y ('i), *adj.* full of, or resembling, rocks; stony; hard; inflexible.

ro-co-co (rō-kō'kō), *adj.* noting a florid, debased style in the

ornamentation of buildings, furniture, &c., prevalent during the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. of France: hence noting bad taste in ornamentation.

rod (rod), *n.* a long twig or shoot of any woody plant; a wand; instrument of punishment; cane; a fishing-rod; scepter; measure of length, 5½ yards.

rode, *p.t.* of ride.

ro-dent (rō'dent), *adj.* gnawing: *n.* any animal of the Rodentia, an order of Mammalia containing the rats, mice, squirrels, &c.

ro-de-o (rō-dā'ō), *n.* a gathering together of cattle on a ranch. [Sp.]

rod-o-mon-tade (rod-o-mon-tād'), *n.* bluster; brag; from Rodomonte in Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso: v.i.* to bluster or brag.

roe (rō), *n.* a species of deer, the roebuck; the female of the hart; the spawn or sperm of fishes.

Roent-gen rays (rēnt'gen rāz), *n.* a form of radiant energy emanating from the surface of an electrically excited vacuum tube opposite the negative electrode, having power of penetrating objects impervious to light or heat rays, affecting sensitive photographic films, and exciting fluorescence in certain salts: of much use in surgery. Also called X-rays.

ro-ga-tion (ro-gā'shun), *n.* a litany; supplication.

Ro-ga-tion Days (dāz), *n.pl.* the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday before Ascension Day.

rogue (rōg), *n.* a dishonest person; knave; a sly, mischievous person; wag; term of endearment.

ro-guer-y (rō'gēr-i), *n.* knavish or dishonest practices; cheating; mischievous or waggish conduct.

ro-guish (rō'gish), *adj.* fraudulent; dishonest; somewhat mischievous or sly.

roil (roil), *v.t.* to render turbid; vex or irritate.

rois-ter (rois'tēr), *v.i.* to swagger; to roam about in a noisy and turbulent way.

rois-ter-er (-ēr), *n.* a bold, blustering, turbulent fellow.

rôle (rōl), *n.* a part or character in a play, &c.; function or part.

roll (rōl), *v.i.* to turn like a wheel or on an axis; move in a circular direction; be moved with violence; rock; wallow; make a long deep sound: *v.t.* to revolve; inwrap; move on wheels; spread flat under a roller: *n.* the act of rolling; that which rolls; a writing or paper rolled upon itself; an official document; list or register; kind of fancy bread; continued deep sound, as of a drum beaten, thunder, &c.; twist of tobacco.

rol-ler ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rolls; a cylinder used for grinding, smoothing, flattening, &c.; long heavy wave; long broad bandage; a kind of crow.

rol-lick (rol'ik), *v.i.* to move or act with a careless, swaggering air.

rol-lick-ing (-ing), *adj.* jovial; careless; swaggering.

rol-ling (rōl'ing), *adj.* moving on, or as on, wheels; undulating; used for rolling: *n.* a circular motion; undulation; lateral oscillation of a ship.

ro-ly-po-ly (rō'li-pō'li), *n.* a game in which by rolling a ball into a certain hole it wins; a kind of jam pudding.

Ro-ma-ic (rō-mā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the vernacular language of modern Greece.

Ro-man ('mān), *adj.* pertaining to Rome, the Romans, or to the Church of Rome; noting the ordinary type used in printing: opposed to *italic;* written in letters, not in figures, as VI.

Ro-man can-dle (-kan'dl), *n.* a kind of fire work.

Ro-man ce-ment (se-ment'), *n* a strong cement used in building and hydraulic engineering.

Ro-man Cath-o-lic (kath'o-lik), *adj.* pertaining to the Church of Rome, of which the Pope is the head: *n.* a member of the Church of Rome.

Ro-man Ca-thol-i-cism (ka-thol'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines and practices of the Roman Church.

ro-mance (-mâns'), *n.* a work of fiction or adventure; novel; fable: *v.i.* to invent and tell fictitious stories; exaggerate; lie.

Ro-mance (-mâns'), *adj.* pertaining to the dialects of Latin and the languages which grew out of classic Latin, spoken in the old Roman provinces.

Ro-man-esque (-mân-esk'), *n.* that style of architecture and ornamentation in vogue during the period of the later Roman Empire; the dialect of Languedoc.

Ro-man-ic (-man'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Rome, or the Romanesque dialects.

ro-man-tic (-man'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, romance; extravagant; fanciful; ideal; full of wild and fantastic scenery.

ro-man-ti-cism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the state or quality of being romantic; the reactionary movement in opposition to cold classical literary forms, begun in Germany in the 18th century.

Rom-a-ny (rom'â-ni), *n.* a Gipsy; Gipsy language.

romp (romp), *n.* an unrestrained, boisterous girl; rough play or frolic: *v.i.* to play in a boisterous, unrestrained manner.

ronde (rond), *n.* a kind of type.

ron-deau (ron'dō), *n.* [*pl.* rondeaux ('dōz)], a little poem of thirteen verses or lines; a light air or jig. [Mus.] Also rondo.

ron-del ('del), *n.* a poem of 14 lines; small round tower.

Rönt-gen rays. See Roentgen rays.

rood (rōōd), *n.* 40 square poles or perches; a cross or crucifix.

rood-loft ('lôft), *n.* the gallery in a church over the entrance to the choir where the rood was fixed.

roof (rōōf), *n.* the top covering of a house or other building; covering or shelter; canopy; palate of the mouth: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a roof.

roof-tree ('trē), *n.* a roof-beam; roof; home.

rook (rook), *n.* a bird of the crow family with dark glossy plumage and having the base of the bill destitute of feathers; a swindler or sharper; the castle in chess: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to swindle or cheat.

rook-er-y ('ėr-i), *n.* a group of nests on trees where rooks resort; colony of rooks; place of low resort; low slum.

room (rōōm), *n.* unoccupied place or space; apartment of a house; freedom to act; opportunity; place of another; a deep blue dye: *v.i.* to lodge.

room-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* spaciously.

room-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* spaciousness.

room-y ('i), *adj.* spacious.

roor-back (rōōr'bak), *n.* a lie; fictitious report made for the purpose of influencing an election.

roost (rōōst), *n.* the pole, perch, &c., upon which a bird rests at night; number of fowls resting together: *v.i.* to sit or sleep upon a perch, &c.; lodge.

roost-er ('ėr), *n.* the domestic cock.

root (rōōt), *n.* that part of a plant that descends and fixes itself in the earth by which the plant is nourished; edible root substance; anything resembling a root; foundation; basis, or origin; fundamental note of any chord [Music]; that quantity which multiplied by itself produces a given quantity; the part of a word which expresses its primary or essential meaning, as distinguished from a derivative: *v.t.* to fix by the root; plant in the earth; implant deeply; to dig or burrow with the snout; eradicate (with *out*): *v.i.* to take root.

root-let ('let), *n.* a little root; a radicel.

rope (rōp), *n.* a thick cord, usually over one inch in circumference, of several strands twisted together; small cable; halter; series of things connected: *v.t.* to fasten or

draw with a rope; curb (a horse) so as to prevent him winning a race: *v.i.* to draw into viscous threads.

rop-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* tendency to draw out into viscous filaments; partial viscosity.

rop-y ('i), *adj.* like a rope; viscous.

roque (rōk), *n.* the game of croquet as played by experts.

Roque-fort (rōk'fôr), *n.* a French mold-streaked cheese made from ewe's milk. [Fr.]

ro-quet (ro-kā'), a stroke in croquet.

ror-qual (rôr'kwăl), *n.* a whale with dorsal fins.

ro-sa-ceous (rō-zā'shus), *adj.* composed of several petals arranged in a circular form; consisting of roses.

ro-sa-ry ('zā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* rosaries (-riz)], a garland or chaplet; a string of threaded beads by which prayers are counted; the prayers repeated as thus counted.

rose (rōz), *n.* a plant of the genus Rosa or its well-known flower; rose-color; knot of ribbons; rosette; a perforated nozzle: *p.t.* of rise.

rose-bud (rōs'bud), *n.* the bud of the rose; a young girl approaching womanhood.

ro-se-ate (rō'ze-et or -āt), *adj.* rose-colored; rose-like; blooming.

ro-se-in (rō'zē-in), *n.* an alloy for jewelry, composed of nickel, aluminum, and tin.

rose-ma-ry ('rōz'mâ-ri), *n.* a sweet-smelling evergreen shrub from which an aromatic water is distilled.

ro-se-o-la (rō-zē'o-lâ or sā'o-lâ), *n.* a skin disease consisting of rose-colored patches.

ro-sette (rō-zet'), *n.* a cluster of ribbons arranged like a rose.

rose-win-dow ('win-dō), *n.* a circular window with compartments branching from the center.

rose-wood ('wood), *n.* a Brazilian wood used as a veneer.

ros-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* with a rosy glow.

ros-in (roz'in), *n.* another form of resin; specifically, inspissated turpentine: *v.t.* to rub with rosin.

ross (ros), *n.* the rough scaly matter on the bark of certain trees; tan bark: *v.t.* to remove the outer bark or rough surface of. [Am.]

ros-ter ('tēr), *n.* a list or muster-roll showing how the duties of military officers, regiments, &c., are regulated.

ros-tral ('trâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a beak.

ros-trate ('trāt), *adj.* furnished with a beak or beak-like process.

ros-trum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* rostrums ('trumz), or rostra ('trâ)], the beak of a bird; in ancient Rome, a pulpit or elevated platform in the Forum, adorned with the beaks or prows of ships taken from the enemy, and from which orators, &c., addressed the people: hence a pulpit or platform; prow of an ancient war vessel.

ros-y (rōz'i), *adj.* like a rose; red; blooming; charming.

rot (rot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rotted, *p.pr.* rotting], to putrefy or become decomposed; decay: *v.t.* to make putrid or corrupt: *n.* putrefaction; decomposition; nonsense.

ro-ta-ry (rō'tâ-ri), *adj.* turning on an axis; pertaining to rotation. Also rotatory.

Ro-ta-ry Club (klŭb), *n.* an international organization of business and professional men.

ro-tate ('tāt), *v.t.* to revolve on, or as on, an axis: *v.i.* to turn round like a wheel: *adj.* wheel-shaped.

ro-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of turning round on an axis, like a wheel; regular succession.

ro-ta-tive ('ta-tiv), *adj.* revolving.

ro-ta-tor ('tēr), *n.* that which imparts a circular motion; a muscle having such power.

rote (rōt), *n.* mechanical repetition, or learning without understanding.

ro-ti-fer (rō-ti-fēr), *n.* an individual of the Rotifera, the wheel-animalcules.

ro-tor (rō'tẽr), *n.* the part of a dynamo which rotates.

rot-ten (rot'n), *adj.* putrefied; decomposed; unsound; untrustworthy.

ro-to-gra-vure (rō'to-grȧ-vur'), *n.* a printing process for illustrations.

ro-tund (ro-tund'), *adj.* spherical.

ro-tun-da (-tun'dȧ), *n.* a circular domed building. Also rotundo.

ro-tun-di-ty ('di-ti), *n.* roundness.

rou-ble (rōō'bl), *adj.* a Russian silver coin of varying value, used as a monetary unit (about 77 cents).

roué (-ā'), *n.* a fashionable sensualist; confirmed rake; debauchee. [Fr.]

rouge (rōōzh), *n.* a cosmetic of red color used for imparting a tint to the cheeks and lips; a kind of lake color; *v.i.* to color or paint with rouge.

rouge-et-noir (-ā-nwär'), *n.* a gambling game played with cards and a table marked with two black and two red diamond-shaped spots. [Fr.]

rough (ruf), *adj.* having inequalities on the surface; rugged; not smooth or plane; uneven; uncut; unpolished; harsh to the ear; uncivil; austere; cruel; unfeeling; violent; boisterous; hard-featured; shaggy; vague: *adv.* roughly: *v.t.* to shape out roughly; furnish (a horse) with roughened shoes; break in (a horse): *n.* a low, violent fellow; a spike in a horseshoe to prevent slipping; an uncritical view; a crude condition, with *the*, as *in the rough.*

rough-en ('en), *v.t.* to make rough: *v.i.* to become rough.

rou-lade (rōō-läd'), *n.* a flourish or rapid movement. [Music]

rou-leau (-lō'), *n.* a little roll, especially of coins made up in paper.

rou-lette (-let'), *n.* a game of chance played with a revolving disc and ball; a wheeled instrument for making dotted lines.

rounce (rouns), *n.* the handle of a printing press; a card or domino game.

round (round), *adj.* circular; spherical; globular; cylindrical; plump; corpulent; whole; considerable; large: *adv.* on all sides; circularly; from one side or party to another: *n.* a circle, sphere, or globe; circuit or tour; routine; step of a ladder; constantly recurring series; cycle; round dance; accustomed walk; volley of firearms; a song in which all the company take part: *prep.* about; on every side of; around: *v.t.* to make round; travel or pass round: *v.i.* to go the rounds, as a patrol, &c.; grow or become round.

round-a-bout ('ȧ-bout), *adj.* indirect; encompassing: *n.* a merry-go-round; a short coat or jacket.

roun-del (roun'del), *n.* a circle; roundelay; a small circular Norman shield; semi-circular bastion.

roun-de-lay ('de-lā), *n.* an ancient song or dance in which the passages are repeated.

round-hand (round'hand), *n.* penmanship in well-rounded letters.

Round-head ('hed), *n.* a contemptuous epithet applied to the Puritans by the Cavaliers, from the close-cut hair of the former.

round-house ('hous), *n.* formerly a watch-house; the cabin on the after part of a ship's deck; a building having stalls for the housing of locomotives.

round-ly ('li), *adv.* in a round form; straightforwardly.

round-num-ber ('num-bẽr), *n.* a number divisible by ten.

round-rob-in ('rob-in), *n.* a petition having the signatures written in a circle so as not to show who signed it first.

rounds-man ('z-mȧn), *n.* a police inspector who visits the officers on their beats.

round-tow-er ('tow-ẽr), *n.* an ancient circular tapering tower, as in Ireland, with a

conical top, usually near a church or monastery.

round-up ('up), *n.* the bringing together herds of cattle; the herd so collected; the driving of animals together in hunting: *v.t.* to gather animals in a group.

rouse (rouz), *v.t.* to awaken; stir to thought or action; drive (game) from a covert.

rous-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* stirring; exciting; startling; exceeding.

roust (roust), *v.t.* to disturb.

roust-a-bout ('â-bout), *n.* an idler or loafer; a laborer on a steam vessel.

rout (rout), *n.* total defeat and flight of an army; resulting disorder from such defeat; tumultuous crowd; uproar; a large evening party; the attempt of three or more persons to avenge some common wrong by an illegal act: *v.t.* to defeat and put to disorderly flight.
Syn. discomfit, beat, defeat, overthrow, scatter.

route (rōōt), *n.* way or road traveled; course; journey; march.
Syn. path, journey, direction.

rou-tine (rōō-tēn'), *n.* course of business or official duties regularly pursued; regular habit or practice.

roux (rōō), *n.* a thickening for soups, &c., of melted butter and flour. [Fr.]

rove (rōv), *v.i.* to wander or ramble: *v.t.* draw through an eye.

ro-ver ('vēr), *n.* robber; wanderer; fickle person.

ro-ving ('ving), *p.adj.* rambling.

row (rō), *n.* line, file, or rank; excursion in a row-boat: *v.i.* to labor with an oar; be impelled by oars: *v.t.* to impel by means of oars: as to *row* a boat.

row (rou), *n.* a noisy disturbance; brawl; quarrel.

row-an (rō'ăn), *n.* the mountain-ash. Also roan.

row-dy (rou'di), *n.* a rough, riotous fellow: *adj.* rough and riotous.

row-dy-ism (-izm), *n.* rude, riotous conduct; blackguardism.

row-el ('el), *n.* the small sharp-pointed wheel of a spur; flat ring on a horse's bit.

row-en ('en), *n.* aftermath.

row-lock (rō'lok), *n.* the crutch or hollow in the gunwale of a boat in which the oar rests in rowing.

roy-al (roi'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a king or to the crown; befitting or like a king; majestic; kingly; noble; magnificent; specially patronized or founded by a king, or in his service: *n.* a size of paper, 25 x 20 in.; one of the shoots of a stag's head; the highest sail of a ship; a gold coin formerly current in England; formerly, an imperial, or tuft of beard on the lower lip.
Syn. regal, kingly, princely.
Ant. (see poor).

roy-al-ism (-izm), *n.* adherence to the principles or cause of royalty or government by a king.

roy-al-ist (-ist), *n.* an adherent of a king or of government by a king.

roy-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a royal manner.

roy-al-ty ('ăl-ti), *n.* [*pl.* royalties (-tiz)], the character, or status, of a king; person of a king or sovereign; a certain sum paid to the crown or other proprietor on the produce of a mine, &c.; a percentage for the use of a patent or copyright; royal manor.

rub (rub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rubbed, *p.pr.* rubbing], to apply pressure with motion to the surface of; clean or scour; wipe; polish: *v.i.* to make a friction; get through difficulties; fret: *n.* the act of rubbing; that which is rubbed; friction; obstruction; pinch; jibe.

rub-ber ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, rubs; India-rubber; coarse file or whetstone; in card-playing, two games out of three, or the winning game.

rub-bers ('ērz), *n.* overshoes made of India-rubber.

rub-bish ('ish), *n.* mixed or waste fragments· ruins of buildings; any mingled mass; anything of no value; nonsense.

rub-ble ('l), *n.* rough undressed stone; builders' rubbish.

ru-bes-cent (rōō-bes'ent), *adj.* becoming red.

ru-bi-can ('bi-kăn), *adj.* noting a bay, or grey-black color, with white or light-grey on the flanks: said of a horse.

Ru-bi-con (rū'bi-kon), *n.* the river dividing the province of Cæsar from that of Pompey, the crossing of which led to war: hence any act that commits one to some course or undertaking.

ru-bi-cund ('bi-kund), *adj.* inclined to red.

ru-bid-i-um (-bid'i-um), *n.* a metallic element.

ru-bied ('bid), *adj.* ruby-colored.

ru-bi-go ('bi-gō), *n.* rust or mildew on plants.

ru-bric ('brik), *n.* the directions for liturgical use in prayer-books, formerly printed in red; title or direction printed in red: *v.t.* to rubricate: *adj.* pertaining to, or marked in, rubrics: red.

ru-bri-cate ('bri-kāt), *v.t.* to mark, or distinguish, with red.

ru-by ('bi), *n.* [*pl.* rubies ('biz)], a precious stone, varying in color from carmine-red to crimson; a size of type smaller than nonpareil and larger than pearl.

ruche (rōōsh), *n.* frilled or plaited lace, silk, &c., for edging dresses, &c. Also ruching: *v.t.* to make, or ornament with a ruche.

ruck (ruk), *v.t.* to wrinkle or crease: *n.* a wrinkle or crease; a heap; a fag-end; the crowd of horses that come in at the end of a race.

ruc-tion ('shun), *n.* a row; disturbance (slang).

rudd (rud), *n.* a red-eyed fresh-water fish.

rud-der ('ĕr), *n.* the frame of wood or metal by which a vessel is steered; anything that directs or governs.

rud-di-ness ('i-nes), *n.* redness of complexion denoting perfect health; redness.

rud-dle ('l), *n.* red ochre.

rud-dock ('ok), *n.* the robin redbreast.

rud-dy ('i), *adj.* approaching to redness; florid; fresh-colored; flesh-colored: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* ruddied, *p.pr.* ruddying], to make ruddy.

rude (rōōd), *adj.* [*comp.* ruder, *superl.* rudest], rough; barbarous; uncultivated; harsh; ignorant; impolite; tempestuous; robust; strong; rugged; crude.

Syn. uncouth, unpolished, gruff, impertinent, impudent, churlish.

Ant. (see polite).

rude-ly ('li), *adv.* in a rude manner.

rude-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being rude; rude conduct; incivility; unskilfulness.

ru-di-ment ('di-ment), *n.* first principle; anything in its first or undeveloped state: *v.t.* to instruct in first principles.

ru-di-men-ta-ry (-men'tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, first principles; in an undeveloped state. Also rudimental.

rue (rōō), *v.t.* to lament or be sorry for; repent of: *n.* an herb of bitter taste and strong odor, used as a medicine.

rue-ful ('fool), *adj.* mournful; sad.

rue-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* mournfully; sadly.

ruff (ruf), *n.* a large frilled collar; anything plaited; a small fresh-water fish (also ruffe); a kind of snipe (*Fem.* reeve); a kind of pigeon: *v.t.* to disorder or ruffle; to trump at whist when one has no cards of the suit led.

ruf-fi-an ('i-ăn), *n.* a brutal, boisterous fellow; any base, low character, as a robber, &c.

ruf-fle ('l), *v.t.* to wrinkle, pucker, or disarrange; furnish or adorn with ruffles; annoy or vex: *v.i.* to grow rough or turbulent; flutter; be in disorder: *n.* plaited article of dress; agitation; discomposure; low roll of a drum.

ru-fous (rōō'fus), *adj.* yellowish-red.

rug (rug), *n.* an adjustable floor covering, usually of a textile heavier than carpeting; a coarse warm nappy woolen cloth, used as a coverlet or wrap.

rugæ ('jē), *n.pl.* wrinkles.

ru-gate (rōō'gāt), *adj.* wrinkled; ridged. Also rugose, rugous.

rug-ged (rug'ed), *adj.* having an uneven surface; rough; shaggy; brutal; uncouth; crabbed.

ru-gose (rōō'gōs), *adj.* wrinkled. Also rugous.

ru-in (rōō'in), *n.* overthrow; destruction; downfall; loss of happiness; cause of destruction or decay; ruined building, &c.: *v.t.* to pull down, destroy, subvert, overthrow, or impoverish.

ru-ined ('ind), *adj.* demolished; destroyed; decayed.

ru-in-ous (-us), *adj.* fallen into ruin; decayed; consisting of ruins; destructive; hurtful.

rule (rōōl), *n.* standard or guide; maxim or precept; government; law or regulation; canon; an instrument for drawing lines; method of performing any operation; order made between parties to a suit on motion, or to regulate the practice of a court: *v.t.* to govern or control; settle as by a rule; manage or restrain; establish by a decision; mark with lines: *v.i.* to decide; exercise superior authority.

Syn. sway, method, system, law, formula, test.

rul-er ('ēr), *n.* one who rules or governs; an instrument for ruling lines.

rul-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* governing or having control; marking with lines; predominant: *n.* a rule laid down by a judge or court.

rum (rum), *n.* spirit distilled from the fermented juice of the sugarcane. [Colloq. Eng.]: *adj.* queer; strange; fine; first rate.

rum-ble ('bl), *v.i.* to make a low, heavy, continued sound: *n.* a rumbling sound; seat for servants behind a carriage.

rum-bling ('bling), *adj.* making a rumble: *n.* same as rumble.

ru-men (rōō'men), *n.* the first stomach of a ruminant animal.

ru-mi-nant ('mi-nānt), *adj.* chewing the cud: *n.* an animal that chews the cud.

ru-mi-nate ('mi-nāt), *v.i.* to chew the cud; meditate or muse; ponder: *v.t.* to chew again.

ru-mi-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of chewing the cud; meditation.

ru-mi-na-tor ('mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who muses or meditates on any subject.

rum-mage (rum'ej), *v.t.* to search carefully for; ransack; *v.i.* to make a careful search: *n.* a careful searching.

rum-mage sale (sāl), *n.* a sale of unclaimed goods at the docks or at a warehouse, &c.; sale of miscellaneous articles for a charitable object.

ru-mor (rōō'mēr), *n.* popular report; current story: *v.t.* to circulate by report.

Syn. hearsay, talk, bruit.

rump (rump), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal, with its adjacent parts; buttocks; fag-end.

rum-ple (rum'pl), *n.* a fold or plait: *v.t.* to fold or plait; make uneven.

rum-pus ('pus), *n.* great disturbance.

run (run), *v.i.* [*p.t.* ran, *p.p.* run, *p.pr.* running], to pass quickly with the legs over the ground; extend; move swiftly; flee for escape; contend in a race; sail; flow; melt; pass; shoot; discharge matter; make sudden pressing demands; continue in time: *v.t.* to cause to move swiftly; push; force; fuse or melt; smuggle; start as a candidate; pursue in thought: *n.* the act of running; course run; flow or discharge; free access; distance sailed; sudden pressing demand; pair of millstones; prevalence; large grazing ground; in cricket, distance run between the wickets.

run-a-gate ('ā-gāt), *n.* a fugitive; renegade.

run-a-way (-wā), *n.* one who escapes; a wanderer: *adj.* escaping from control; fugitive.

run-ci-nate ('si-nāt), *adj.* having the lobes (of a leaf) convex before and straight behind.

run-dle ('dl), *n.* the step of a ladder.

runes (rōōnz), *n.pl.* runic letters or poetry.

rung (rung), *p.t.* of ring: *n.* step of a ladder; a floor-timber in a ship; spar.

ru-nic (rōō'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, runes: *n.* the alphabet of the earliest Teutonic nations, the letters of which consisted principally of straight lines.

run-let (run'let), *n.* a rivulet; a small barrel containing about 18 gallons.

run-nel ('el), *n.* a little brook.

run-ner ('ĕr), *n.* one who runs; racer; messenger; keel to support a sleigh; rolier; slender, prostrate, shooting sprig; revolving millstone; rope to increase the mechanical power of a tackle.

run-ning ('ing), *adj.* moving swiftly; kept for a race; being in motion; continuous; discharging pus: *n.* the act of moving swiftly; that which runs or flows; discharge of pus.

runt (runt), *n.* a dwarf animal; stump.

run-way (run'wā), *n.* a way or path over which something runs, as the bed of a stream or a path followed by animals.

ru-pee (rōō-pē'), *n.* an East Indian coin, worth about 48 cents.

rup-ture (rup'tūr), *n.* the act of bursting or breaking; state of being broken or violently burst asunder; breach or interruption of friendly relations; hernia: *v.t.* to burst or break violently asunder; to affect with hernia: *v.i.* to suffer a breach or disruption.

ru-ral (rōō'rāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country or agriculture; rustic.

ru-ral-ize ('rāl-īz), *v.t.* to render rural: *v.i.* to become rural.

ru-ral-ly (-li), *adv.* as in the country.

ruse (rōōz), *n.* a trick; stratagem.

rush (rush), *v.i.* to move or press forward with impetuosity; enter with undue eagerness: *n.* a driving forward with eagerness and haste; a plant of many species growing on wet ground; anything worthless or of little value.

rusk (rusk), *n.* a kind of light biscuit.

Russ, same as Russian.

rus-set (rus'et), *adj.* reddish-brown; homespun; coarse: *n.* russet color; homespun cloth; a variety of apple.

rus-set-y ('et-i), *adj.* russet-colored.

Rus-sia leath-er (rush'ā leth'-ĕr), *n.* a strong soft leather prepared from the hides of sheep and cattle steeped in birch-oil.

rust (rust), *n.* the reddish matter formed by oxidation on iron and steel; red oxide of iron; anything resembling rust; mildew on cereals; loss of power by inactivity: *v.i.* to contract rust; degenerate in idleness: *v.t.* to cause to contract rust; impair by time or inactivity.

rus-tic ('tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the country; rural; artless; unpolished; unadorned: *n.* a countryman; peasant.

Syn. rude, rural, plain, uncouth.

Ant. (see polished).

rus-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a rural manner.

rus-tic-al-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being rustic; rudeness.

rus-ti-cate ('ti-kāt), *v.i.* to reside in the country: *v.t.* to banish for a time from college.

rus-ti-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* residence in the country; temporary banishment from a college.

rus-tic-i-ty (-tis'i-ti), *n.* rural manners or simplicity; rudeness.

rust-i-ly (rust'i-li), *adv.* in a rusty condition.

rust-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being rusty.

rus-tle (rus'l), *v.i.* to make a soft whispering sound, as the rubbing together of silk or dry leaves; to bestir one's self: *n.* a rustling.

rus-tler ('lēr), *n.* one who rustles; an enterprising, successful man.

rus-tling ('ling), *n.* the soft whispering sound made by rubbing silk or dry leaves together; rustle.

rust-y (rust'i), *adj.* covered with rust; impaired by inactivity; rust-colored.

rut (rut), *n.* the copulation and sexual desire of deer and certain other animals; the track of a wheel; groove or hollow: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* rutted, *p.pr.* rutting], to be moved with sexual desire, as deer, &c.: *v.t.* to cut into ruts.

ru-ta-ba-ga (rōō-tā-bā'gā), *n.* a variety of turnip larger than the common turnip and of a yellowish color.

ruth (rōōth), *n.* pity; compassion; tenderness; sorrow.

ru-the-ni-um (rōō-thē'ni-um), *n.* a metallic element extracted from platinum ore.

ruth-less ('les), *adj.* cruel; pitiless.

Syn. savage, barbarous, inhuman, merciless, remorseless, relentless, unrelenting.

Ant. (see considerate).

ru-til-ant ('til-ant), *adj.* shining.

ru-tile ('til), *n.* red oxide of titanium.

rut-tish (rut'ish), *adj.* lustful; wanton.

rye (rī), *n.* a hardy esculent plant closely allied to wheat; also its grain or seed.

ry-ot (rī'ot), *n.* in India, a tiller of the soil; peasant; farmer.

—S—

sab-a-oth (sāb-ā'oth), *n.pl.* armies; hosts.

Sab-ba-ta-ri-an (sab-ā-tā'ri-ăn), *adj.* relating to the Sabbath or to Sabbatarianism: *n.* a rigid observer of the Sabbath; one who keeps the Sabbath on the seventh day.

Sab-ba-ta-ri-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the tenets of the Sabbatarians.

Sab-bath ('ăth), *n.* the seventh day of the week, observed by the Jews as a day of rest, commencing at sunset on Friday and ending at sunset on Saturday; the Christian Sunday.

Sab-bat-ic-al (-at'i-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling the Sabbath. Also Sabbatic.

Sab-bat-ic-al year (yēr), *n.* among the ancient Jews, every seventh year, in which the lands and vineyards of the Israelites were allowed to remain fallow.

sa-ber, sa-bre (sā'bēr), *n.* a cavalry sword: *v.t.* to cut, wound, or kill with, or as with, a saber.

Sa-bi-an (sā'bi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Sabianism.

Sa-bi-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the worship of the heavenly hosts, as symbolical of the Deity.

sa-ble (sā'bl), *n.* a kind of weasel valued for its handsome, dark, glossy fur; in heraldry, black: *pl.* mourning dress: *adj.* dark-colored; black.

sa-bot (să-bō'), *n.* a wooden shoe worn by the peasantry of France.

sa-bo-tage (bō-tăj'), *n.* the wilful injury or destruction of machinery or materials by workmen through apparently accidental means.

sa-bre-tache (sā'ber-tash, să-ber-tash'), *n.* a leather pocket worn by a cavalry soldier, hung from his sword belt.

sac (sak), *n.* a bag or membranous receptacle; cyst; an ancient

privilege of a lord of a manor to hold a court.

sac-cade (sak-kād'), *n.* a sudden check with the bridle; strong pressure of the bow of a violin against the strings.

sac-cha-rine ('ă-rin), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the qualities of, sugar: *n.* the uncrystallized sugar of maltwort.

sac-cha-roid ('ă-roid), *adj.* having a texture resembling loaf-sugar.

sac-cha-rom-e-ter (-rom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for determining the quantity of sugar in liquids.

sac-cule ('ūl), *n.* a little sac or cyst.

sac-er-do-tal (sas-ẽr-dō'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to priests or to the priesthood; priestly.

sac-er-do-tal-ism (-izm), *n.* sacerdotal spirit or system; tendency to emphasize the priestly office or its sacred character.

sa-chem (sā'chem or să'chem), *n.* a North American Indian chief.

sa-chet (să-shā'), *n.* a small bag or cushion filled with a perfume.

sack (sak), *n.* a bag or pouch, especially a large coarse bag for holding grain, &c.; quantity contained by a sack; loose garment or cloak; a Spanish dry wine; plunder or pillage by soldiery of a town taken by storm; dismissal (with *the*): *v.t.* to plunder or pillage; ravage; put into sacks; dismiss from service.

sack-but ('but), *n.* an ancient musical instrument of the lyre kind; a kind of trombone.

sack-cloth ('klôth), *n.* coarse material of which sacks are made; coarse rough cloth worn as a token of mourning.

sack-ful ('fool), *n.* the quantity a sack will hold.

sack-ing ('ing), *n.* coarse material used for making sacks.

sac-ra-ment ('ră-ment), *n.* a sign or pledge of grace; an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace, instituted by Jesus Christ; holy baptism, the eucharist, Lord's supper.

Syn. service, rite, communion.

sac-ra-ment-al (-ment'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a sacrament; solemnly pledged.

sa-cred (sā'kred), *adj.* pertaining to religion or to religious uses; consecrated; inviolable.

Syn. holy, hallowed, divine, dedicated, devoted.

Ant. (see profane).

sac-ri-fice ('ri-fīs), *n.* the act of sacrificing or offering to a deity, especially a victim on an altar; that which is offered; destruction or giving up one thing for another; goods sold at a loss: *v.t.* (-fīz), to offer to a deity in worship; destroy or surrender to gain some other object; devote with loss; kill; sell at a loss: *v.i.* to offer sacrifice.

sac-ri-fi-cial (-ri-fish'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or offering, sacrifice. Also sacrificatory.

sac-ri-fi-cial-ly (-li), *adv.* by sacrifice.

sac-ri-lege ('ri-lej), *n.* the crime of appropriating to one's self or to secular use what is consecrated to God or religion; breaking into a church and committing felony.

sac-ri-le-gious (-lē'jus), *adj.* violating sacred things; guilty of sacrilege; profane.

sac-ri-le-gist ('ri-le-jist), *n.* one guilty of sacrilege.

sa-cring-bell (sā'kring-bel), *n.* the sanctus-bell, rung when the Host is elevated at high mass.

sa-crist (sā'krist), *n.* a cathedral official who copies the music for the choir; minor canon; sacristan.

sac-ris-tan (sak'ris-tăn), *n.* one who has the care of church vessels and movables.

sac-ris-ty ('ris-ti), *n.* an apartment in a church where the sacred vessels, vestments, &c., are kept; vestry.

sac-ro-sanct ('ro-sangkt), *adj.* preëminently sacred or inviolable.

sa-crum (sā'krum), *n.* a triangular-shaped bone at the base of the vertebral column.

sad (sad), *adj.* [*comp.* sadder, *superl.* saddest], full of grief; mournful; sorrowful; sober or sedate; dark-colored.

sad-den ('n), *v.t.* to make sad or sorrowful; tone down: *v.i.* to become sad.

sad-dle ('l), *n.* a seat, usually of leather, for riding on horseback; anything resembling a saddle; block of wood nailed to the lower yardarm: *v.t.* to place a saddle upon; burden or embarrass.

sad-dle-bow (-bō), *n.* the pieces which form the pommel or arched part of a saddle.

sad-dler-y ('lēr-i), *n.* the business of a saddler; articles made by a saddler.

Sad-du-cee ('jū-sē), *n.* one of the ancient Jewish sect or school that adhered to the written law and denied the resurrection of the dead.

sad-i-ron (sad'ī-urn), *n.* a flat iron, especially a hollow one, heated from within.

sa-fa-ri (sȧ-fȧ'ri), *n.* a journey through the African wilds.

safe (sāf), *adj.* free from danger, injury, or damage; secure; securing from harm; no longer dangerous; sound; sure: *n.* a fire- or burglar-proof iron chest; cupboard.

Syn. harmless, trustworthy.

Ant. (see perilous).

safe-con-duct (-kon'dukt), *n.* a guard or passport which ensures a safe passage.

safe-guard ('gärd), *n.* one who, or that which, guards or protects; defense; protective warrants granted to a foreigner: *v.t.* to protect or guard safely.

safe-ly ('li), *adv.* in a safe manner.

safe-ty ('ti), *n.* freedom from danger, injury, or damage; safe keeping.

safe-ty-lamp (-lamp), *n.* a wire-gauze covered lamp used in mines.

safe-ty-valve (-valv), *n.* an automatic valve in a boiler which opens when the steam exceeds a certain pressure.

saf-fron (saf'run), *n.* a bulbous plant of the genus Crocus, the dried stigmas of which yield a deep yellow dye; deep yellow: *adj.* saffron-colored.

sag (sag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sagged, *p.pr.* sagging], to sink down or yield; incline from an upright or horizontal position; incline to leeward: *v.t.* to cause to give way or incline.

sa-ga-cious (sȧ-gā'shus), *adj.* mentally quick and discerning; judicious; wise; acute.

Syn. apt, keen, shrewd.

Ant. (see dull).

sa-gac-i-ty (-gas'i-ti), *n.* a readiness of apprehension; discriminative intelligence; acute practical judgment.

sag-a-more (sag'ȧ-mōr), *n.* a North American Indian chief.

sa-gas (sä'gȧz), *n.pl.* a class of prose epics embodying the myths and heroic tales of the ancient Scandinavians.

sage (sāj), *adj.* wise; discerning; well-judged; discriminating; grave: *n.* a man of experienced wisdom and of venerable age; an aromatic herb.

sage-ly ('li), *adv.* in a sage manner.

sage-ness ('nes), *n.* wisdom; sagacity.

sag-it-tal (saj'i-tal), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, an arrow; straight.

sag-it-tate (-tāt), *adj.* shaped like an arrow-head.

sa-go (sā'gō), *n.* a kind of granulated food-starch from the pith of certain palms.

sa-guin (sa'gwin), *n.* a South American monkey. Also sagoin, sagouin.

sa-hib (sä'ib), *n.* a term of address used in India and Persia to a European gentleman.

sa-ic (sä'ik), *n.* a Turkish or Grecian vessel common in the Levant.

said (sed), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of say.

sai-ga (sī'gȧ), *n.* the antelope of the Russian steppes.

sail (sāl), *n.* a sheet of canvas spread to catch the wind by means of which a vessel is driven forward in the water; ship or vessel; an excursion in some vessel: *v.i.* to be moved by a sail or sails; commence a voyage; swim; glide through the air; pass smoothly along: *v.t.* to pass over in a ship; navigate.

sail-er ('ĕr), *n.* a vessel that sails, with special reference to its speed, or manner of sailing.

sail-ing ('ing), *n.* the art of navigation; the art of moving through water, or of setting sail.

sail-or ('ĕr), *n.* a mariner; seaman.

saint (sānt), *n.* a holy or sanctified person: one eminent for piety and virtue, especially one canonized by the Church of Rome; one blessed in heaven: *pl.* a name applied to themselves by the Mormons: *v.t.* to canonize: *v.i.* to act as a saint.

saint-ed ('ed), *p.p.* canonized: *adj.* pious; holy; departed to heaven.

saint-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the quality of being saintly.

saint-ly ('li), *adj.* like, or befitting, a saint.

sa-jou (sȧ-jōō'), *n.* a South American monkey.

sake (sāk), *n.* end; purpose; cause; account; regard; reason.

sak-e (sak'e), *n.* Japanese rice-beer.

sa-ki (sā'ki), *n.* a South American monkey, with a non-prehensile hairy tail.

sal, a *prefix* meaning *salt*, as *sal*-volatile, aromatic spirit of ammonia.

sa-laam (sȧ-läm'), *n.* an Oriental form of salutation or respect, meaning "peace."

sal-a-ble (sāl'ȧ-bl), *adj.* marketable.

sa-la-cious (sȧ-lā'shus), *adj.* lustful; impure.

sa-lac-i-ty (-las'i-ti), *n.* lustfulness. Also salaciousness.

sal-ad (sal'ȧd), *n.* raw herbs cut up and dressed with vinegar, oil, &c.

sal-ad-days (-dāz), *n.pl.* years of youthful inexperience.

sal-a-man-der ('ȧ-man-dĕr), *n.* an amphibious animal resembling a newt, and fabled by the ancients to live in fire.

sal-a-man-drine ('drin), *adj.* resembling a salamander; fire-resisting or -enduring.

sal-a-ried (sal'ȧ-rēd), *p.adj.* having a salary.

sal-a-ry ('ȧ-ri), *n.* recompense, usually periodically, for services rendered; stipend.

sal-e-ra-tus (sal-a-rā'tūs), *n.* cooking soda.

sale (sāl), *n.* the act of selling; exchange of a commodity for an agreed price; market; auction; demand.

Syn. bargain, barter, deal, trade.

Sal-ic law (sal'ik law), *n.* the law of the Salian Franks excluding females from the succession to the French throne.

sal-i-cin ('i-sin), *n.* a bitter substance extracted from the willow and poplar: the acid (salicylic acid) is used as an antiseptic.

sa-li-ence (sā'li-ens), *n.* the state of being salient.

sa-li-ent ('li-ent), *adj.* leaping; prominent; noting an angle greater than two right angles; in heraldry, in a leaping position.

sa-lif-er-ous (sȧ-lif'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding salt.

sa-li-na (sȧ-lī'nȧ), *n.* a salt-marsh; salt-works.

sal-i-na-tion (sal-i-nā'shun), *n.* the act of steeping or washing in salt liquor.

sa-line (sā'līn or sȧ-līn'), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or like, salt: *n.* a salt-spring.

sa-li-va (sȧ-lī'vȧ or -lē'vȧ), *n.* the watery fluid or spittle secreted in the mouth.

sa-li-val ('vȧl), *adj.* pertaining to or secreting saliva. Also salivary.

sal-i-vant (sal'i-vȧnt), *adj.* exciting salivation: *n.* a substance to excite salivation.

sal-i-vate (sal'i-vāt), *v.t.* to produce an abnormal secretion in the mouth of.

sal-i-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of producing an abnormal secretion of saliva.

sal-let (sal'et), *n.* a light helmet worn in the 15th century.

sal-low ('ō), *adj.* of a pale, sickly, yellow color: *n.* a small tree of the willow kind.

sal-ly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* sallies ('iz)], a sudden rushing forth of troops to attack besiegers; sudden outburst of wit or fancy; excursion; wild gaiety: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sallied, *p.pr.* sallying], to rush out as troops from a besieged town; issue or rush forth suddenly.

sal-ly-port (-pōrt), *n.* a postern or passage for troops to sally out.

sal-ma-gun-di (-mă-gun'di), *n.* a compound of chopped meats with other ingredients, seasoned, &c.; medley.

sal-mi ('mi), *n.* a ragout of roasted game and other ingredients stewed in wine. Salmis.

salm-on (sam'un), *n.* a marine fish of the genus Salmo, which ascends fresh-water rivers to spawn.

sal-mon col-or (kol'or), *n.* the pinkish color of salmon flesh.

sal-mon-trout (-trout), *n.* a sea-trout, resembling the salmon, but of smaller size.

sa-lon (să-lông'), *n.* a saloon; fine art gallery: *pl.* fashionable circles or assemblages. [Fr.]

sa-loon (să-lōōn'), *n.* a hall or state apartment; large reception room; fine art exhibition; barroom or grogshop.

sal-pi-con (sal'pi-kon), *n.* chopped meat, bread, and vegetables, recooked in sauce.

sal-pinx (sal'pingks), *n.* the eustachian tube.

sal-pru-nel-la (-prōō-nel'ă), *n.* nitrate of potash fused and cast into balls.

sal-si-fy (sal'si-fi), *n.* a plant of the aster family, which from the flavor of its edible root is called *oyster-plant* and *vegetable oyster.*

salt (sawlt), *n.* chloride of sodium, used for seasoning and the preservation of meat, &c., obtained from the earth or by the evaporation of sea water; anything like salt; the combination of an acid with a base; wit; piquancy; a sailor: *v.t.* to sprinkle or season with salt: *adj.* flavored, seasoned, or impregnated, with salt.

sal-tant (sal'tănt), *adj.* leaping; dancing; in heraldry, same as salient.

sal-ta-rel-lo (sal-tă-rel'ō), *n.* a vivacious Spanish and Italian dance; music for such a dance.

sal-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* a leaping or dancing.

sal-ta-to-ry ('ta-to-ri), *adj.* dancing.

salt-ern (sawlt'ėrn), *n.* a salt manufactory.

sal-tier, sal-tire (sal'tēr), *n.* a St. Andrew's cross.

salt-ish (sawlt'ish), *adj.* somewhat salt.

salt-less ('les), *adj.* without salt; insipid.

salt-pe-ter (sawlt-pē'tėr), *n.* a salt consisting of nitric acid and potassium; niter.

sa-lu-bri-ous (să-lōō'bri-us), *adj.* healthful; promoting health.

sa-lu-bri-ty ('bri-ti), *n.* healthfulness. Also salubriousness.

sal-u-ta-ri-ly (sal'ū-tă-ri-li), *adj.* in a salutary manner.

sal-u-ta-ri-ness ('ū-tă-ri-nes), *n.* the quality of being salutary.

sal-u-ta-ry ('ū-tă-ri), *adj.* healthful; wholesome; beneficent.

sal-u-ta-tion (-ū-tā'shun), *n.* act or manner of saluting; greeting.

sa-lu-ta-to-ry (să-lū'tă-to-ri), *adj.* saluting; greeting: *n.* the opening oration at a commencement; any address of welcome.

sa-lute (-lūt'), *n.* a mark of military respect shown by raising the hand to the helmet, &c.; a kiss; greeting; salvo of artillery, low-

ering of a flag, &c., as a mark of honor: *v.t.* to address with kind wishes; welcome; greet with a kiss or bow; honor by a salvo of artillery, lowering a flag, &c.: *v.i.* to make a salute.

sal-va-bil-i-ty (sal-vă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being salvable.

sal-va-ble ('vă-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.

sal-vage ('vej), *n.* compensation given to those who assist at saving a vessel or cargo at sea; the goods or vessel saved.

sal-var-san (-vär'san), *n.* the trade name of an organic arsenical compound used in treating syphilis; also called "606."

sal-va-tion (-vā'shun), *n.* the act of saving; rescue; spiritual deliverance from sin and death.

Sal-va-tion Ar-my (ăr'mi), *n.* a religious organization formed on a quasi-military model.

Sal-va-tion-ist (-ist), *n.* a member of the Salvation Army.

salve (säv), *n.* a healing ointment. a remedy or soothing application.

sal-ver (sal'vĕr), *n.* a tray on which anything is presented.

sal-vo ('vō), *n.* a discharge of a number of pieces of artillery, intended as a salute; general, simultaneous cheering; an exception or reservation.

sal-vol-a-tile, see under sal.

sal-vor ('vĕr), *n.* one who effects the salvage of goods, &c.

Sa-mar-i-tan (sâ-mar'i-tăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, Samaria, or the Samaritans; noting certain characters used by the Hebrews prior to the captivity: *n.* a native of Samaria; a kind, charitable person (Luke x. 30-37.)

sam-bo (sam'bō), *n.* the offspring of a black and a mulatto; negro.

sam-bur ('bĕr), *n.* the elk of the hill-country of India.

same (sām), *adj.* identical in kind or degree; exactly alike; before-mentioned.

same-ness ('nes), *n.* identity; similarity.

sam-ite (sam'it), *n.* a rich silk worn in medieval times.

sam-o-var (sam'ō-vär'), *n.* a Russian tea-urn.

samp (samp), *n.* hulled Indian corn.

sam-pan (sam'pan), *n.* a Chinese fishing boat, frequently used as a residence.

sam-phire ('fēr), *n.* a marine plant growing usually on cliffs, and used as a pickle.

sam-ple ('pl), *n.* a specimen; model; pattern; part shown as indicative of the quality of the whole: *v.t.* to show something similar; take a sample of.

Syn. case, example, illustration.
Ant. (see whole).

sam-pler ('plĕr), *n.* a pattern; a piece of ornamental needlework for practice, &c.

sam-ple-room (-rōōm), *n.* a dramshop.

san-a-bil-i-ty (san-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sane. Also sanableness.

san-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* curable.

san-a-tive-ness ('ă-tiv-nes), *n.* power of healing.

san-a-to-ri-um (-tō'ri-um), *n.* a health retreat; an institution for the care of invalids or the treatment of particular diseases.

san-a-to-ry ('ă-to-ri), *adj.* conducive to health. Also sanative.

sanc-ti-fi-ca-tion (sangk-ti-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of sanctifying; state of being sanctified; consecration.

sanc-ti-fi-er ('ti-fī-ĕr), *n.* one who sanctifies.

sanc-ti-mo-ni-ous (-ti-mō'ni-us), *adj.* having the appearance of, or affecting, sanctity; hypocritical.

sanc-ti-mo-ny (-mō-ni), *n.* assumed sanctity; show of piety; exaggerated solemnity.

sanc-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of ratifying, or giving authority to; authority; custom: *v.t.* to give sanction to; countenance.
Syn. confirm, encourage, support, ratify, authorize.
Ant. (see disapprove).

sanc-ti-tude ('ti-tūd), *n.* holiness.

sanc-ti-ty ('ti-ti), *n.* purity; inviolability; sacredness; solemnity; a saint.

sanc-tu-a-ry ('tū-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* sanctuaries (-riz)], the most retired and sacred part of a temple; consecrated place; temple; part of a church around the altar; inviolable asylum; shelter; refuge.

sanc-tum ('tum), *n.* a sacred or private place.

sanc-tum sanc-to-rum (-tō'rum), *n.* a most holy place; in the Jewish Temple, the Holy of Holies; a place of the utmost privacy.

sanc-tus bell ('tus bel), *n.* a bell rung at the more solemn parts of the mass.

sand (sand), *n.* fine particles of crushed or worn rock: *pl.* tracts of sand; hours or time one has to live; *v.t.* to sprinkle with sand.

san-dal (san'dăl), *n.* a kind of shoe fastened by straps to the foot; a loose slipper; the official shoe of a Roman Catholic prelate or abbot.

san-daled ('dăld), *adj.* wearing sandals.

san-dal-wood (-wood), *n.* a white-colored, odoriferous wood, used in cabinet-making.

san-da-rac ('dă-rak), *n.* a kind of resin or gum, used in varnishes. Also sandarach.

sand-bar (sand'bär), *n.* a bar of sand and silt at a river mouth or along a beach.

sand-blast (sand'blast), *n.* an apparatus for flinging a jet of sand on a surface to be engraved or abraded.

san-der-ling ('dĕr-ling), *n.* a small wading-bird.

san-ders ('dĕrz), *n.* red sandalwood.

san-dix ('diks), *n.* a kind of red lead.

sand-pa-per ('pā-pĕr), *n.* stout paper covered with sand or other abrasive substance for smoothing: *v.t.* to smooth by rubbing with this preparation.

sand-pi-per (sand'pī-pĕr), *n.* a name for various birds of the snipe and woodcock family.

sand-stone ('stōn), *n.* a rock made up chiefly of sand cemented with silica.

sand-wich ('wich), *n.* two thin slices of bread with ham, &c., between; anything like a sandwich: *v.t.* to place between two other persons or things.

sand-y ('i), *adj.* composed of, abounding in, of the color of, or covered with, sand; shifting; unstable.

sane (sān), *adj.* mentally sound or healthy.
Syn. sober, lucid, rational.
Ant. (see crazy).

sane-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sane.

sang, *p.t.* of sing.

san-ga-ree (sang-gă-rē'), *n.* a beverage of wine or brandy and water spiced with nutmeg.

sang-froid (säng-frwä'), *n.* cool indifference or composure. [Fr.]

san-gu (san'gōō), *n.* the Abyssinian ox.

san-guif-er-ous (-gwif'ĕr-us), *adj.* conveying blood.

san-gui-fy ('gwi-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sanguified, *p.pr.* sanguifying], to form or produce blood: *v.t.* to convert into blood.

san-gui-na-ry ('gwi-nă-ri), *adj.* attended with much bloodshed; bloodthirsty; murderous; cruel.

san-guine ('gwin), *adj.* warm and ardent in temper; hopeful; confident: *n.* blood color: *v.t.* to stain with blood.

san-guine-ly (-li), *adv.* in a sanguine manner.

san-guine-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being sanguine; plethora; heat or ardor of temperament; hopefulness.

san-guin-e-ous (-gwin'e-us), *adj.* pertaining to, abounding with, or constituting, blood; of a blood color.

San-he-drim (san-hē'drim), *n.* the great judicial council of the ancient Jews, composed of 71 priests, scribes, and elders, presided over by the high priest. Also Sanhedrin.

sa-ni-es (sā'ni-ēz), *n.* a thin reddish discharge from a wound or sore.

san-i-ta-ri-an (san-i-tā'ri-ăn), *adj.* of or pertaining to the laws of health; having regard to the public health: *n.* one versed in or devoted to sanitary studies; an advocate or promoter of sanitary measures.

san-i-ta-ri-um (-tā'ri-um), *n.* a sanatorium, especially one where the treatment is prophylactic instead of therapeutic.

san-i-ta-ry (san'i-tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, connected with, or tending to promote, health, especially by legislative enactment; hygienic.

san-i-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* hygiene.

san-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* saneness.

san-jak ('jak), *n.* a Turkish administrative sub-division.

sank, *p.t.* of sink.

sans-cu-lotte (sănz-kōō-lot'), *n.* a fellow without breeches; a term of contempt applied to the French Revolutionists.

San-skrit (san'skrit), *n.* the ancient language of the Hindus. Also Sanscrit.

sap (sap), *n.* the watery circulating juice of a plant; alburnum of a tree; vital fluid; an excavated trench for approaching a fort; an ardent student; a deep narrow ditch run at an angle towards an enemy's works; *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sapped, *p.pr.* sapping], to deprive of vitality; undermine: *v.i.* to study ardently, as for an examination; proceed by secretly undermining.

sap-a-gou ('ă-zhōō), *n.* a South American monkey. Sajou.

sap-head ('hed), *n.* a simpleton. [Colloq.]

sap-id ('id), *adj.* savory.

sa-pi-ence (sā'pi-ens), *n.* knowledge; wisdom.

sa-pi-ent ('pi-ent), *adj.* wise; sagacious.

sap-ling (sap'ling), *n.* a young tree.

sap-o-dil-la (-o-dil'ă), *n.* a tropical tree yielding a large fruit, the seeds of which are used in medicine.

sap-o-na-ceous (-o-nā'shus), *adj.* resembling, or having the qualities of, soap; unctuous.

sa-pon-i-fi-ca-tion (să-pon-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* conversion into soap.

sa-pon-i-fy ('i-fi), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* saponified, *p.pr.* saponifying], to convert into soap by combination with an alkali.

sap-or (sap'or), *n.* taste; relish; flavor.

sap-o-rif-ic (sap-o-rif'ik), *adj.* producing taste.

sap-o-ros-i-ty (-ros'i-ti), *n.* that quality in a substance which excites the sensation of taste.

sap-o-rous ('o-rus), *adj.* having, or stimulating, flavor.

sap-pan ('ăn), *n.* an Asiatic dyewood. Sapan.

sap-per ('ĕr), *n.* one who saps; a soldier employed in sapping or digging trenches: used in the combination "sapper and miner."

sap-phire (saf'ir), *n.* a precious stone of a blue color, a variety of corundum.

sap-pi-ness (sap'i-nes), *n.* the quality of being sappy.

sap-py ('i), *adj.* full of sap; juicy.

sap-sa-go ('sā-gō), *n.* a strong green Swiss cheese flavored with melilot or clover.

sar-a-band (sar'ă-band), *n.* a Spanish dance; music for such a dance.

Sar-a-cen ('ă-sen), *n.* the mediæval name for an Arab or Mohammedan.

Sar-a-cen-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Saracens.

sar-casm (sär'kazm), *n.* a bitter, cutting, satirical expression.

sar-cas-tic (-kas'tik), *adj.* bitterly satirical. Also sarcastical.

sar-cas-tic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a sarcastic manner.

sar-cine (sär'sin), *n.* a nitrogenous substance existing in muscular and glandular tissues.

sar-co-carp ('ko-kärp), *n.* the fleshy part of a fruit.

sar-co-col ('ko-kol), *n.* an inspissated sap or gum-resin of an African tree. Sarcocollin.

sar-code ('kōd), *n.* animal protoplasm.

sar-co-derm ('ko-dĕrm), *n.* the fleshy layer between the interior and exterior covering of a seed.

sar-coid ('koid), *adj.* flesh-like.

sar-co-log-ic-al (-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to sarcology.

sar-col-o-gy (-kol'o-ji), *n.* that part of anatomy that treats of the soft parts of the body.

sar-co-ma (-kō'mă), *n.* a fleshy tumor. Also sarcosis.

sar-coph-a-gous (-kof'ă-gus), *adj.* feeding on flesh.

sar-coph-a-gus ('ă-gus), *n.* a limestone used by the Greeks for coffins; a stone coffin.

sar-cot-ic (-kot'ik), *adj.* flesh-forming.

sard (särd), *n.* a precious stone, a deep blood-red variety of carnelian.

sar-dine (särdēn'), *n.* a species of pilchard, abundant in the Mediterranean, and preserved in oil for exportation; also young herring, &c.; (sar'din) a precious stone mentioned in Rev. iv., the sardius or sard.

sar-don-ic (-don'ik), *adj.* forced, bitter, or heartless: said of a laugh or smile; from a Sardinian herb, reputed to cause convulsive motions of the cheek and lips when eaten. Also sardonian.

sar-do-nyx ('do-niks), *n.* a variety of agate.

sar-gas-so (-gas'ō), *n.* the floating sea- or gulf-weed of the North Atlantic. Also sargassum.

sar-sa-pa-ril-la (-să-pă-ril'ă), *n.* a twining shrub found in Mexico, &c., the root of which is used as a medicine.

sarse-net (särs'net), *n.* a thin fine kind of woven silk, used for ribbons, linings, &c.

sär-tor (-tor), *n.* a patcher; a tailor.

sar-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a tailor.

sar-to-ri-ous ('ri-us), *n.* the muscle of the thigh by means of which the legs can be crossed; the tailor's muscle.

sash (sash), *n.* a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulder; a frame for holding panes of glass: *v.t.* to furnish with sashes.

sas-in (sas'in), *n.* the Indian antelope.

sas-sa-fras ('ă-fras), *n.* a tree allied to the laurel, with a fragrant root, wood, and flowers.

sat, *p.t.* of sit.

Sa-tan (sā'tăn), *n.* the Devil.

sa-tan-ic (sa-tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, Satan; diabolical; infernal; very malicious.

sa-tan-ism (sā'tan-izm), *n.* the evil disposition of Satan; a diabolical spirit.

satch-el (sach'el), *n.* a small bag for carrying books, papers, &c.; any handbag.

sate (sāt), *v.t.* to satisfy the appetites or desires of.

sa-teen (să-tēn'), *n.* a woolen or cotton fabric made in imitation of satin.

sat-el-lite (sat'el-īt), *n.* a small planet revolving round a larger one; an obsequious attendant.

sa-ti-a-ble (sā'shi-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being gratified or satiated.

sa-ti-ate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to fill, or gratify fully; surfeit; glut: *adj.* glutted.

sa-ti-e-ty (să-tī'e-ti), *n.* fulness of gratification beyond desire; repletion.

sat-in (sat'in), *n.* a closely woven glossy silk: *adj.* made of, or like, satin.

sat-in-et (-in-et'), *n.* a thin kind of satin; a glossy cloth woven with wool and cotton made to resemble satin.

sat-in-y ('in-i), *adj.* like satin.

sat-ire (sat'īr), *n.* a species of poetry in which contemporary vice and folly are held up to ridicule; sarcasm; ridicule.

sa-tir-ic (să-tir'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, satire; addicted to satire. Also satirical.

sa-tir-ic-al-ly (-al-li), *adv.* in a satiric manner.

sat-i-rist (sat'i-rist), *n.* a writer of satire; one who deals in ridicule.

sat-i-rize ('i-rīz), *v.t.* to assail or ridicule with satire.

sat-is-fac-tion (sat-is-fak'shun), *n.* the act of satisfying; the state of being satisfied; contentment; gratification; payment; redress; conviction.

sat-is-fac-to-ry ('to-ri), *adj.* giving satisfaction or content; making redress; relieving the mind from doubt or uncertainty.

sat-is-fy ('is-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* satisfied, *p.pr.* satisfying], to gratify to the fullest degree; free from doubt or uncertainty; pay in full; discharge: *v.i.* to give satisfaction; make atonement or payment.

Syn. content, satiate, surfeit, suffice, fill.

Ant. (see check, stint).

sa-trap (sā'trap), *n.* a kind of viceroy among the ancient Persians.

sa-trap-y (-i), *n.* the government or jurisdiction of a satrap.

sat-u-ra-ble (sat'ū-rā-bl), *adj.* capable of being saturated.

sat-u-rant ('ū-rānt), *adj.* impregnating to the full: *n.* a substance that neutralizes acid in the stomach.

sat-u-rate ('ū-rāt), *v.t.* to soak or imbue.

sat-u-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of saturating; the state of being saturated; impregnation of one substance by another until the latter can contain no more.

Sat-ur-day ('ēr-dā), *n.* the 7th day of the week.

Sat-urn (sat'ērn), *n.* the planet next beyond, and next in magnitude to, Jupiter; the ancient Italian god of seed-time and harvest.

Sat-ur-na-li-a (-ēr-nā'li-ă), *n.* an ancient Roman festival in honor of the god Saturn, in which all classes, including slaves, took part: hence unrestrained revelry.

Sat-ur-na-li-an ('li-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Saturnalia; dissolute; riotously mirthful.

Sat-ur-ni-an ('ni-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the god Saturn, or to the golden age of purity and happiness.

sat-ur-nine (-nīn), *adj.* under the influence of the planet Saturn; dull; morose; gloomy; phlegmatic.

sat-yr ('ēr), *n.* a sylvan Greek deity, attendant on Bacchus, represented with long, pointed ears, short horns, a man's body, and the legs of a goat.

sauce (saws), *n.* a liquid condiment or seasoning for food; any mixture used as a relish; pertness: *v.t.* to put sauce into; render pungent; treat with pertness.

sauce-box ('boks), *n.* a pert, impudent person.

sau-cer ('sēr), *n.* a shallow piece of china, &c., in which a tea or coffee cup is placed.

sau-ci-ly (saw'si-li), *adv.* in a saucy manner.

sau-ci-ness ('si-nes), *n.* impudent pertness or boldness.

sau-cy ('si), *adj.* [*comp.* saucier, *superl.* sauciest], pert; impudent.

Syn. impertinent, rude, insolent, flippant, forward.

Ant. (see modest).

sauer-kraut (sour'krout), *n.* a pickle of chopped cabbage packed in layers with salt between, which causes fermentation.

saul (sawl), *n.* an Indian timber tree, used for building purposes, and yielding the resin called dammar.

saun-ter (sän'tẽr or sawn'tẽr), *v.i.* to wander about idly; loiter; linger: *n.* a place for sauntering; idle walk or ramble.

sau-ri-an (saw'ri-ăn), *n.* any individual of the Sauria, an order of four-legged reptiles having the body furnished with scales, as the crocodile and lizard.

sau-roid ('roid), *adj.* lizard-like.

sau-ry ('ri), *n.* a kind of pike; the skipper or bill fish.

sau-sage (saw'sej), *n.* the gut of an animal stuffed with seasoned minced meat; minced meat seasoned with sage, salt, pepper, &c.

sau-té (sō-tā'), *n.* a method of cooking by tossing the material in a frying pan of particular construction. [Fr.]

sau-terne (-tẽrn'), *n.* a French white wine.

sav-a-ble (sāv'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being saved.

sav-age (sav'ej), *adj.* uncivilized; wild; cruel; fierce; pitiless; uncultivated; enraged: *n.* a human being in a rude, uncivilized state; barbarian; a fierce, brutal person.

sav-age-ly (-li), *adv.* in a savage manner.

sav-age-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being savage; wildness.

sav-age-ry ('ej-ri), *n.* the state of being wild or uncivilized; barbarism; brutal roughness.

sa-van-nah (sȧ-van'ȧ), *n.* an extensive open plain or meadow. Also savanna.

sa-vant (-väng'), *n.* a man of learning or science. [Fr.]

save (sāv), *v.t.* to bring out of danger or preserve from evil; rescue; deliver from spiritual death; prevent; lay by; take advantage of: *v.i.* to be economical: *prep.* except; not including.

save-all ('awl), *n.* a receptacle to prevent waste.

sav-in (sav'in), *n.* an evergreen tree or shrub with a dark foliage with bluish-green berries; the young leaves and branches yield an active volatile oil used in medicine. Also savine.

sav-ing (sāv'ing), *adj.* preserving; frugal; parsimonious; reserving: *n.* an exception or reservation: *pl.* money, &c., saved: *prep.* with exception in favor of.

sav-ing-ly (-li), *adv.* in a saving manner.

sa-vior (sā'vyẽr), *n.* one who saves.

Sa-vior, Sa-viour, *n.* Jesus Christ, the Redeemer (with *the*).

sav-o-nette (sav-o-net'), *n.* a hard ball of toilet soap, composed of various ingredients.

sa-vor (sā'vẽr), *n.* flavor; taste; relish; scent; characteristic property: *v.i.* to have a particular flavor or smell; exhibit tokens of: *v.t.* to taste or smell with delight.

sa-vor-i-ly ('vẽr-i-li), *adv.* in a savory manner.

sa-vor-i-ness (-i-nes), *n.* the quality of being savory.

sa-vor-y ('vẽr-i), *adj.* pleasing to taste or smell: *n.* an aromatic plant.

sa-voy (sȧ-voi'), *n.* a kind of winter cabbage with crisp curled leaves.

saw (saw), *n.* a cutting steel instrument with a toothed edge; a proverb or wise saying: *v.t.* to cut with, or as with, a saw: *v.i.* to be cut with a saw: *p.t.* of see.

saw-fish ('fish), *n.* a fish with a long bony snout furnished with spines or teeth.

saw-fly ('flī), *n.* an insect with a saw-like apparatus for depositing its eggs.

saw-yer ('yĕr), *n.* one who saws timber into planks; a tree in a river, whose branches, partly above water, sway up and down by the force of the current.

sax-horn (saks'horn), *n.* a musical wind instrument, used in military bands.

sax-o-phone ('o-fōn), *n.* a brass musical instrument with a single reed and clarinet mouthpiece.

say (sā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* said (sed), *p.pr.* saying], to utter in words; declare; speak; decide; allege; pronounce; intone: *v.i.* to speak; relate; answer: *imper.* tell me: *n.* something said; speech; remark.

say-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of speaking; expression; saw; adage.

scab (skab), *n.* an incrustation formed over a wound; a contagious disease in sheep; a workman who refuses to join a strike, or who takes the place abandoned by a striker.

scab-bard ('ărd), *n.* the sheath in which the blade of a sword is kept: *v.t.* to put into a scabbard.

scab-bi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* a scabby condition.

scab-by ('i), *adj.* covered with, or full of, scabs; affected with scab.

sca-bi-es (scā'bi-ez, scă'bi-ās), *n.* the itch.

sca-brous ('brus), *adj.* rough to the touch; uneven; dotted; scaly.

scad (skad), *n.* the shad or horse-mackerel.

scaf-fold (skaf'old), *n.* a temporary timber stage or structure; an elevated platform for the execution of a criminal: *v.t.* to furnish or support with a scaffold.

scaf-fold-ing (-ing), *n.* a scaffold; materials for erecting scaffolds; framework.

scal-a-ble (skāl'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being scaled.

scal-a-wag (skal'ă-wag), *n.* a scamp; scapegrace.

scald (skawld), *v.t.* to burn with hot liquid or steam; injure by contact with any hot fluid; expose to violent heat over a fire or hot liquid: *n.* a burn or injury to the skin or flesh from a hot liquid or steam; scab or scurf on the head; one of the old Scandinavian poets, who recited or sang heroic poems. Also skald.

scald-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed by, the scalds. Also skaldic.

scald-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* burning as with a hot liquid or steam.

scale (skāl), *n.* the dish of a balance; a balance; an instrument or machine for weighing; the small bony or horny plates covering a fish, certain reptiles, and insects; any thin plate or layer; the thin oxide which forms on the surface of iron forgings; incrustation on the interior of a boiler; a series of steps; graduated measure; series of all the tones [Music]; relative dimensions; basis for a numerical system; a scale-insect, or bark-louse, very destructive to fruit trees: *v.t.* to strip or clear of scales; weigh; climb over, as by a ladder; clamber up; ascend by steps or by climbing: *v.i.* to separate and come off in thin layers.

sca-lene (skă-lēn'), *adj.* having the sides and angles unequal: said of a triangle.

scall (skawl), *n.* a skin eruption often epidemic among children.

scalled (skawld), *adj.* affected with scall; base; mean; paltry.

scal-lion (skal'yun), *n.* the eschalot; an onion with a long, thick neck.

scal-lop (skal'up), *n.* a marine bivalve fish, having the edge of its shell in the form of a series of curves: the shell was formerly worn by pilgrims who had visited the Holy Land; a curving or recess: *v.t.* to cut the edge or border of in scallops or curves. Also scollop.

scal-loped-oys-ters (-ois'tĕrz), *n.pl.* oysters baked with bread crumbs, &c.

scalp (skalp), *n.* the skin on the top of the head from which

the hair grows; the skin and hair of the head torn off by the North American Indians in token of victory: *v.t.* to deprive of the scalp: *v.i.* to make a small quick profit by slight fluctuations of the market.

scalp-el ('el), *n.* a small keen-edged knife.

scalp-er ('ēr), *n.* one who scalps; a person who buys and sells the unused parts of railway tickets.

sca-ly (skāl'i), *adj.* covered with, or like, scales; mean; caddish.

scam-ble (skam'bl), *v.t.* to mangle; maul; scatter; squander: *v.i.* to stir quickly; be busy: *n.* a scramble; struggle.

scam-mo-ny ('o-ni), *n.* an inspissated sap obtained from the root of a species of convolvulus, used as a cathartic.

scamp (skamp), *n.* a rascal; worthless fellow; rogue: *v.t.* to execute or perform in a superficial or careless manner and with bad material.

scam-per (skam'pēr), *v.i.* to run with speed; hasten away: *n.* a hasty flight.

scan (skan), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* scanned, *p.pr.* scanning], to examine by counting the metrical feet or syllables; scrutinize or examine carefully.

scan-dal ('dăl), *n.* offense occasioned by the faults of another; something uttered that is false and injurious to the reputation; opprobrium; defamation; disgrace.

scan-dal-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to offend by some supposed improper action or conduct.

Syn. shock, disgust, offend, calumniate, vilify, revile, malign, traduce, defame, slander.

scan-dal-ous (-us), *adj.* giving offense to the conscience or moral sense; exciting condemnation or opprobrium.

scan-dent (skan'dent), *adj.* climbing, as a clinging plant.

Scan-di-na-vi-an (-di-nā'vi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Scandinavia, its language, literature, or people. Also Scandian.

scan-ning ('ning), *n.* act of looking on critically; measuring verse or lines of poetry.

scant (skant), *adj.* [*comp.* scanter, *superl.* scantest], not full or abundant; scarcely sufficient: *v.t.* to stint; treat illiberally; limit: *v.i.* to fail or become diminished.

scant-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a scanty manner.

scant-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being scanty. Also scantness.

scant-ling ('ling), *n.* a piece of timber cut or sawn of small size; the size to which such a piece of timber is to be cut.

scant-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* scantier, *superl.* scantiest], narrow; barely sufficient; scant.

Syn. bare, pinched, insufficient, slender, meager.

Ant. (see ample).

scape (skāp), *n.* the shaft of a column where it leaves the base; a peduncle rising from the ground or stem underneath the ground: *v.t. & v.i.* to escape. [Poet.]

scape-goat ('gōt), *n.* among the ancient Jews, one of the two goats determined by lot, over whose head the high priest confessed the sins of the people, after which it was sent away into the wilderness: hence one who bears the blame for others.

scape-grace ('grās), *n.* a graceless, unprincipled fellow.

scap-ple (skap'l), *v.t.* to rough-dress (stone) preparatory to hewing.

scap-u-la ('ū-lă), *n.* the shoulder-blade.

scap-u-lar ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the scapula or shoulder: *n.* in the Roman Catholic Church, part of the habit of certain religious orders; two pieces of cloth worn over the shoulders from motives of devotion. Also scapulary.

scar (skär), *n.* a mark caused by a wound; mark or blemish; a precipitous rock or bank; the parrot-fish: *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* scarred, *p.pr.* scarring], to mark with, or as with, a scar: *v.t.* to form a scar.

scar-ab (skar'ab), *n.* a lamellicorn beetle, scarabæus; a gem or seal cut in the form of a beetle worn as a charm by the ancient Egyptians.

scarce (skārs), *adj.* not common; not plentiful; not equal to the demand.

scarce-ly ('li), *adv.* seldom; rarely; with difficulty.

scarce-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being scarce. Also scarcity.

scare (skār), *v.t.* to strike with sudden terror; frighten: *n.* a sudden fright or panic.

scare-crow ('krō), *n.* anything fantastic set up to scare away birds; a vain cause of terror; a guy.

scarf (skärf), *n.* a light handkerchief or tie for the neck; sash: *v.t.* to throw on loosely; dress with a scarf; to unite (two pieces of timber) at the ends by a kind of dovetail.

scarf-ing ('ing), *n.* the formation of a beam out of two pieces of timber.

scarf-skin ('skin), *n.* the cuticle or outer layer of skin.

scar-i-fi-ca-tion (skar-i-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of scarifying.

scar-i-fi-ca-tor ('i-fi-kā-tēr), *n.* a surgical instrument used in scarifying.

scar-i-fi-er ('i-fī-ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, scarifies; a scarificator; an agricultural instrument for stirring the soil.

scar-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scarified, *p.pr.* scarifying], to scratch or cut; make small incisions in by a lancet or scarificator: as, to *scarify* the skin; to stir up and prepare for planting: as, to *scarify* the soil.

scar-la-ti-na (skär-lā-tē'nā), *n.* scarlet fever of a mild form.

scar-let ('let), *n.* a bright red color; cloth of such a color: *adj.* of a scarlet color.

scar-let fe-ver (fē'vēr), *n.* contagious febrile disease characterized by a scarlet eruption.

scar-let run-ner (run'ēr), *n.* a variety of bean.

scarp (skärp), *n.* a slope or declivity, nearly perpendicular; the slope of a ditch at the foot of a parapet: *v.t.* to cut perpendicularly or nearly so.

sca-ry (skā'ri), *adj.* causing, or subject to, sudden fright.

scathe (skā*th*), *v.t.* to injure or hurt: *n.* injury or harm.

scathe-less ('les), *adj.* free from harm.

scath-ing ('ing), *adj.* injurious; hurtful; very severe or bitter.

scat-ter (skat'ēr), *v.t.* to strew or throw loosely about; disperse or dissipate: *v.i.* to be dispersed or dissipated.

Syn. strew, spread, disseminate.
Ant. (see collect).

scat-ter-brained (-brānd), *adj.* giddy.

scaup (skawp), *n.* a species of duck.

scav-enge (skav'enj), *v.t.* to cleanse, as streets, from mud and filth.

scav-en-ger (jēr), *n.* a man employed to clean the streets; any animal that devours refuse or any other deleterious matter.

sce-na-ri-o (she-nä'ri-ō), *n.* the sketch of a plot or chief incidents of a libretto or play.

scene (sēn), *n.* the time, place, or circumstance, &c., in which anything occurs: part of a play; the imaginary place where the action of a play is supposed to take place; spectacle; exhibition; display of feeling or passion between two or more persons.

scen-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* the appearance of anything presented to the vision; general aspect; combination of natural views; painted representation on a stage.

scen-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to scenery or to the stage; dramatic. Also scenical.

scen-o-graph-ic (sēn-ō-gräf'ik), *adj.* drawn in perspective.

scen-o-graph-ic-al-ly (-āl-i), *adv.* in perspective.

scen-og-ra-phy (sēn-og'rā-fi), *n.* the art of drawing in perspective.

scent (sent), *n.* odor; sense of smell; chase followed by means of the scent: *v.t.* to perceive by the olfactory nerves; smell; perfume: *v.i.* to hunt animals by the sense of smell.

scep-ter, scep-tre (sep'tēr), *n.* a staff borne by a sovereign as the emblem of authority; royal mace: *v.t.* to invest with regal authority.

scep-tered ('tērd), *p.adj.* bearing a scepter; regal; imperial.

scep-tic, same as skeptic.

sched-ule (sked'ūl), *n.* a written or printed paper or parchment containing a list, or inventory; list or document annexed to a larger instrument, as a will, &c.: *v.t.* to place in such a list.

sche-ma (skē'ma), *n.* [*pl.* schemata], a diagram or graphical representation of certain relations of a system of things.

scheme (skēm), *n.* a connected combination of things for the attainment of a certain end; plan; contrivance; purpose; plot: *v.t.* to design or plan; plot: *v.i.* to form a scheme or plan.

schism (sizm), *n.* a split or division, especially a permanent division or separation in the Christian Church; sin of causing such a division.

schis-mat-ic (siz-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, or implying, schism. Also schismatical: *n.* one who creates or takes part in a schism.

schist (shist), *n.* any rock that splits into slates or slabs.

schist-ose ('ōs), *adj.* like schist; fissile.

schnaps (shnaps), *n.* any distilled alcoholic liquor; Holland gin. [Ger.]

schol-ar (skol'ēr), *n.* a student; disciple; man of letters; an undergraduate on the foundation of a college.

Syn. pupil, savant, learner.
Ant. (see dunce).

schol-ar-ly (-li), *adj.* like a scholar: *adv.* in the manner of a scholar.

schol-ar-ship ('ēr-ship), *n.* high attainments in literature or science; learning; erudition; maintenance for a scholar, awarded by an educational institution.

scho-las-tic (sko-las'tik), *adj.* pertaining to a scholar or to schools; scholar-like; characteristic of the mediæval schoolmen; formal.

scho-las-ti-cism ('ti-sizm), *n.* the scholastic philosophy of the Mediæval Age.

scho-li-ast (skō'li-ast), *n.* a commentator or annotator, especially of the classics.

scho-li-um ('li-um), *n.* [*pl.* scholia (-å)], a marginal or explanatory note, especially on the text of a classic author.

school (skōōl), *n.* a place where instruction is given; scholars or pupils collectively; a mediæval seminary for teaching theology, logic, and metaphysics; disciples of a particular teacher; canon; precepts, or body of opinion; examination hall; any means of knowledge; a shoal or great number, as of fish: *v.t.* to train or instruct; chide or admonish.

school-ing ('ing), *n.* education.

school-man ('mān), *n.* [*pl.* schoolmen ('men)], one of the divines and philosophers in the Middle Ages.

schoon-er (skōōn'ēr), *n.* a vessel with two or more masts, rigged fore and aft; a tall beer glass.

schot-tische (shot'tēsh), *n.* a kind of polka.

sci-a-graph (sī'å-gråf), *n.* a photograph made by use of the Röntgen rays.

sci-ag-ra-phy (-ag'rå-fi), *n.* the art or science of projecting or delineating shadows as they fall in nature.

sci-at-ic (-at'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affecting, the hip.

sci-at-i-ca ('i-kå), *n.* neuralgia of the sciatic nerve.

sci-ence ('ens), *n.* systematized knowledge of the conditions and relations of mind and matter; accepted facts and principles as demonstrated by induction, observation, or experiment.
Syn. art, knowledge.

sci-en-tif-ic (-en-tif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, used in, or skilled in, science; skilful.

sci-en-tif-ic-al-ly (-âl-i), *adv.* in a scientific manner.

sci-en-tist ('en-tist), *n.* one skilled in, or devoted to, science.

scil-i-cet (sil'i-set), *adv.* namely. [L.]

scim-i-tar (sim'i-târ), *n.* an Oriental sword with a curved blade having its edge on the convex side. Also scimeter, simitar.

scin-til-la (sin-til'â), *n.* a spark; particle; iota.

scin-til-late (sin'til-āt), *v.i.* to emit sparks, fire, or igneous particles; twinkle.

scin-til-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of scintillating; a spark or flash; twinkle.

sci-o-lism (sī'o-lizm), *n.* superficial knowledge.

sci-o-list (-list), *n.* one who knows many things superficially.

sci-on (sī'on), *n.* the sprout or shoot of a plant; a descendant; heir.

sci-op-tic (-op'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of exhibiting luminous images in a darkened room or camera obscura. Also sciоptric.

sci-op-ti-con ('ti-kon), *n.* a magic lantern for exhibiting photographs.

sci-re fa-ci-as (sī'rē fā'shi-âs), *n.* a writ to enforce the execution of judgments, &c., or to annul them. [L.]

scir-rhus (sir'us or skir'us), *n.* a firm, hard tumor.

scis-sion (sish'un), *n.* the act of cutting; state of being cut.

scis-sors (siz'ērz), *n.pl.* a cutting instrument resembling shears but smaller.

scle-ro-sis (skle-rō'sis), *n.* the morbid thickening of a tissue.

scle-rot-ic (skle-rot'ik), *adj.* hard; noting the firm white outermost membrane of the eyeball.

scle-ro-ti-tis (-ro-tī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the sclerotic coat of the eye.

scobs (skobs), *n.* raspings of ivory, metal, or other hard substances.

scoff (skof or skawf), *n.* an expression of scorn or contempt; ridicule; derision: *v.i.* to exhibit scorn or contempt: *v.t.* to treat or address with derision.

scold (skōld), *v.i.* to chide sharply or rudely; rail in a loud or violent manner: *v.t.* to find fault with: *n.* one who habitually scolds, especially a rude, clamorous woman.

sco-lex (skō'leks), *n.* [*pl.* scoleces (-lē'sēz)], the larva of the tapeworm.

scol-lop, same as scallop.

sconce (skons), *n.* a bulwark; small fort; protection; a fixed hanging or projecting candlestick; tube in a candlestick for inserting the candle; the head; mulct or fine; a small, thin cake of oatmeal, &c.

scoop (skōōp), *n.* a large ladle; deep shovel; kind of scuttle: *v.t.* to take out or up with a scoop; ladle out; make hollow.

scoot (skōōt), *v.i.* to walk or run hastily.

scope (skōp), *n.* room or opportunity for free outlook or action; aim or intention; design; *suffix* meaning *an instrument for viewing*, as micro*scope*.

scor-bu-tic (skôr-bū'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or affected by, scurvy.

scorch (skôrch), *v.t.* to burn or roast slightly; parch, shrivel, or affect painfully with heat: *v.i.* to be scorched.

score (skōr), *n.* a notch or incision, especially one made as a reckoning; the number 20; line or groove; bill; account; behalf; sake; reason; copy of a small musical work showing the component parts: *v.t.* to notch or mark furrows in; keep record

or account of; to make a score of, as runs, points, &c., in a game.

sco-ri-a (skō'ri-ā), *n.* [*pl.* scoriæ (-ē)], volcanic cinder; slag formed after the fusion of metallic ores.

sco-ri-a-ceous (-ā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, scoria.

scorn (skôrn), *n.* extreme and lofty contempt; haughty disdain; object of contempt: *v.t.* to hold in extreme contempt or disdain.

scorn-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who scorns, especially one who holds religion in derision.

scorn-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of scorn; contemptuous; disdainful.

scorn-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* with scorn.

scor-pi-on (skôr'pi-un), *n.* an individual of the genus Scorpio, furnished with lobster-like claws, and armed with a poisonous sting in the tail.; a painful scourge.

Scot (skot), *n.* a Scotchman.

scot, *n.* a tax; assessment; contribution; reckoning; fine.

scot-free (-frē), *adj.* untaxed; unharmed.

Scotch (skoch), *adj.* pertaining to Scotland, its inhabitants, or its dialect.

scotch, *n.* a wedge, &c., to prevent slipping or rolling; a slight cut or incision: *v.t.* to cut or wound superficially.

sco-ter (skō'tẽr), *n.* a kind of duck.

scoun-drel (skoun'drel), *n.* a man without honor or virtue; a low, worthless fellow.

scour (skour), *v.t.* to clean by friction; cleanse from grease, dirt, and make bright; pass swiftly along; search thoroughly; purge.

scourge (skẽrj), *n.* a whip with thongs used as a punishment: *v.t.* to whip severely; afflict or harass greatly.

scout (skout), *n.* a person sent out to obtain and bring in information, especially of the movements, &c., of an enemy; a college servant; in cricket, a fielder: *v.i.* to act as a scout; *v.t.* to treat with scorn.

scov-el (skuv'l), *n.* a mop for sweeping a baker's oven.

scow (skou), *n.* a large flat-bottomed boat with square ends: *v.t.* to transport in a scow.

scowl (skoul), *v.i.* to wrinkle the brows in frowning or displeasure; look sullen or angry: *n.* the wrinkling of the brows in displeasure or anger; frown.

scrab-ble (skrab'l), *v.i.* to scrawl or scribble; make irregular, unmeaning marks: *v.t.* to mark with irregular lines or letters.

scrag (skrag), *n.* anything thin, lean, or rough; something merely skin and bones.

scrag-gi-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a scraggy manner.

scrag-gi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* scraggy state or quality.

scrag-gy ('i), *adj.* lean, thin, and rough; rough, with irregular points.

scram-ble (skram'bl), *v.i.* to clamber with the hands and feet; seize or catch hold of anything with eagerness and roughness: *v.t.* to toss together at random; mix and cook in a confused mass: as, to *scramble* eggs: *n.* a rude, eager struggle; act of scrambling.

scranch (skrânch), *v.t.* to grind with the teeth with a crackling sound; craunch.

scrap (skrap), *n.* a small or detached piece; fragment; a scrimmage: *v.i.* to engage in a scrimmage.

scrap-book ('book), *n.* a blank book for the pasting in of newspaper extracts, &c.

scrape (skrāp), *v.t.* to make a harsh or grating noise on; rub with something sharp; clean by rubbing; remove by scraping; gather laboriously by small gains or savings: *v.i.* to barely succeed, as in passing an examination; play awkwardly or inharmoniously on the violin; bow by awkwardly drawing back the foot: *n.* the act, noise, or effect of scraping; a drawing back of the foot awkwardly; difficulty; perplexity.

scrap-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, scrapes; an instrument for scraping; an awkward violinist; miser.

scrap-ple (skrap'l), *n.* a food made by boiling minced meat and meal together and seasoning, served in fried slices. It originated with the Pennsylvania Dutch.

scratch (skrach), *v.t.* to mark or tear the surface of with something pointed; wound slightly; tear or dig with the claws; erase; remove the name of (especially that of a horse) from a race: *v.i.* to use the nails or claws in tearing or digging; score by a fluke: *n.* a mark or tear made by scratching; a superficial wound; a kind of wig; a line across the prize ring, up to which boxers are brought when they commence fighting: *adj.* taken at haphazard.

scratch-es ('ez), *n.pl.* dry scabs between the heel and pastern-joint of a horse.

scrawl (skrawl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to write or draw irregularly or hastily, or in badly-formed characters; scribble: *n.* hasty, irregular, or illegible writing; scribble.

scraw-ny (skraw'ni), *adj.* lean; skinny; scraggy.

screak (skrēk), *n.* a shriek; screech.

scream (skrēm), *n.* a sharp, shrill cry as of fear or pain: *v.i.* to utter such a cry.

scream-er ('ēr), *n.* a South American wading bird; an exaggerated statement, or excessively funny joke.

screech (skrēch), *n.* a harsh, shrill cry: *v.i.* to utter a harsh, shrill cry.

screed (skrēd), *n.* wooden rules for running moldings; loud, shrill sound; a fragment or piece; a harangue; a piece of poor prose or verse.

screen (skrēn), *n.* a light movable partition for protection; coarse sieve; a partition separating the chancel from the rest of a church: *v.t.* to shelter or conceal; protect; pass through a coarse sieve.

screw (skrōō), *n.* a cylinder of metal or wood grooved spirally; one of the six mechanical powers; screw-propeller; a penurious fellow; a miser: *v.t.* to press with a screw; fasten with a screw; twist; force or squeeze; oppress by exactions.

screw-pro-pel-ler (-prō-pel'ēr), *n.* a spiral-bladed wheel at the stern of a steam-vessel for propelling it; the vessel thus propelled.

scrib-ble (skrib'l), *v.t.* to write hastily and carelessly; *v.i.* write carelessly and without regard to correctness: *n.* hasty, careless writing.

scrib-bler ('lēr), *n.* one who scribbles; a literary hack, or petty author.

scribe (skrīb), *n.* a writer; clerk: amanuensis; a teacher or copyist of the Jewish law: *v.t.* to adjust.

scrim (skrim), *n.* a kind of fabric of cotton or linen for making blinds, &c.

scrim-mage ('ej), *n.* a general quarrel or fight.

scrimp (skrimp), *v.t.* to make small, narrow, or short; limit or straiten: *v.i.* to be parsimonious or miserly: *adj.* short; narrow; curtailed: *n.* a niggard or miser.

scrimp-ness ('nes), *n.* scantiness.

scrip (skrip), *n.* a satchel; schedule; certificate; writing; certificate of stock subscribed to a bank or other company.

script (skript), *n.* a piece of writing; style of writing; type in imitation of writing; original document or instrument.

scrip-tur-al ('tūr-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or according to, the Scriptures; Biblical.

scrip-tur-al-ism (-izm), *n.* adherence to the letter of the Scriptures.

scrip-tur-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a scriptural manner.

scrip-ture ('tūr), *n.* sacred writing; Biblical text: *pl.* the books of the Old and New Testaments; the Bible.

scriv-e-ner (skriv'e-nēr), *n.* one who draws up contracts, prepares writings, &c.; formerly a broker or financial agent.

scrof-u-la (skrof'ū-lă), *n.* a disease caused by the formation and deposition of tubercle in

the organs and tissues of the body; king's evil.

scrof-u-lous (-lus), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, scrofula.

scroll (skrōl), *n.* a roll of paper or parchment; a convoluted spiral ornament; a flourish to a signature.

scro-tum (skrō'tum), *n.* the pouch which contains the testes.

scrouge (skrouj), *v.t.* to crowd or squeeze.

scrub (skrub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scrubbed, *p.pr.* scrubbing], to rub hard; wash with rubbing or a wet brush: *v.i.* to clean or scour: *n.* one who labors hard and lives meanly; a sorry fellow; a wornout brush: *adj.* mean or small; contemptible; dirty.

scrub-by ('i), *adj.* mean and small; stunted in growth; covered with brushwood; unshaven.

scruff (skruf), *n.* the nape or back of the neck.

scrump-tious (skrump'shus), *adj.* nice; excellent; fine.

scrunch (skrunch), *v.t.* to crunch; break with the teeth.

scru-ple (skrōō'pl), *n.* 1-3 of a dram, or 20 grains; hesitation, especially from conscientious motives: *v.i.* to hesitate from conscientious motives.

scru-pu-los-i-ty (-pū-los'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being scrupulous; nice or conscientious regard to exactness or propriety; precision. Also scrupulousness.

scru-pu-lous ('pū-lus), *adj.* full of scruples; conscientious; exact; careful; strict.

scru-ti-nize ('ti-nīz), *v.t.* to inspect or examine closely.

scru-ti-nous ('ti-nus), *adj.* closely inspecting or examining; precise; careful; captious.

scru-ti-ny ('ti-ni), *n.* close inspection or examination; minute inquiry; examination of votes recorded at an election.

scud (skud), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scudded, *p.pr.* scudding], to run quickly; run before a gale of wind with little or no sail spread: *n.* the act of scudding; loose, vapory clouds driven by the wind.

scuf-fle (skuf'l), *v.i.* to fight or struggle confusedly, especially hand to hand: *n.* a struggle for mastery with close grappling; confused conflict; fight.

scull (skul), *n.* one of a pair of short oars; an oar used at the stern of a boat to propel it: *v.i.* to impel a boat with a scull or sculls.

scul-ler-y ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* sculleries (-iz)], a place where culinary utensils, &c., are kept and cleansed.

scul-lion ('yun), *n.* a servant employed in the menial work of a scullery.

scul-pin ('pin), *n.* a North American fish with a large head furnished with sharp spines.

sculp-tor (skulp'tēr), *n.* one who practices the art of sculpture. *Fem.* sculptress.

sculp-tu-ral ('tū-râl), *adj.* pertaining to sculpture.

sculp-ture ('tūr), *n.* the art of carving, cutting, or hewing stone or other material into images of men, animals, &c.; carved work or figure: *v.t.* to represent in, or fashion by, sculpture.

sculp-tur-esque (-esk'), *adj.* resembling, or having the character of, sculpture.

scum (skum), *n.* extraneous matter or impurities which rise to the surface of liquids when boiled or fermented; scoria of metals in a molten state; anything worthless or vile; the dregs of the population: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scummed, *p.pr.* scumming], to form a scum: *v.t.* to clear impurities from the surface of; skim.

scup-per (skup'ēr), *n.* a hole or tube in the side of a ship to carry off deck water.

scup-per-nong (-nong), *n.* a Southern variety of the fox grape; a wine made from it.

scurf (skērf), *n.* minute, white, flaky scales formed on the skin, especially on the scalp; dandruff; loosely adherent matter.

scurf-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* scurfier, *superl.* scurfiest], pertain-

ing to, producing, covered with, or like, scurf.

scur-rile (skur'il), *adj.* befitting a buffoon or vulgar jester; grossly opprobrious or jocosely indecent.

scur-ril-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* scurrilities (-tiz)], vulgar, vile, or indecent jocularity.

scur-ril-ous ('il-us), *adj.* using the low, indecent language of the vulgar; mean; foul-mouthed; vile; containing low indecency or abuse.

scur-ry (skur'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* scurried, *p.pr.* scurrying], to hasten or move rapidly along: *n.* hurried movement.

scur-vi-ly (skĕr'vi-li), *adv.* in a scurvy manner.

scur-vi-ness (-nes), *n.* state or quality of affection by scurvy; meanness.

scur-vy ('vi), *adj.* affected by scurvy; scabby; vile; contemptible; mean; paltry: *n.* a condition of anæmia, caused by deficiency of vegetable food or lime juice, causing great weakness, emaciation, &c.

scut (skut), *n.* the short, erect tail of a fox, deer, &c.

scutch (skuch), *v.t.* to dress (flax or cotton) by beating.

scutch-eon ('un), *n.* an escutcheon; shield for a key-hole.

scut-tle (skut'l), *v.i.* to hasten or hurry: *v.t.* to cut a hole or holes in (a ship) to sink it: *n.* a quick or short run; a pan for holding coals; lid or door closing or covering an opening in a roof, &c.; hatchway or small opening in the deck of a ship.

scu-tum (skū'tum), *n.* [*pl.* scuta ('tă)], a shield; a shield-like plate.

scym-i-tar, same as scimitar.

scythe (sīth), *n.* a curved cutting instrument used for mowing grass, &c.

'sdeath (sdeth), *interj.* an exclamation expressing impatience or disdain.

se, a *prefix*, meaning *without, apart, aside.*

sea (sē), *n.* an expanse of salt water, less in extent than an ocean, and usually forming a part of, or connecting with, an ocean or larger sea; an inland body of water; the ocean; a billow or large wave; swell of the ocean in a tempest; a large quantity; the great brazen laver of the Jewish Temple.

sea-calf ('kăf), *n.* the common seal.

sea-cow ('kou), *n.* the manatee; dugong; walrus.

sea-cu-cum-ber ('kū-kum-bĕr), *n.* a species of sea-slug much esteemed as a food by Chinese epicures: the trepang.

sea-dev-il ('dev-il), *n.* a fish with a large head and great mouth, the sea-angler.

sea-dog ('dog), *n.* the common seal; an old sailor.

sea-el-e-phant ('el-e-fănt), *n.* a variety of seal with a proboscis somewhat like that of the elephant.

sea-far-er ('fā-rĕr), *n.* a sailor.

sea-far-ing ('fār-ing), *adj.* following the occupation of a sailor.

sea-fen-nel ('fen-el), *n.* samphire.

sea-fowl ('foul), *n.* a sea-bird; sea-birds collectively.

sea-gage ('gāj), *n.* the draught of a ship; a self-registering apparatus for deep-sea soundings.

sea-hog ('hog), *n.* the porpoise.

sea-horse ('hôrs), *n.* the walrus; the hippocampus; the hippopotamus.

seal (sēl), *n.* a carnivorous marine mammal, valuable for its skin and oil; a stamp or die engraved with some device, motto, or image, used for making an impression in relief on wax, &c.; wax or other soft substance set to an instrument, and impressed with a seal; any act of confirmation or ratification; that which seals or fastens; drain-trap: *v.t.* to fasten with a seal; set or affix a seal to; ratify or confirm; keep secure or secret; among the Mormons, to set apart an additional wife.

sea-legs ('legz), *n.pl.* ability to walk on a ship's deck, when the vessel is pitching or rolling.

sea-leop-ard ('lep-ârd), *n.* a variety of seal.

seal-ing-wax (sēl'ing-waks), *n.* a mixture, as of shellac and turpentine, that hardens quickly on cooling and is used for sealing letters, documents, &c.

sea-li-on ('lī-un), *n.* a name for several large species of seals.

seal-skin (sēl'skin), *n.* the skin of a seal or a garment made of it.

seam (sēm), *n.* the line formed by the sewing of two pieces of material together; line of junction or union; narrow vein between two thicker strata; thin layer; piece of needlework: *v.t.* to form a seam upon or of; join with a seam; scar; knit with a particular kind of stitch: *v.i.* to crack open.

sea-mew (sē'mū), *n.* a species of gull.

seam-stress (sēm'stres), *n.* a needlewoman.

seam-y ('i), *adj.* showing, or like, seams.

seam-y-side (-sīd), *n.* the worst side.

sé-ance (sā-ängs'), *n.* a session as of some deliberative body; a meeting of spiritualists for evoking manifestations; a select scientific gathering.

sea-pheas-ant (sē'fez-ânt), *n.* the pin-tail duck.

sea-plane ('plān), *n.* a hydroplane designed for use at sea.

sea-purse ('pērs), *n.* the horny envelope of the skate and certain sharks, in which they deposit their eggs.

sear (sēr), *v.t.* to burn to dryness on the surface; cauterize; brand; render callous or insensible.

search (sērch), *v.t.* to seek for; go over and examine; explore; inspect: *v.i.* to make inquiry; seek: *n.* the act of seeking or looking for something; investigation; examination; pursuit; quest.

search-light ('līt), *n.* an electric light so arranged that by revolving it a tract of land or sea can be seen at night.

search-war-rant ('wor-ânt), *n.* a warrant issued by a magistrate authorizing a police officer to search a house for stolen property.

seared (sērd), *adj.* hardened; callous; indifferent; cauterized.

sea-room (sē'rōōm), *n.* sufficient space for maneuvering a ship.

sea-scape (sē'skāp), *n.* a picture representing a scene at sea.

sea-ser-pent ('ser-pent), *n.* a fabulous snake-like animal of great size, believed by many to exist in the ocean.

sea-son ('zn), *n.* any particular time as distinguished from others; one of the four divisions of the year: *v.t.* to mature; prepare by drying and hardening, or removing natural juices; render palatable; spice moderately: *v.i.* to become mature, acclimated, inured, or seasoned.

sea-son-a-ble (-ā-bl), *adj.* occurring or done in good, or proper, time; opportune.

sea-son-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seasonable.

sea-son-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* opportunely.

sea-son-ing (-ing), *n.* that which is added to give relish or piquancy to food; anything added to increase enjoyment.

seat (sēt), *n.* that on which anyone sits; chair; post or authority; station; site; residence; mansion; regular or appropriate place of sitting; posture on horseback, &c.; place in Congress or other legislative body: *v.t.* to place on a seat; cause to sit down; establish; place in any site or position; instal; fix.

sea-ur-chin (sē'ur-chin), *n.* a closely spined echinoderm.

se-cant (sē'kânt), *adj.* cutting into two parts: *n.* a right line from the center of a circle through one extremity of an arc, produced till it meets the tangent from the other extremity of the same arc; the number expressing the ratio of this line to the radius of the circle.

sec-co (sek'ō), *n.* painting on dry plaster: *adj.* dry. [It.]

se-cede (se-sēd'), *v.i.* to withdraw from fellowship, communion, or association.

se-ced-er ('ēr), *n.* one who secedes.

se-ces-sion (-sesh'un), *n.* the act of seceding; withdrawal or separation from the communion or association of others; withdrawal of a State from the Federal Union.

se-ces-sion-ist (-ist), *n.* an upholder of secession; one who took part with the Southern States in the Civil War of 1861.

se-clude (-klōōd'), *v.t.* to keep apart from the company or society of others; exclude.

se-clu-sion (-klōō'zhun), *n.* separation or withdrawal from the society of others; privacy.

se-clu-sive ('siv), *adj.* keeping in seclusion.

sec-ond (sek'und), *adj.* immediately following the first; next to the first in order of place, or time; next in value, excellence, merit, dignity, or importance; inferior; subordinate; being of the same kind as another that has preceded; below in pitch [Music]: *n.* one or that next the first in place, rank, excellence, or power; one who attends on the principal at a duel; backer; the 1-60th part of a minute of time or of a degree: *pl.* coarse flour: *v.t.* to follow; act as an assistant or supporter of; assist; support, as a motion, &c., by adding one's voice to that of the proposer.

sec-ond-ar-i-ly ('und-ā-ri-li), *adv.* in a secondary manner or degree.

sec-ond-ar-i-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being secondary.

sec-ond-a-ry ('und-ā-ri), *adj.* succeeding next in order to the first; of second place, origin, &c.; not primary; subordinate; inferior; deputed; revolving round a primary planet; noting rocks intermediate between the Primary and Tertiary, the Mesozoic: *n.* a delegate or deputy.

se-cre-cy (sē'kre-si), *n.* [*pl.* secrecies (-siz)], the state or quality of being hidden; concealment; retirement; solitude; habit of keeping secrets; discretion.

se-cret ('kret), *adj.* hidden or concealed; removed from sight; kept from the knowledge or view of all except those concerned; silent; private: *n.* that which is concealed; something unknown or undisclosed.

Syn. clandestine, sly, underhand, latent, private.

Ant. (see open).

sec-re-ta-ri-al (sek-re-tā'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a secretary.

sec-re-ta-ry ('re-tā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* secretaries (-riz)], a confidential person employed to assist another in conducting correspondence, &c.; one who transacts the business of a Government department, company, &c.; an escritoire.

sec-re-ta-ry-bird (-bērd), *n.* a South African predatory bird having a crest of feathers which resemble, when depressed, pens stuck in the ear.

sec-re-ta-ry-ship (-ship), *n.* the office, or term of office, of a secretary.

se-crete (se-krēt'), *v.t.* to hide or conceal; separate from the blood, sap, &c.

se-cre-tion (-krē'shun), *n.* the act of secreting or separating from a circulating fluid; any substance or fluid secreted.

se-cre-tive ('tiv), *adj.* given to secrecy; causing, or promoting secretion.

se-cre-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being secretive; the phrenological organ which impels to secrecy, reserve, or concealment.

se-cre-to-ry ('to-ri), *adj.* performing, or connected with, the office of secretion.

sect (sekt), *n.* a number of persons who, following a teacher or leader, are united by a common attachment to some particular religious or philosophical doctrines.

sec-ta-ri-an (sek-tā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sect: *n.* a member of a sect; dissenter.

sec-ta-ri-an-ism (-ån-izm), *n.* the spirit, ten-

dency, or principles of a sect; adherence to some particular sect.

sec-ta-ri-an-ize (-iz), *v.t.* to imbue with a sectarian spirit, &c.

sec-ta-ry ('ta-ri), *n.* [*pl.* sectaries (-riz)], a member or adherent of a sect; sectarian.

sec-tile (sek'til), *adj.* capable of being cut.

sec-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of cutting, or separation by cutting; part or division; slice; the line formed by the intersection of two surfaces; division or subdivision of a chapter or statute; distinct part of a country, people, community, or class; one of the squares of 640 acres each into which public lands are divided; 1-36th of a township; division of a genus; vertical plan of any structure as it would appear if cut by an intersecting plane; part of a musical period.

sec-tion-al-ism ('shun-ăl-izm), *n.* local patriotism.

sec-tion-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a sectional manner.

sec-tor (sek'tĕr), *n.* that part of a circle included between two radii and the arc: a mathematical instrument for laying down plans, measuring zenith distances, &c.

sec-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* adapted for cutting; noting one molar tooth on each side of both jaws, having the crown adapted for cutting.

sec-u-lar ('ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to this present world, or to things not sacred; worldly; temporal; extending over, or occurring in, a long period of time; not bound by monastic vows: *n.* an ecclesiastic not bound by monastic vows; a layman; a church official whose duties are confined to the vocal department of the choir.

sec-u-lar-ism (-izm), *n.* the principles or tenets of the secularists.

sec-u-lar-ist (-ist), *n.* one who objects to religious teaching in elementary schools; one who, discarding the forms of religion, maintains that the duties and problems of this present life should be the primary objects of man's concern.

sec-u-lar-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* supreme attention to the things of the present life; worldliness.

sec-u-lar-i-za-tion (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of secularizing.

sec-u-lar-ize ('ū-lăr-īz), *v.t.* to convert from sacred to secular or common use; render worldly or unspiritual.

se-cund (sē'kund), *adj.* arranged on one side only.

se-cure (se-kūr'), *adj.* free from fear or danger; safe; protected; confident; relying upon (with *of*): *v.t.* to make safe; protect; guarantee; make fast; confine effectually; gain possession of; put beyond hazard of losing or not receiving (with *against* or *from*).

se-cure-ly ('li), *adv.* in a secure manner.

se-cur-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* securities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being secure; freedom from fear or danger; assurance; certainty; something given to secure the fulfilment of a contract; pledge; evidence of debt or property; one who becomes surety for another, something given or done to secure good behavior.

se-dan (-dan'), *n.* a portable covered chair or vehicle for the conveyance of one person, used in the 18th century, and carried by two men by means of a pole on either side; an automobile for four or more passengers with a single compartment for driver and passengers, entirely inclosed with glass doors and windows.

se-date (-dāt'), *adj.* calm; composed; quiet; serious.

se-date-ly ('li), *adv.* in a sedat manner.

se-date-ness ('nes), *n.* tranquillity; composure.

sed-a-tive (sed'ă-tiv), *adj.* allaying nervous irritation and irritability; assuaging pain: *n.* medicine having such an effect.

sed-en-ta-ri-ly ('en-tă-ri-li), *adj.* in a sedentary manner.

sed-en-ta-ri-ness (-i-nes), *n.* the quality or state of being sedentary.

sed-en-ta-ry ('en-tă-ri), *adj.* accustomed to pass

much time in a sitting posture; characterized by much sitting; remaining in one place; inactive.

sedge (sej), *n.* a coarse grass of the genus Carex, growing in swamps.

sedg-y ('i), *adj.* overgrown with sedge.

sed-i-ment (sed'i-ment), *n.* the matter which subsides or settles at the bottom of a liquid; dregs; lees.

sed-i-ment-a-ry ('ā-rl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, or consisting of, sediment.

se-di-tion (se-dish'un), *n.* any offense against the state less grave than insurrection or treason; tumultuous assembly of people in opposition to lawful authority; the stirring up of such opposition.

se-di-tious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, sedition.

se-duce (dūs'), *v.t.* to entice from the paths of rectitude, duty, or virtue, by flattery, promises, &c.; persuade to a surrender of chastity.

Syn. allure, attract, decoy, abduct, inveigle, deprave.

se-duce-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of seducing; seduction; means employed to seduce.

se-du-cer ('ēr), *n.* one who seduces, especially one who persuades a woman to surrender her chastity. *Fem.* seductress.

se-du-ci-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being seduced.

se-duc-tion (-duk'shun), *n.* the act of seducing; the act or crime of inducing a woman to surrender her chastity.

se-duc-tive ('tiv), *adj.* tending to seduce or lead astray; enticing.

se-duc-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a seductive manner.

se-duc-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seductive.

se-du-li-ty (se-dū'li-ti), *n.* steady diligence.

sed-u-lous (sed'ū-lus), *adj.* steadily industrious and persevering in business and endeavor; diligent; untiring.

see (sē), *v.t.* [*p.t.* saw, *p.p.* seen, *p.pr.* seeing], to perceive by the eye; observe; perceive mentally; experience; pay a visit to; meet or associate with; escort or accompany: *v.i.* to have the faculty of sight or of perceiving; discern; examine; take care or heed; be attentive: *n.* the authority of the Pope or papal court; diocese or jurisdiction of an archbishop or bishop.

seed (sēd), *n.* that part of a plant that contains the embryo of the future plant; semen; first principle or source; offspring; descendants; race or birth: *v.i.* to sow, or shed the seed: *v.t.* to sprinkle with seed.

seed-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seedy; shabbiness; exhaustion or wretchedness.

seed-ling ('ling), *n.* a plant grown from a seed, not propagated by grafting; a very small or young tree.

seed-y ('i), *adj.* abounding with, or run to, seeds; having the flavor of weeds; shabby; exhausted and miserable.

see-ing (sē'ing), *n.* the act or power of sight: *conj.* inasmuch as: considering; since.

seek (sēk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sought, *p.pr.* seeking], to go in search of; look for; resort to; inquire for: *v.i.* to make search or inquiry; try or endeavor.

seem (sēm), *v.i.* to appear; look; have the resemblance of truth or fact; pretend.

seem-ing ('ing), *adj.* apparent; specious: *n.* appearance; show, especially false show.

seem-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being seemly; propriety; decency; comeliness.

seem-ly ('li), *adj.* fit or becoming; decent; proper; comely; suited to the object, occasion, purpose, or character.

seen, *p.p.* of see.

seer (sēr), *n.* one who foresees future events; prophet; one who sees.

see-saw (sē'saw), *n.* a reciprocating motion; a plank bal-

anced on some support enabling those who sit at each end to move up and down alternately: *v.i.* to move up and down successively.

seethe (sēth), *v.t.* to boil; decoct or prepare for food in a hot liquor: *v.i.* to be hot; be in a condition of boiling.

seg-ment ('ment), *n.* a part divided or set off; section; a part cut off from a figure by a line or plane: *v.i.* to divide into segments.

seg-ment-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, a segment.

seg-men-ta-tion (-men-tā'shun), *n.* the act of dividing into segments; state of being divided into segments.

seg-re-gate ('rē-gāt), *v.t.* to separate from others.

seg-re-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of segregating; state of being segregated.

Seid-litz (sed'litz), *adj.* noting effervescent powders used as a gentle aperient: *n.* a sparkling mineral water.

seign-ior (sēn'yēr), *n.* a title of honor in use in Southern Europe; a lord or fee of a manor.

seign-ior-age ('yēr-ej), *n.* something claimed or taken by virtue of sovereign prerogative; a charge levied on bullion brought by private persons to the mint to be coined.

seign-ior-i-al (-yōr'i-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the lord of a manor.

seine (sān), *n.* a large fishing-net.

seis-mic (sīs'mik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, an earthquake.

seis-mo-graph ('mo-grăf), *n.* an instrument for recording the undulatory motions, duration, and direction of an earthquake. Also seismometer, seismoscope.

seis-mol-o-gist (-mol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in seismology.

seis-mol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of earthquakes.

seiz-a-ble (sēz'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being seized.

seize (sēz), *v.t.* to take possession of forcibly or suddenly; grasp; snatch; take hold of; comprehend.

seiz-in ('in), *n.* the act of taking possession; thing possessed; possession. Also seisin.

seiz-or ('ēr), *n.* in law, one who takes possession.

seiz-ure ('ūr), *n.* the act of seizing; sudden attack, as of a disease.

se-lah (sē'lă), *n.* a Hebrew word used in the Psalms, supposed to indicate a pause.

sel-dom (sel'dum), *adv.* rarely.

se-lect (se-lekt'), *adj.* more valuable or excellent than others; chosen or picked out as more valuable than others; nicely chosen; choice; superior: *v.t.* to take by preference from among others; choose.

se-lec-tion (-lek'shun), *n.* the act of selecting; the thing selected.

se-lect-man (-lekt'măn), *n.* [*pl.* selectmen ('men)], one of a board of town officials concerned with its management, the enforcement of local laws, care of the poor, &c., elected annually in New England.

se-lec-tor ('ēr), *n.* one who selects.

sel-e-nate (sel'e-nāt), *n.* a salt of selenic acid.

sel-e-nite (-nīt), *n.* a variety of gypsum; a salt of selenious acid; an imaginary inhabitant of the moon.

sel-e-ni-um (-ē'ni-um or -ā'ni-um), *n.* a non-metallic elementary substance, resembling lead.

sel-e-no-graph (ē'no-grăf), *n.* a map or delineation of the moon's surface.

sel-e-nog-ra-phy (sel-e-nog'ră-fi), *n.* a description of the moon, its features, and phenomena; the art of delineating the moon's surface.

self (self), *n.* [*pl.* selves (selvz)], one's own person; personal interest; personality; personification; identity; selfishness: *adj.* very; particular. Self is frequently used as a prefix to words which explain them-

selves, as self-abasement, self-acting, and many others which do not need to be given here.

self-ish ('ish), *adj.* attentive only to one's own interests; influenced in actions from motives of private advantage; egotistical.

sell (sel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sold, *p.pr.* selling], to transfer to another for an equivalent, as property, goods, &c.; make a matter of sale or bargain of; vend; betray for a pecuniary reward: *v.i.* to practice selling; be sold: *n.* a hoax; an imposition.

Selt-zer wa-ter (selt'zĕr waw'tĕr), *n.* a mineral water, mildly stimulative.

sel-vage (sel'vej), *n.* the edge of cloth so closed by complicating the threads as to prevent raveling; woven border. Selvedge.

selves, *pl.* of self.

sem-a-phore (sem'ă-fōr), *n.* a telegraphic apparatus for signaling by means of arms, lanterns, flags, &c.

sem-blance ('blăns), *n.* likeness; resemblance; exterior; appearance.

se-men (sē'men), *n.* sperm; seed of plants.

semi, *prefix* meaning *half, partially.*

sem-i-breve (sem'i-brēv), *n.* a musical note equal to 4 crotchets.

sem-i-col-on (-kōl-on), *n.* a mark in punctuation (;).

sem-i-nal ('i-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or consisting of, seed; primary; radical; original.

sem-i-na-ry (sem'i-na-ri), *n.* [*pl.* seminaries (-riz)], a place of education; school, academy, or college.

sem-i-ped ('i-ped), *n.* a half-foot in prosody.

sem-i-ped-al (-ăl), *adj.* consisting of a half-foot.

Sem-ite (sem'it), *n.* one of the Semitic race; a descendant of Shem: *adj.* Semitic.

Se-mit-ic (se-mit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Shem, or to his descendants; noting, or belonging to, one of the great divisions of races and languages to which Hebrew, Phœnician, Arabic, Assyrian, &c., belong.

semp-stress (semp'stres), *n.* a woman who does needlework.

sen (sen), *n.* a Japanese coin of small value.

sen-a-ry (sen'ă-ri), *adj.* of, or containing, 6.

Sen-ate (sen'ăt), *n.* the upper house of Congress or of a State legislature; the upper house of legislature in various countries; a body of elders, elected or appointed in ancient Rome from the nobility and invested with supreme legislative authority.

sen-a-tor ('ă-tĕr), *n.* a member of a senate.

sen-a-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or befitting, a senator or a senate; entitled to elect a senator.

send (send), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sent, *p.pr.* sending], to throw, cast, or impel; cause to go in any manner; dispatch; cause to be or happen; grant; inflict: *v.i.* to dispatch a messenger; pitch, as a vessel: *n.* the motion of a wave causing a vessel to be carried forward.

Syn. throw, dispatch, forward, project, discharge.

Ant. (see keep, retain).

sen-dal (sen'dăl), *n.* a light, thin silk stuff.

sen-es-cent (se-nes'ent), *adj.* growing old; with the characteristics of age.

sen-es-chal (sen'e-shăl), *n.* an official in the castle of a medieval noble; sometimes, a magistrate or military commander.

se-nile (sē'nil or sē'nil), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or occasioned by, old age.

se-nil-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senile; old age.

sen-ior (sēn'yĕr), *adj.* prior in age, dignity, rank, or office; elder: *n.* one older than another; one older in dignity, rank, or office; a student in the fourth or final year of his college.

sen-ior-i-ty (-yor'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being senior.

sen-na (sen'ȧ), *n.* the dried leaves of several plants of the genus Cassia, used as a cathartic medicine.

sen-night ('īt), *n.* the space of 7 nights and days.

sen-nit ('it), *n.* braided cordage.

se-ñor (sā'nyōr), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy, equivalent to *Mr.* or *Sir. Fem.* señora.

se-ño-ri-ta (-nyō-rē'tȧ), *n.* a Spanish title of courtesy given to a young lady, equivalent to *Miss;* a young lady.

sen-sate (sen'sāt), *adj.* perceived by or through the senses.

sen-sa-tion (-sā'shun), *n.* perception by the senses; an impression made on the mind or brain by the senses; spiritual or physical affections; state of excited feeling or interest, or its cause.

sen-sa-tion-al (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, having, or causing, sensation; fitted to excite great interest; emotional.

sen-sa-tion-al-ism (-izm), *n.* sensational writing or language; the philosophical doctrine that our ideas are the outcome of impressions originating solely in sensation and consist of sensations transformed.

sen-sa-tion-al-ist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of philosophical sensationalism; a sensational writer or speaker.

sense (sens), *n.* the faculty by which objects are perceived physically, or mentally; discernment; understanding; conviction; good mental capacity; correct judgment; opinion; meaning; signification; moral perception.

Syn. perception, view, opinion, feeling, sensibility, import, significance, meaning, purport, wisdom.

sense-less ('les), *adj.* incapable of sensation; without sensibility or feeling; unconscious; foolish; stupid; nonsensical; opposed to reason or sound judgment.

sen-si-bil-i-ty (sen-si-bil'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* sensibilities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being sensible; acuteness of perception or emotion; delicacy of feeling; capacity of being sensitive. Also sensibleness.

sen-si-ble ('si-bl), *adj.* capable of being perceived by the senses or the mind; having moral perception; easily affected; delicate; judicious; reasonable; intelligent.

Syn. wise, sober, sound, conscious, aware.

Ant. (see foolish).

sen-si-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a sensible manner; with intelligence or good sense; appreciably.

sen-si-tive ('si-tiv), *adj.* having keen sense or feeling; quickly and acutely alive to impressions from external objects; easily affected or moved; pertaining to, or depending upon, sensation.

sen-si-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a sensitive manner.

sen-si-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sensitive. Also sensitivity.

sen-si-tize (-tīz), *v.t.* to render sensitive; render capable of being acted upon by the actinic rays of the sun, X-rays, &c.

sen-so-ri-al (-sō'ri-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the sensorium. Also sensory.

sen-so-ri-um (-um), *n.* the central seat of sensation or consciousness; the brain.

sen-su-al ('shū-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting in, or affecting, the senses; not spiritual or intellectual; carnal; voluptuous; devoted to the indulgence of the passions or appetites.

sen-su-al-ism (-izm), *n.* sensuality; the philosophical doctrine that all ideas or operations of the understanding have their origin in sensation and are transformed sensations.

sen-su-al-ist (-ist), *n.* one who is sensual; a believer in the doctrine of sensualism.

sen-su-al-i-ty (al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sensual; indulgence of carnal gratifications.

sen-su-al-ize ('shū-ȧl-īz), *v.t.* to make sensual; debase by the indulgence of carnal gratifications.

sen-su-ous ('shū-us), *adj.* pertaining to, or addressed to, the senses; connected with sensible objects; full of passion.

sent, *p.t. & p.p.* of send.

sen-tence ('tens), *n.* judgment, opinion, or decision; judgment pronounced by a court; series of words so arranged as to convey a complete thought, followed by a dot or full point: *v.t.* to condemn by judgment of a court.

sen-ten-tious (-ten'shus), *adj.* short and energetic; terse; comprising sentences; abounding in axioms or maxims.

sen-ti-ence ('shi-ens), *n.* the state or quality of being sentient. Also sentiency.

sen-ti-ent ('shi-ent), *adj.* having the faculty or faculties or sensation and perception.

sen-ti-ment ('ti-ment), *n.* a thought prompted by passion or feeling; opinion; thought; feeling; sensibility; prevailing feeling; maxim; a toast; thought expressed in striking language; sentence or passage expressive of some wish.

sen-ti-men-tal (-men'tăl), *adj.* having, expressing, or given to, sentiment; appealing to sentiment rather than reason; artificially or affectedly tender; romantic.

sen-ti-men-tal-ism (-izm), *n.* the quality of being sentimental. Also sentimentality.

sen-ti-men-tal-ize (-īz), *v.i.* to think or act in a sentimental manner; affect sentiment.

sen-ti-men-tal-ly (-li), *adv.* in a sentimental manner.

sen-ti-nel ('ti-nel), *n.* one who watches or guards, especially a soldier on guard: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a guard; to watch over.

sen-try ('tri), *n.* [*pl.* sentries ('triz)], a sentinel, guard or watch.

sep-al (sep'ăl or sē'păl), *n.* one of the leaf-like divisions of the calyx enclosing the corolla of a flower.

sep-a-ra-bil-i-ty (-ă-rā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being separable or divisible.

sep-a-ra-ble ('ă-rā-bl), *adj.* capable of being separated or divided.

sep-a-rate ('ă-rāt), *v.t.* to part or divide; disunite; disconnect; set part from a number for a particular purpose; withdraw: *v.i.* to part; be disunited; withdraw from each other: *adj.* divided from the rest; disconnected; not united; distinct.

sep-a-rate-ly (-li), *adv.* in a separate state or manner.

sep-a-rate-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being separate.

sep-a-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of separating; state of being separated; disconnection; legal disunion of married persons; repeal of a union between two or more countries or states.

sep-a-ra-tor ('ă-rā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, separates.

se-pi-a (sē'pi-ă), *n.* [*pl.* sepias (-ăz)], the European cuttlefish; a dark-brown pigment prepared from the black secretion or ink of the cuttle-fish.

se-poy ('poi), *n.* [*pl.* sepoys ('poiz)], an Indian native employed as a soldier in the British service in India.

sep-sin (sep'sin), *n.* a ptomaine due to bacterial infection.

sep-sis ('sis), *n.* infection by pathogenic bacteria; a putrefactive condition.

sept (sept), a *prefix* meaning 7, as *sept*angular: *adj.* having 7 angles.

Sep-tem-ber (sep-tem'ber), *n.* the ninth month of the year. In the Roman calendar it was the seventh month.

sep-tem-vir ('vēr), *n.* [*pl.* septemviri ('vi-rī)], in ancient Rome, one of 7 men associated together in office.

sep-ten-a-ry ('ten-ă-ri), *adj.* consisting of, containing, or lasting, 7 years.

sep-ten-ate (-āt), *n.* a period of 7 years; the period

during which the President of the French Republic holds office: *adj.* growing in sevens.

sep-ten-ni-al ('ten'i-ăl), *adj.* occurring once in, or containing, 7 years.

sep-ten-ni-al-ly (-li), *adv.* once in 7 years.

sep-tet (sep-tet'), *n.* a musical composition for 7 voices. Also septette.

sept-foil (sept'foil), *n.* the plant tormentil; in architecture, an ornamental foliation with 7 lobes; a symbolical figure composed of 7 equal segments of a circle typical of the 7 sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.

septi, a *prefix* meaning 7, as *septilateral*: *adj.* seven-sided.

sep-tic ('tik), *adj.* having the power to promote putrefaction: *n.* a substance having such an effect.

sep-tic-e-mi-a **sep-tic-æ-mi-a** (-tik-ē'mi-ă), *n.* blood-poisoning, caused by the absorption of septic matter into the circulation. Also septemia, septæmia.

sep-til-lion (-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a number expressed by unity with 24 ciphers annexed; in the English system a number expressed by unity with 42 ciphers annexed.

sep-tin, same as sepsin.

sep-tu-ag-e-na-ri-an (-tū-aj-e-nā'ri-ăn), *n.* a person 70 years old.

sep-tu-ag-e-na-ry (-aj'e-na-ri), *adj.* consisting of 70: *n.* the number 70.

Sep-tu-a-ges-i-ma (-ă-jes'i-mă), *n.* the 3rd Sunday before Lent.

sep-tum ('tum), *n.* a dividing wall; partition in a coral or chambered sea-shell, or the ovary of a plant.

sep-tu-ple ('tū-pl), *adj.* sevenfold.

sep-ul-cher, **sep-ul-chre** (sep'ul-kĕr), *n.* a grave or tomb; place of burial: *v.t.* to bury; entomb

se-pul-chral (se-pul'krăl), *adj.* pertaining to a sepulcher, or to monuments erected to the dead; deep, grave, or hollow toned.

sep-ul-ture ('ul-tūr), *n.* burial.

se-quel (sē'kwel), *n.* succeeding part or result; continuation; consequence.

se-quence ('kwens), *n.* order of succession; series; result; suit of cards in the same order; regular alternate succession of similar chords.

se-quent ('kwent), *adj.* following; consequent: *n.* a sequence.

se-quen-tial-ly (se-kwen'shăl-i), *adv.* by succession.

se-ques-ter (-kwes'tĕr), *v.t.* to separate from the owner for a time; take possession of the property of another until some claim is paid or established; withdraw; seclude: *v.i.* to renounce, as a widow any interest in the estate of a husband. Also sequestrate.

se-ques-tered ('tĕrd), *adj.* secluded; retired.

se-ques-trate ('trāt), *v.t.* to seize; confiscate; appropriate; to hold as security for the claims of creditors; to seclude.

se-ques-tra-tion (-trā'shun), *n.* the act of sequestering, especially the act of seizing property by the State during dispute or for the benefit of creditors; the collecting of the fruits of a benefice during a vacancy for the use of the next incumbent; retirement; seclusion.

se-ques-tra-tor (-trā'tĕr or sē'kwes-trā-tĕr), *n.* one who sequesters property or takes possession of it for a time.

se-quin (sē'kwin), *n.* a former gold coin of the republic of Venice, worth $2.25.

Se-quoi-a (se-kwoi'ă), *n.* a genus of gigantic trees of the cypress family, comprising the redwood and "big tree" of California.

se-ragl-io (se-ral'yō), *n.* the palace of the Sultan of Turkey at Constantinople, especially

that part where the women are kept; a harem.

se-ra-i (se-rä'i), *n.* in the East, a palace; seraglio; caravansary or inn.

se-ra-pe (sā-rä'pā), *n.* a Mexican blanket or shawl worn by men.

ser-aph (ser'ăf), *n.* [*pl.* seraphs, seraphim ('afs, -im)], an angel of the highest order.

ser-aph-ic (se-raf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, composed of, or like, seraphs; sublime; angelic.

ser-aph-ic-al-ly (-ăl-i), *adv.* in the manner of a seraph.

ser-a-phine (sĕr'â-fēn), *n.* a kind of small harmonium.

ser-as-kier (ser-as'kēr), *n.* a Turkish general or commander of land forces, especially the commander-in-chief or minister of war. Also serasquier.

Ser-bo-ni-an (sĕr-bō'ni-ăn), *adj.* noting the lake or bog of Serbonis in ancient Egypt, which appeared like solid land, but engulfed those who ventured upon it: hence pertaining to any difficulty or complication from which there is no way of extrication.

sere (sēr), *adj.* dry; withered. [Poet.]

se-rein (se-rang'), *n.* fine rain that falls from a clear sky. [Fr.]

ser-e-nade (ser'e-nād), *n.* evening music in the open air; music sung or played by a lover in a spirit of gallantry under the window of a lady; piece of music for such an occasion: *v.t.* to entertain with a serenade.

se-rene (se-rēn'), *adj.* clear and calm; unclouded; placid; unruffled.

se-rene-ly ('li), *adv.* in a serene manner; unruffled; calmly.

se-ren-i-ty (-ren'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serene; calmness of mind; equanimity of temper; coolness; composure. Also sereneness.

serf (sĕrf), *n.* the lowest class of servants or slaves in the Middle Ages, who were attached to the land and transferred with it; a villein or feudal slave; formerly in Russia, one of the peasant class.

serf-age ('ej), *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also serfdom; serfism.

serge (serj), *n.* a twilled woolen stuff.

ser-gean-cy (sär'jen-si), *n.* the office of a sergeant. Also sergeantcy, sergentship.

ser-geant ('jent), *n.* a non-commissioned officer ranking next above a corporal.

ser-geant-ma-jor (-mā'jĕr), *n.* a warrant officer who is attached to each company or troop and assists the adjutant.

se-ri-al (sē'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a series; published in successive parts or numbers: *n.* a periodical; tale issued in parts.

se-ri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a series.

se-ri-a-tim (-ā'tim), *adv.* in regular order.

se-ri-ceous (se-rish'us), *adj.* silky.

ser-i-cul-ture (ser'i-kul-tūr), *n.* the culture of silkworms.

se-ries (sē'rēz), *n.* a number of things or events standing or succeeding in order, and connected by a like relation; sequence; an infinite number of terms in succession, increasing or diminishing in a certain ratio.

se-ri-o-com-ic (sē-ri-o-kom'ik), *adj.* having a mixture of seriousness and comicality.

se-ri-ous ('ri-us), *adj.* grave in manner or disposition; in earnest; not trifling; religious; solemn.

ser-mon (sĕr'mun), *n.* a discourse on a text of Scripture; homily; serious exhortation.

ser-mon-ize (-īz), *v.i.* to compose or write a sermon; preach: *v.t.* to preach a sermon to.

se-ros-i-ty (se-ros'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being serous; the thin watery fluid part of the blood exuding from serum.

se-rous (sē'rus), *adj.* pertaining to serum; thin, watery.

ser-pent (sēr'pent), *n.* a reptile of the order Ophidia, with a very long body without feet, and moving by contractions and undulations of the body; a bass wind instrument; a kind of firework; a subtle, treacherous, malicious person.

ser-pen-tine ('pen-tīn or -tin), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or having the qualities of, a serpent; moving or winding like a serpent; zigzag; subtle: *n.* a rock composed of a hydrated silicate of magnesia, susceptible of a fine polish.

ser-rate (ser'āt), *adj.* notched on the edge like a saw. Also serrated.

ser-ried ('id), *adj.* crowded; pressed together.

se-rum (sē'rum), *n.* the thin yellowish watery fluid secreted by the serous membranes.

ser-val (sēr'vål), *n.* the African bush or tiger-cat, having a valuable fur.

serv-ant (sērv'ånt), *n.* one who serves, or is in the service of another; a domestic; subordinate; an expression of civility.

serve (sērv), *v.t.* to work for; perform duties for; yield obedience to; worship; supply with, as food, &c.; attend or wait on; treat or requite; present (a writ): *v.i.* to be a servant; be employed in labor; suit or be convenient; be in subjection; discharge the duties of an office or employment.

serv-ice (sērv'is), *n.* the condition or occupation of a servant; duty required or performed in any office; naval or military duty; spiritual obedience and reverence; course of dishes at table; waiting at table; labor, assistance, or kindness to another; number of conveyances plying between places; musical composition for devotional use; profession of respect.

serv-ice-a-ble ('is-å-bl), *adj.* useful; beneficial.

serv-ice-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being serviceable.

serv-ice-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a serviceable manner.

serv-ile ('īl or 'il), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or befitting, a slave or servant; meanly submissive or obsequious; cringing; fawning; not belonging to the original verbal root; not sounded: said of a letter or syllable.

serv-ile-ly (-li), *adv.* in a servile manner.

ser-vil-i-ty (sēr-vil'i-ti), *n.* mean submission or obsequiousness; baseness. Serviileness.

serv-i-tude ('i-tūd), *n.* the condition of a servant or slave; state of slavish dependence; bondage.

ses-a-me (ses'å-mē), *n.* a plant yielding flat seeds from which an oil is expressed.

sesqui, a *prefix* meaning *a whole and a half*, as *sesqui*oxide, an oxide containing 3 atoms of oxygen and 2 atoms of a metal.

ses-sile ('il), *adj.* without a footstalk.

ses-sion (sesh'un), *n.* the actual sitting or assembling of a court, council, or legislative body; the time between the first meeting and the prorogation, dissolution, or final adjournment of a parliament, congress, or legislature.

ses-sion-al (-ål), *adj.* pertaining to a session, especially of an ecclesiastical court.

ses-terce (ses'tērs), *n.* an ancient Roman coin, value about 4 cents.

ses-tet ('tet), *n.* the last 6 lines of the second division of a sonnet.

set (set), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* set, *p.pr.* setting], to place or put in any position; fix; plant; make stable; render motionless; spread, as sails; replace; make to agree with some standard; start by fixing the keynote; regulate or adjust; value; assign or prescribe; mark (game); compose, as type, &c.: *v.i.* to sink below the horizon; strike root; be fixed closely or firmly; congeal; apply one's self; flow or tend; start (with *out*): *adj.* fixed or established; regular; determined; firm; formal; obstinate; immovable: *n.* the act of setting; direction; number of persons associated together; clique; number of things of the same

kind intended for use together; a young plant for growth; number of persons necessary to execute a quadrille; descent below the horizon; flow; permanent twist; in lawn tennis, a series of as many games as will enable one side to win six.

set-off ('awf), *n.* a balance or counterpoise to something else; ornament; embellishment; a counter claim; projecting part of a wall.

se-tose (sē'tōs), *adj.* with a surface set with bristles; bristly.

set-tee (-tē'), *n.* a long seat with a back for several persons; a Mediterranean single-decked vessel with a very long, sharp prow, and lateen sails.

set-ter ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, sets; a species of hunting-dog.

set-ting ('ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, sets; direction of a current of wind; that which sets or holds, as the mounting of a jewel; hardening.

set-tle (set'l), *v.t.* to place or set in a fixed state; establish; cause to sink or subdue; free from uncertainty; compose; fix by a legal act; liquidate; pay; clear of dregs; make pure or clear; colonize: *v.i.* to become fixed, stationary, or permanent; descend or stop; grow calm or clear; sink to the bottom, or by its own weight; cease from agitation; adjust differences or accounts; marry and establish a home.

Syn. arrange, adjust, regulate, conclude, determine.

set-tle-ment (-ment), *n.* the act or state of being settled; establishment in life, business, condition; jointure granted to a wife; liquidation, payment, or adjustment; subsidence; a colony newly settled; legal residence.

set-tlings ('lingz), *n.* dregs; lees; sediment.

set-tler ('lĕr), *n.* a colonist; something that finally settles or decides a contest.

set-to (tōō'), *n.* a contest in boxing; argument.

sev-en (sev'n), *n.* the sum of six and one; the symbol representing 7 units: *adj.* consisting of one more than 6.

sev-en-fold (-fold), *adv.* 7 times as much.

sev-en-teen (-tēn), *adj.* one more than sixteen.

sev-en-teenth (tēnth), *adj.* noting the next after the sixteenth.

sev-enth (sev'nth), *adj.* next in order after the sixth: *n.* one next in order after the sixth; one of 7 equal parts; the interval of 5 tones and a semitone.

sev-en-ti-eth ('n-ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the sixty-ninth: *n.* one of 70 equal parts.

sev-en-ty (-ti), *n.* [*pl.* seventies (-tiz)], the sum of 10 times 7; the symbol representing 70 units.

sev-er (sev'ĕr), *v.t.* to divide or separate with violence; cut open or through; keep distinct or apart: *v.i.* to make a separation or distinction; be rent asunder; part; distinguish.

sev-er-al (-ăl), *adj.* distinct; separate; consisting of a number more than two, but not many; different; various.

Syn. sundry, divers, many.

sev-er-al-ly (-li), *adv.* separately; individually.

sev-er-al-ty (-ti), *n.* a state of separation from the rest, or from all others.

sev-er-ance (-ăns), *n.* the act of severing; the state of being severed; separation; partition.

se-vere (se-vēr'), *adj.* strictly adhering to rule; strict; austere; rigid; harsh; grave; inclement; inflexible; painful; critical.

Syn. stern, stringent, unmitigated, rough, unyielding.

Ant. (see lenient).

se-vere-ly ('li), *adv.* in a severe manner.

se-ver-i-ty (-ver'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* severities (-tiz)], the quality of being severe: harshness; rigor; gravity; strictness; inclemency.

Sè-vres (sā'vr), *n.* a highly glazed china or porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, France.

sew (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sewed or sewn, *p.pr.* sewing], to unite or fasten together with a needle and thread: *v.i.* to practice sewing.

sew-age (sū'ej), *n.* the foul matter carried off by a sewer.

sew-er ('ēr), *n.* a pipe or channel to carry off the used or surface water and foul matter of a town, &c.; (sō'ēr) one who sews.

sew-er-age (-ej), *n.* drainage by sewers; the system of sewers of a town, &c.

sex, a *prefix* meaning *six*, as *sexennial*, *adj.* occurring once in, or lasting, six years.

sex (seks), *n.* the physical distinction between male and female; one of the two divisions of animals and plants, based on such distinction; women in general (with *the*).

sex-a-ge-na-ri-an (-ă-je-nā'ri-ăn), *n.* one who is sixty years old.

sex-ag-e-na-ry (-aj'e-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or noting, the number 60.

Sex-a-ges-i-ma (-ă-jes'i-mă), *n.* the second Sunday before Lent.

sex-a-ges-i-mal (-măl), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the number 60.

sexed (sekst), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, sex.

sex-less (seks'les), *adj.* destitute of sex; neuter.

sext (sekst), *n.* in the Roman Breviary, the office for the sixth canonical hour.

sex-tain (seks'tān), *n.* a six-lined stanza.

sex-tant ('tănt), *n.* the sixth part of a circle; an instrument for measuring angular distances between objects, used especially at sea for determining latitude and longitude.

sex-tile ('til), *adj.* noting the aspect or position of two planets when distant from each other 60°.

sex-til-lion (-til'yun), *n.* in the French system of enumeration, followed in the United States, the 7th power of a thousand = 1 with 21 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a million raised to the 6th power = 1 with 36 ciphers annexed.

sex-to ('tō), *n.* [*pl.* sextos ('tōz)], a book consisting of sheets each of which is folded into six leaves.

sex-ton ('tun), *n.* an inferior official of a church whose duty it is to attend to burials, the church, &c. *Fem.* sextoness.

sex-tu-ple ('tū-pl), *adj.* sixfold.

sex-u-al ('ū-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, based on, or distinguishing, sex; pertaining to the organs of generation.

sex-u-al-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being distinguished by sex.

sex-u-al-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to attribute sex to.

sex-u-al-ly ('ū-al-li), *adv.* in a sexual manner; with reference or relation to sex.

shab-bi-ly (shab'i-li), *adv.* in a shabby manner.

shab-bi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shabby.

shab-by ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* shabbier, *superl.* shabbiest], threadbare or worn, as clothes; mean in appearance or conduct; despicable.

shack (shak), *n.* shabby old house; hut; log cabin.

shack (shak), *n.* liberty of winter pasturage from harvest to seedtime; fallen acorns or nuts of any kind.

shack-le (shak'l), *n.* anything that confines the hands or legs or obstructs free action, as gyves; fetters; handcuffs; the bar of a padlock: *v.t.* to fetter; embarrass or hinder; unite or fasten with a shackle.

shad (shad), *n.* an anadromous fish of the herring family, highly valued in the Atlantic states of the United States as food.

shade (shād), *n.* comparative obscurity caused by the interception of the rays of light; darkness; a shady place; gradation of light; screen or cover; the soul after death; *pl.* wine vaults: *v.t.* to screen from light or heat; darken or obscure; shelter; paint in obscure colors; mark with gradation of light or color.

sha-di-ly ('di-li), *adv.* in a shady manner.

shad-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of making a shade; representation of light and shade.

shad-dock (shad'ok), *n.* the large fruit of a tropical tree allied to the orange; also the tree; grape fruit.

sha-doof (shå-dōōf'), *n.* a device on the principle of a well-sweep for raising water for irrigation: used on the Nile.

shad-ow (shad'ō), *n.* shade within defined limits; shade or deprivation of light representing on a surface the forms of the body which intercepts the rays of light; dark part of a picture; obscurity or darkness; protection or security; reflected image; faint representation; inseparable companion; small degree; a detective: *v.t.* to shade; darken or cloud; conceal or screen; represent typically; attend closely as a shadow; follow and watch closely, as a detective.

shad-ow-i-ness (-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shadowy.

shad-ow-ing (-ing), *n.* shading.

shad-ow-y ('i), *adj.* full of, or causing, shade or shadows; sheltered from light or heat; dim; unreal; typical.

sha-dy (shā'di), *adj.* [*comp.* shadier, *superl.* shadiest], abounding in, or causing, shade; sheltered from the glare of light or heat; pertaining to darkness; dubious; equivocal.

shaft (shåft), *n.* an arrow; anything resembling an arrow; the long narrow entrance to a mine; carriage-pole; handle; part of a chimney; body of a column between the base and the capital.

shaft-ing ('ing), *n.* a system of shafts for transmitting power.

shag (shag), *n.* a kind of tobacco; rough, woolly hair; a bushy mass: *v.t.* and *v.i.* to make shaggy; roughen.

shag-bark ('bärk), *n.* the white hickory. Also shellbark.

shag-gi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shaggy.

shag-gy ('i), *adj.* rough with long hair or wool; rough; rugged.

sha-green (shå-grēn'), *n.* the skins of various animals, as horses, donkeys, prepared without tanning, and grained to resemble the skins of sharks; the rough skin of sharks and dogfishes prepared as leather: *adj.* made of shagreen.

shah (shä), *n* the sovereign of Persia; a Mohammedan title of honor.

shai-tan (shī'tan), *n.* the devil; an evil spirit; an evil-disposed person. [Arabian]

shake (shāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shook, *p.p.* shaken, *p.pr.* shaking], to cause to shiver; move with a quick, short motion; agitate; make afraid; give a tremulous note; to vibrate: *v.i.* to tremble or quake.

Syn. shudder, quiver, quake.

shake-down ('doun), *n.* a temporary bed.

shak-en ('n), *p.adj.* agitated; cracked or split.

Shak-er ('ėr), *n.* one of a religious communistic sect that practices dancing in worship. *Fem.* Shakeress.

Shak-er-ism ('izm), *n.* the doctrines or tenets of the Shakers.

Shake-spear-e-an (shāk-spēr'e-ån), *adj.* pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of, Shakespeare or his works. Also Shakespearian, Shaksperian.

shak-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shaky.

shak-o (shak'ō), *n.* a kind of military cap.

shak-y (shāk'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shakier, *superl.* shakiest], in a shaking condition; feeble; full of cracks; unsound.

shale (shāl), *n.* a husk; a laminated argillaceous rock.

shall (shal), *v.i.* & *auxil.* [*p.t.* should], to be under obligation: used in the future tense of the verb.

shal-loon (-lōōn'), *n.* a kind of twilled worsted stuff.

shal-lop ('op), *n.* a schooner-rigged two-masted boat; a small boat or canoe.

shal-lot ('ot), *n.* a table vegetable allied to garlic. Also eschalot.

shal-low ('ō), *adj.* having little depth; not profound; superficial; trifling: *n.* a flat place where the water is not deep; shoal: *v.i.* to become shallow.

Syn. superficial, flimsy, slight.

Ant. (see deep).

sha-ly (shā'li), *adj.* pertaining to, or composed of, shale.

sham (sham), *n.* a trick, fraud, or make-believe; imposture; counterfeit: *adj.* feigned; false; unreal: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shammed, *p.pr.* shamming], to make false pretenses: *v.t.* to make a pretense of in order to deceive.

sham-an ('an), *n.* a wizard or conjurer in Mongolia and other parts of Asia.

sham-an-ism (-izm), *n.* a form of religion prevalent in northern Asia, in which the deities are propitiated with spells and magic rites.

sham-ble (sham'bl), *v.i.* to walk awkwardly and unsteadily; shuffle: *n.pl.* a slaughter-house; meat-market.

sham-bling ('bling), *n.* an awkward, unsteady pace.

shame (shām), *n.* a painful sensation caused by the sense of guilt, impropriety, or dishonor; that which causes shame; reproach incurred or suffered; modesty or decorum: *v.t.* to make ashamed; cause to blush; cover with contumely.

Syn. disgrace, dishonor.

Ant. (see honor).

shame-faced ('fāst), *adj.* bashful.

shame-ful ('fool), *adj.* causing shame; disgraceful; indecent.

Syn. degrading, scandalous, outrageous.

Ant. (see honorable).

shame-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a shameful manner.

shame-less ('les), *adj.* destitute of shame.

sham-my (sham'i), *n.* chamois. Also shamoy, shamois.

sham-poo ('pōō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shampooed, *p.pr.* shampooing], to rub and press (the limbs and joints) after a hot bath; to cleanse and rub (the head) with soap, &c.: *n.* the act of shampooing.

sham-poo-er ('ēr), *n.* one who shampoos.

sham-rock ('rok), *n.* a trefoil clover plant; the Irish national emblem.

shank (shangk), *n.* the leg from the knee to the ankle; long part of any instrument; body of a type.

sha'n't (shānt), contraction for shall not.

shan-ty (shan'ti), *n.* a rude hut.

shap-a-ble (shāp'a-bl), *adj.* that may be shaped; shapely.

shape (shāp), *n.* the form or figure of a thing; external appearance; pattern: *v.t.* to make into a particular form; fashion; regulate; conceive.

Syn. form, mold, model.

shape-less ('les), *adj.* without definite shape; formless.

shape-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being shapely.

shape-ly ('li), *adj.* well-formed; symmetrical; comely.

shard (shärd), *n.* a broken piece of brittle material, as earthenware; a potsherd; any hard, thin covering, as an egg-shell.

share (shār), *n.* a portion or part; part allotted or belonging to one; dividend; plowshare: *v.t.* to part among two or more; divide; take or possess in common; partake of or use with others: *v.i.* to have a share or part.

Syn. portion, lot, division, quantity, quota, contingent.

share-bro-ker ('brō-kēr), *n.* one who deals in railway or other shares.

shark (shärk), *n.* a large voracious fish with sharp teeth; a rapacious, artful fellow.

sharp (shärp), *adj.* having a very thin edge or fine point; terminating in an edge or point; very thin; peaked or ridged; keen; severe; acute; subtle: *n.* a character (♯) in music which raises a note a semitone.
Syn. acute, keen, cutting.
Ant. (see dull).

sharp-en ('en), *v.t.* to make sharp or sharper; give edge or point to; make more acute: *v.i.* to become sharp; play tricks in bargaining.

sharp-er ('ẽr), *n.* a cheat; swindler.

shat-ter (shat-ẽr), *v.t.* to break into many pieces at once; crack or rend; overthrow; dissipate: *n.pl.* broken fragments.

shave (shāv), *v.t.* to cut or pare off with a razor or other sharp-edged instrument; cut in thin slices; skim along or near the surface of; plunder or fleece: *v.i.* to use the razor in removing hair: *n.* a thin slice: the operation of shaving; an instrument for shaving hoops, &c.

shave-ling ('ling), *n.* a shaven person; a monk.

shav-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, shaves; a barber; a youngster.

shav-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of one who shaves; a thin slice pared off.

shawl (shawl), *n.* a square cloth of various materials used as a loose outer covering for the shoulders, &c.: *v.t.* to cover or wrap with a shawl.

shawm (shawm), *n.* an ancient wind instrument.

she (shē), *n.* a woman; *pron.* the feminine pronoun of the 3d person; this or that woman.

shea (shē'ă), *n.* a tropical tree yielding a kind of butter or solid oil.

sheaf (shēf), *n.* [*pl.* sheaves (shēvz)], a quantity of grain bound together; a bundle; number of arrows sufficient to fill a quiver: *v.t.* to gather or bind into sheaves.

shear (shēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sheared, *p.p.* sheared or shorn, *p.pr.* shearing], to cut or clip, especially with shears; reap: *v.i.* to use shears: *n.pl.* a cutting instrument operating like scissors, but larger; an apparatus for raising heavy weights.

shear-steel ('stēl), *n.* a kind of fine steel, especially tempered, &c.

shear-wa-ter ('waw-tẽr), *n.* a kind of gull.

sheath (shēth), *n.* a scabbard; any sheath-like covering.

sheathe (shēth), *v.t.* to put into a sheath or scabbard; case with a protecting covering.

sheathe-ing ('ing), *n.* that which forms a sheathe or cover.

sheave (shēv), *n.* a grooved wheel in a block or pulley over which the rope runs.

She-chi-nah (she-kī'nă), *n.* the visible presence of Jehovah claimed in ancient Hebrew worship to be manifested from the mercy-seat and reflected from the overshadowing cherubim.

shed (shed), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shed, *p.pr.* shedding], to pour out or diffuse; cause to flow out; emit: *v.i.* to let fall or cast off seed: *n.* a slight building.

sheen (shēn), *n.* brightness; splendor: *adj.* bright; glittering. Also sheeny: *v.i.* to shine or glisten.

sheep (shēp), *n.*, *s.* & *pl.* any ruminant animal of the genus Ovis, valued for its wool and flesh; a foolish, bashful fellow: *pl.* God's people, as being under the care of the Good Shepherd, Jesus Christ.

sheeps-head (-s'hed), *n.* a valued food-fish of the U. S. Atlantic coast.

sheep-skin ('skin), *n.* the skin of a sheep or anything made from it; parchment; a document written on parchment; (college slang) a graduation diploma.

sheer (shēr), *adj.* pure; unmixed; very thin or transparent; precipitous: *v.i.* to deviate from the proper course.

sheers, same as shears.

sheet (shēt), *n.* a large thin slice of anything; broad piece of linen to cover a bed; broad piece of paper; letter; newspaper; broad expanse or surface; rope attached to a

sail to extend it; open space in the bow or stern of a boat.

sheik (shēk, or shāk), *n.* the head of a Bedouin family, tribe, or clan.

shek-el (shek'el), *n.* an ancient Jewish coin: *pl.* shekels: a slang term for money.

She-ki-nah, same as Shechinah.

shel-drake (shel'drāk), *n.* a kind of duck. *Fem.* shel-duck.

shelf (shelf), *n.* [*pl.* shelves (shelvz)], a flat ledge or board for holding anything; a sand-bank or flat projecting ledge of rock.

shell (shel), *n.* a hard outside covering; any framework; rough kind of coffin; a hollow projectile filled with an explosive; a lightly constructed boat: *v.t.* to strip off or remove the shell of; take out of the shell; separate from the ear or cob; throw bombs upon or into: *v.i.* to fall off, as a shell.

shel-lac ('ak), *n.* crude resin lac melted and formed into thin plates.

shell-bark. See shagbark.

shel-ter ('tēr), *n.* that which protects or shields; security; asylum; harbor; defense; protector: *v.t.* to protect or shield from injury or violence; conceal: *v.i.* to take or give shelter.

Syn. cover, defend, protect, screen, shield.

shel-tie ('ti), *n.* a Shetland pony.

shelve (shelv), *v.t.* to place on a shelf; furnish with a shelf; dismiss from service, or postpone indefinitely: *v.i.* to incline gradually; slope.

shelv-ing ('ing), *n.* materials for shelves; shelves collectively.

She-ol (shē'ōl), *n.* among the Hebrews the place of departed spirits; Hades.

shep-herd (shep'ērd), *n.* one who tends sheep; a pastor. *Fem.* shepherdess: *v.t.* to tend as a shepherd.

sher-bet (shēr'bet), *n.* a cooling beverage of water and fruit juices sweetened, &c.

sherd (shērd), *n.* a fragment of pottery. See shard.

sher-iff (sher'if), *n.* the chief executive officer of a county.

sher-iff-al-ty (-ăl-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff.

sher-ry ('i), *n.* a dry amber-colored wine, originally obtained from Xeres, Spain.

shew, same as show.

shib-bo-leth (shib'o-leth), *n.* [Heb.] a word which was made the criterion to distinguish the Ephraimites from the Gileadites, the former not being able to pronounce *sh* (Judges xii.): hence the criterion of a party.

shied, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shy.

shield (shēld), *n.* a broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the left arm; a screen of steel protecting guns and the men who work them; defense or protection; an escutcheon: *v.t.* to protect with, or as with, a shield; ward off or avert.

shift (shift), *n.* a turning from one thing to another; change; substitution; chemise: *v.t.* to change the place of; dress in fresh clothes: *v.i.* to resort to expedients; to alter or change.

shift-less ('les), *adj.* destitute of expedients; having no means of livelihood; lazy; improvident.

shift-y ('i), *adj.* full of expedients; changeable.

shil-la-lah (shil-ā'lă), *n.* an oaken cudgel. Also shillelah, shillelagh. [Irish]

shil-ling ('ing), *n.* a silver British coin, value about 24 cents.

shil-ly-shal-ly ('i-shal'i), *adv.* in an irresolute, undecided manner: *v.i.* to hesitate; act irresolutely.

shim-mer (shim'ēr), *v.t.* to shine unsteadily or tremulously; flicker: *n.* a tremulous gleam; flicker.

COMMON SEA SHELLS AND SKELETONS OF SEA ANIMALS

1. Spotted cone. 2. Giant sea star. 3. Rosy coral. 4. Pearly nautilus. 5. Sea urchin. 6. Red ear. 7. Giant conch. 8. Brain coral. 9. Marlin spike. 10. Trapeze shell. 11. Turk's cap. 12. Bleeding tooth. 13. Red spotted mitre. 14. Black rock shell. 15. Pearl oyster. 16. White rock shell.

shi-mose (shī'mōs), *n.* a powerful explosive, used by Japan.

shin (shin), *n.* the forepart of the leg between the ankle and knee; shank: *v.i.* to climb a tree, &c., by means of the hands and legs.

shin-dy ('di), *n.* an uproar; spree; the game of shinny.

shine (shīn), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shone, *p.pr.* shining], to emit rays of light; be bright or beautiful; be distinguished, eminent, or conspicuous: *v.t.* to cause to shine by reflected light: *n.* sunshine; bright weather; row; prank; fancy for a person.
Syn. glare, glitter, radiate.

shin-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, shines; the dace; a gold coin.

shin-gle (shing'gl), *n.* a thin piece of wood used for roofing; coarse, round, water-worn gravel: *pl.* a cutaneous disease which spreads round the body like a belt: *v.t.* to cover or roof with shingles.

shin-ing (shīn'ing), *adj.* emitting light; radiant; eminent; distinguished.

shin-ny (shin'i), *n.* a ball game; the same as hockey.

Shin-to-ism (shin'tō-izm), *n.* the native religion of Japan, a system of nature and ancestor worship.

shin-y (shīn'i), *adj.* [*comp.* shinier, *superl.* shiniest], diffusing light; bright.

ship, a *suffix* meaning *office, state, dignity, art,* or *skill,* as lord*ship,* horseman*ship.*

ship (ship), *n.* any large vessel for the conveyance of passengers or merchandise, especially one with three masts and square-rigged: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shipped, *p.pr.* shipping], to place on board a ship; carry by water; put in its place or proper position: *v.i.* engage for service on board ship.

ship-board ('bōrd), *n.* the deck of a ship.

ship-shape ('shāp), *adj.* in good order: *adv.* neatly.

shire (shīr), *n.* a division of English territory for governmental purposes, usually identical with a county, but in some cases smaller.

shirr (shēr), *n.* an insertion of cord in cloth: *v.t.* to draw up cloth by gathering threads; to poach in cream, as eggs.

shirt (shērt), *n.* a man's undergarment.

shiv-er (shiv'ēr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to shake or tremble, as from cold; to flutter in the wind, as a sail; to break suddenly into fragments; shatter: *n.* the act of shivering; a fragment splintered off; a sliver; small wedge or key.

shoal (shōl), *n.* a throng, as of fishes; a sand bank or bar: *adj.* shallow: *v.i.* to grow more shallow.

shock (shok), *n.* a violent disturbance; offence; pile of sheaves: *v.t.* to cause dismay or injury.

shock-ing ('ing), *adj.* causing to shake or tremble; extremely offensive or disgusting.

shod, *p.t.* of shoe.

shod-dy (shod'i), *n.* the wool of old woolen fabrics torn to pieces and remade with an admixture of fresh wool into new cloth: *adj.* made of shoddy; not genuine; sham.

shoe (shōō), *n.* [*pl.* shoes (shōōz)], a low covering for the foot, usually of leather; a horseshoe; anything in the shape of a shoe: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shod, *p.pr.* shoeing], to furnish with a shoe or shoes.

shone, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of shine.

shoo (shōō), *v.t.* to scare away fowls; to drive by a cry of "shoo": *interj.* begone; be-off: used in driving away fowls.

shook (shook), *p.t.* of shake: *n.* a set of staves and headings for a cask ready to be set up; set of boards for a sugar-box: *v.t.* to pack in shooks.

shoot (shōōt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shot, *p.pr.* shooting], to let fly or discharge with a sudden force, as a bullet, &c.; strike with a shot; hurl; emit; cause to grow forth: *v.i.* to protrude or project; be shot or propelled forcibly; rush along; sprout; be affected with darting pains: *n.* a young branch or growth; chute.

shoot-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of one who shoots; wounding and killing with a firearm; sensation of darting pain: *adj.* pertaining to, or suitable for, shooting.

shop (shop), *n.* a building where goods are sold by retail; place where mechanics carry on their trade: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shopped, *p.pr.* shopping], to visit shops to purchase goods.

shop-lift-ing ('lift-ing), *n.* stealing goods from a shop.

shore (shôr), *n.* the coast or land adjacent to the sea, &c.; a prop or support: *v.t.* to support by a shore or shores.

shor-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of supporting or strengthening by a shore; props collectively.

shorn *p.t.* of shear.

short (shôrt), *adj.* [*comp.* shorter, *superl.* shortest], not long either in space or time; near at hand; inadequate; defective; deficient; not tenacious; abrupt; petulant; brief; brittle; crumbling in the mouth; not prolonged in sound: *pl.* ground grain sifted finer than bran: *adv.* abruptly; quickly.

Syn. brief, concise, succinct, summary.

Ant. (see long).

short-age ('ej), *n.* the quantity by which anything is deficient.

short-cake (-kāk), *n.* a cake made crisp by butter or lard.

short-en ('n), *v.t.* to make short or shorter in time, extent, or measure.

short-hand ('hand), *n.* a system of writing by abbreviated symbols.

short-ly ('li), *adv.* soon; quickly; curtly.

short-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being short.

shot (shot), *n.* [*pl.* shots and shot], the act of shooting; discharge of a firearm, &c.; missile, especially a bullet or ball; small balls of lead for killing game; a marksman; range of a missile: *v.t.* to load with shot.

shot-gun ('gun), *n.* a gun adapted for shot instead of bullets.

shot-silk ('silk), *n.* a silk fabric having the warp and weft of two colors, thus presenting changeable tints.

should, *p.t.* of shall.

shoul-der (shōl'dēr), *n.* the articulation connecting the human arm, or the foreleg of a quadruped, to the body; that which resembles a shoulder; a prominence; support: *pl.* the upper part of the back: *v.t.* to take upon the shoulde : assume the responsibility of; jostle or thrust about with the shoulder.

shout (shout), *n.* a loud and sudden cry or outburst of joy, triumph, encouragement, &c.: *v.i.* to utter a loud and sudden cry: *v.t.* to utter with a shout.

shove (shuv), *n.* a forcible push: *v.t.* to push along; drive before one: *v.i.* to push forward or off.

shov-el ('l), *n.* an implement with a broad scoop and a handle for lifting and throwing coal, &c.: *v.t.* to take and throw up with a shovel; gather up with, or as with, a shovel.

show (shō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* showed, *p.p.* shown, *p.pr.* showing], to present to view; display; disclose; make clear; guide; direct; teach; confer or bestow: *v.i.* to appear; manifest one's self: *n.* the act of showing; exposure to sight; ostentatious display; exhibition or spectacle; pretense.

Syn. indicate, mark, point out, exhibit, display.

show-er (shou'ēr), *n.* a fall of rain or hail of short duration; copious fall or supply of anything: *v.t.* to water copiously with rain; bestow liberally: *v.i.* to rain in showers.

show-er-i-ness (-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being showery.

show-er-y ('ēr-i), *adj.* raining or abounding in showers.

show-i-ly (shō'i-li), *adv.* in a showy manner.

show-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being showy; ostentation; parade.

show-y ('i), *adj.* ostentatious; gay.

shrank, *p.t.* of shrink.

shrap-nel (shrap'nel), *n.* a projectile filled with bullets and a bursting charge.

shred (shred), *n.* a long narrow piece torn or cut off; piece or fragment: *v.t.* to tear into small pieces.

shrew (shrōō), *n.* a scolding, vexatious woman; a small, insectivorous, burrowing animal, resembling a mouse.

shrewd (shrōōd), *adj.* sharp-witted or clever in practical affairs; of nice discernment; sagacious; sly; astute.

shrew-ish (shrōō'ish), *adj.* like a shrew.

shriek (shrēk), *v.i.* to utter a shriek: *n.* a sharp, shrill outcry.

shriev-al-ty (shrēv'âl-ti), *n.* the office or jurisdiction of a sheriff. Also shrivalty.

shrift (shrift), *n.* confession to a priest; absolution.

shrike (shrīk), *n.* a bird that preys on small birds and insects and impales them on thorns to eat them conveniently; the butcher-bird.

shrill (shril), *adj.* sharp and piercing in tone: *v.i.* to utter an acute, piercing sound.

shrimp (shrimp), *n.* a small shellfish allied to the lobster; anything very small of its kind; a dwarf.

shrine (shrīn), *n.* a case or receptacle in which sacred relics are deposited; any sacred place or hallowed object; an altar: *v.t.* to place in a shrine.

shrink (shringk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* shrank, *p.p.* shrunk, *p.pr.* shrinking], to contract spontaneously; become wrinkled; withdraw; recoil: *v.t.* to cause to contract: *n.* contraction; withdrawal.

shrink-age ('ej), *n.* the act of shrinking; contraction; decrease in value.

shrive (shrīv), *v.t.* [*p.t.* shrived or shrove, *p.p.* shriven, *p.pr.* shriving], to confess and absolve: *v.i.* to receive confession.

shriv-el (shriv'l), *v.i.* to be drawn into wrinkles; contract: *v.t.* to cause to contract into wrinkles.

shroud (shroud), *n.* a winding sheet or covering for the dead; anything that covers or conceals: *pl.* a set of large ropes supporting the masts: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a shroud; conceal.

shrove, *p.t.* of shrive.

Shrove Tues-day (shrōv tūz'dā), *n.* the Tuesday next before Ash Wednesday.

shrub (shrub), *n.* a woody plant of less size than a tree; a kind of beverage of lemon juice, spirit, &c.

shrub-ber-y ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* shrubberies (-iz)], a collection of shrubs; plantation of shrubs.

shrug (shrug), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shrugged, *p.pr.* shrugging], to contract or draw up (the shoulders) to express doubt, contempt, dislike, &c.: *v.i.* to raise the shoulders: *n.* a raising or contracting of the shoulders.

shrunk, *p.t.* & p.p. of shrink.

shrunk-en (shrungk'en), *p.adj.* shriveled up.

shuck (shuck), *n.* a shell or husk: *v.t.* to deprive of shells or husks.

shud-der (shud'ĕr), *n.* a trembling with fear or horror; cold shivering: *v.i.* to feel a cold tremor from fear or horror; quake.

shud-der-ing (-ing), *p.adj.* trembling as with fear or horror.

shuf-fle (shuf'l), *v.t.* to push from one to another; change the relative positions of: *v.i.* to change the order of cards in a pack; evade fair questions; prevaricate; drag the feet in walking or dancing: *n.* the act of shuffling; artifice or evasion; slovenly, irregular gait.

shuf-fler ('lĕr), *n.* one who shuffles; the American coot.

shuf-fling ('ling), *adj.* moving with a slovenly, irregular gait; evasive.

shun (shun), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shunned, *p.pr.* shunning], to avoid; keep clear of; escape from; neglect; decline.

shunt (shunt), *v.t.* to turn off, on, or as on, a side rail: *v.i.* to be turned aside: *n.* a turning off to a side rail; a short side rail.

shut (shut), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* shut, *p.pr.* shutting], to close so as to prevent entrance or exit; prohibit or bar; exclude; close over: *v.i.* to become closed: *adj.* closed.

shut-ter ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, shuts; a movable screen for a window.

shut-tle ('l), *n.* an instrument used in weaving; sliding thread-holder in a sewing machine.

shut-tle-cock (-kok), *n.* a cork stuck with feathers and driven with a battledore.

shy (shī), *adj.* [*comp.* shyer, *superl.* shyest], timid; shunning approach; cautious; reserved; suspicious; modest: *v.i.* to start aside from fear: *v.t.* to throw sidewise with a jerk; fling: *n.* the act of starting aside from fear; a side throw.

shy-ly ('li), *adv.* in a shy manner.

shy-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being shy.

shy-ster ('stẽr), *n.* one who carries on legal business in a mean and tricky manner. [Am.]

si (sē), the seventh note of the diatonic scale. [Music]

sib-i-lance (sib'i-lâns), *n.* the state or quality of being sibilant. Also sibilancy.

sib-i-lant ('i-lânt), *adj.* making, or uttering, a hissing sound: *n.* a sibilant letter, as *s*, *z*.

sib-i-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* utterance with a hissing sound.

sib-yl ('il), *n.* a woman endowed with a spirit of prophecy.

sib-yl-line (-in), *adj.* pertaining to, uttered, or written by, a sibyl.

sic (sik), *adj.* such [Scotch]: *adv.* thus. [Latin]

sic-cate (sik'ât), *v.t.* to dry for preservation.

sick (sik), *adj.* ill in health; affected with nausea; inclined to vomit; disgusted; indisposed; set apart for the sick.

Syn. diseased, sickly, unhealthy, morbid.

Ant. (see healthy).

sick-en ('n), *v.i.* to become sick; fall ill; be filled with disgust; decay or languish: *v.t.* to make sick; disgust.

sick-en-ing (-ing), *adj.* making sick; disgusting; nauseating.

sick-ish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat sick or ill; exciting disgust.

sick-le ('l), *n.* a reaping hook.

sick-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being sickly or in bad health.

sick-ly ('li), *adj.* ailing; weak; habitually indisposed; producing disease.

sick-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being sick or in bad health; illness; diseased condition.

side (sīd), *n.* one of the surfaces that define or limit a solid; edge; part of a man or an animal between the shoulder and hip; slope or declivity; party; position; line of descent; aspect; affectation or self-assertion; bias of a billiard ball: *v.i.* to embrace the cause or tenets of one party against another: *v.t.* to stand at the side of.

side-board ('bôrd), *n.* a piece of dining-room furniture for holding dining utensils.

side-long ('lông), *adv.* obliquely: *adj.* lateral.

si-de-re-al (sī-dē're-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the stars; astral; measured by the apparent motion of the stars.

si-de-re-al year (yẽr), *n.* the time occupied by the earth in completing its revolution round the sun.

side-walk (sīd'wawk), *n.* a raised way beside a road for foot travel; a foot pavement.

side-wheel (sīd'hwēl), *n.* a paddle wheel at the side of a steamboat.

side-wheel-er ('ẽr), *n.* a steamboat having side-wheels.

sid-ing ('ing), *n.* a railroad track by the side of the main

track, for switching, &c.: *p.adj.* taking sides.

sid-le ('l), *v.i.* to go or move side foremost.

siege (sēj), *n.* the surrounding and investing of a place by an army to compel its surrender; continued endeavor to obtain possession; floor of a glass furnace: *v.t.* to besiege.

si-en-na (si-en'â), *n.* red or brown clay obtained from Sienna, Italy: used as a pigment.

si-er-ra (sē-er'â), *n.* a chain of mountains with serrated ridges.

si-es-ta (-es'tâ), *n.* midday or after-dinner nap.

sieve (siv), *n.* a utensil for separating the finer from the coarser parts of a substance; a garrulous person who repeats what he has been told (colloquial).

sift (sift), *v.i.* to separate with, or as with, a sieve; scrutinize.

sigh (sī), *v.i.* to inhale and respire with a long, deep, and audible breathing; grieve; lament: *v.t.* to express by sighs; mourn: *n.* the act of sighing.

sight (sīt), *n.* the act of seeing; perception; visibility; judgment; mental view; spectacle; view; space seen; a small piece of metal on a gun, &c., to guide the eye in aiming; large number or quantity: *v.t.* to see; adjust the sight of.

sight-less ('les), *adj.* incapable of vision; blind; beyond sight; invisible.

sight-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sightly.

sight-ly ('li), *adj.* pleasing to the eye.

sig-moid (sig'moid), *adj.* curved like the letter *s*.

sign (sīn), *n.* a mark, token, or symbol; that by which anything is known or represented; visible representation; memorial; indication; the twelfth part of the zodiac; omen; wonder; signboard: *v.t.* to represent with a sign; signify; affix a signature to; ratify by writing one's own name; convey formally: *v.i.* to make a sign or signal.

sig-nal (sig'nâl), *n.* a sign for giving notice, especially at a distance; something to attract the eye or ear: *adj.* memorable; distinguished; remarkable; pertaining to signals: *v.t.* to convey by signals; make signals to.

sig-nal-ize (-iz), *v.t.* to make especially conspicuous.

sig-na-to-ry ('nâ-to-ri), *adj.* signing: *n.* one who signs or subscribes, especially for a state.

sig-na-ture ('nâ-tūr), *n.* name of a person written by himself; sign-manual; mark or stamp impressed; flats or sharps after the clef to indicate the key. [Music]

sig-net (sig'net), *n.* a seal, especially that used by a sovereign in sealing documents under sign-manual.

sig-nif-i-cance (-nif'i-kâns), *n.* meaning or import; consequence. Also significancy.

sig-nif-i-cant (-kânt), *adj.* designed or adapted to signify; expressive or suggestive; important: *n.* a token or symbol.

Syn. expressive, material, important. *Ant.* (see insignificant).

sig-nif-i-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of signifying; that which is signified; meaning.

Syn. import, sense, purpose.

sig-nif-i-ca-tor (-nif'i-kā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, signifies.

sig-nif-i-ca-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* having signification.

sig-ni-fy ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* signified, *p.pr.* signifying], to show by a sign, mark, or token; denote; make known; involve; manifest: *v.i.* to be of consequence.

si-gnior-y (sē'nyōr-i), *n.* dominion; lordship; estate. [It.] Also signory.

sign-man-u-al (sīn'man-ū-âl), *n.* a signature, especially a royal signature.

si-gnor (sē'nyōr), *n.* sir. [It.] Also signior. *Fem.* signora.

si-gnor-i-na (-ē'nâ), *n.* Miss. [It.]

Sikh (sēk), *n.* one of a warlike race inhabiting the Punjab.

si-lage, same as ensilage.

si-lence (sī'lens), *n.* entire absence of sound; taciturnity; obscurity; oblivion: *v.t.* to make silent; reduce to silence by irrefutable arguments; cause to cease firing; restrain from the exercise of any function, especially preaching.
Syn. speechlessness, dumbness.
Ant. (see noise).

si-lent ('lent), *adj.* noiseless; not speaking; not pronounced; taciturn; quiet.
Syn. dumb, mute, speechless.
Ant. (see talkative).

si-le-si-a (si-lē'shi-ȧ), *n.* a kind of linen cloth.

si-lex (sī'leks), *n.* flint.

sil-hou-ette (sil-ōō-et'), *n.* the outline or profile filled in with black: *v.t.* to represent by a silhouette.

sil-i-ca ('i-kȧ), *n.* an oxide of the element silicon.

sil-i-cate ('i-kāt), *n.* a salt of silicic acid.

si-lic-ic (si-lis'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, compound with, or like, silica.

sil-i-con ('i-kon), *n.* a non-metallic element.

silk (silk), *n.* a fine, soft, tenacious thread spun by certain caterpillars, as that of *Bombyx mori;* cloth made of silk; garment made of silk: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silk.

silk-en ('en), *adj.* made of, or like, silk.

silk-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being silky.

silk-worm ('wurm), *n.* the caterpillar that produces the silk fiber in making its cocoon.

silk-y ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, made of, or resembling, silk; silken.

sill (sil), *n.* the foundation of anything in timber or stone, especially a timber at the bottom of a door or window; the floor of a mine gallery.

sil-li-bub ('i-bub), *n.* a mixture of cream, wine, or cider, forming a soft curd. Also sillabub; syllabub.

sil-li-ly ('i-li), *adv.* foolishly.

sil-li-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being silly.

sil-ly ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sillier, *superl.* silliest], weak in intellect; foolish; indiscreet.

si-lo (sī'lō), *n.* a store pit for green fodder, potatoes, &c.

silt (silt), *n.* mud or sand deposited by running or standing water: *v.t.* to fill up or obstruct with silt: *v.i.* to percolate.

si-lu-ri-an (si-lōō'ri-ȧn), *n.* the geological division between the Cambrian and Devonian.

sil-ver (sil'vēr), *n.* a soft, white, metallic element, used for coins and articles of plate, &c.; money; anything resembling silver in brightness or color: *adj.* pertaining to, or made of, silver; soft and clear, as a musical voice; gentle: *v.t.* to cover or coat with silver.

sil-ver-ing (-ing), *n.* the art or process of covering with silver, or with an amalgam of tin and quicksilver; the film thus laid on.

sil-ver-y (-i), *adj.* covered with, containing, or like, silver; soft and clear; bright.

sim-i-an (sim'i-ȧn), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like an ape: *n.* an ape or monkey.

sim-i-lar ('i-lȧr), *adj.* having a general likeness or correspondence; alike.

sim-i-lar-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* resemblance.

sim-i-le ('i-lē), *n.* [*pl.* similes (-lēz)], a likening by comparison to illustrate something.
Syn. comparison, similitude.

sim-i-lor ('i-lôr), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc in imitation of gold, used for cheap jewelry.

sim-i-tar, same as scimitar.

sim-mer ('ēr), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to boil gently.

sim-o-ny (sim'o-ni), *n.* the act or crime of buying or selling ecclesiastical preferment; corrupt presentation of any one to a benefice: from Simon Magus (Acts viii., 18).

si-moom (si-mōōm'), *n.* a hot, dry, suffocating wind which blows from the deserts of Arabia, &c., laden with minute particles of sand. Also simoon.

si-mous (sī'mus), *adj.* having a flat or snub nose.

sim-per (sim'pĕr), *v.i.* to smile in an affected or silly manner: *n.* affected or silly smile.

sim-ple (sim'pl), *adj.* [*comp.* simpler, *superl.* simplest], single, not complex; undivided; not blended or compounded; pure; plain; unadorned; sincere; natural; unaffected; intelligible; clear; weak in intellect; humble; plain: *n.* something unmixed or not compounded; a medicinal herb.

Syn. single, uncompounded, plain, artless.

Ant. (see complex).

sim-ple-ton (-tun), *n.* one who is foolish or of weak intellect.

sim-plic-i-ty (-plis'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being simple; artlessness of mind; freedom from duplicity; absence of excessive or artificial ornament; clearness; innocence; folly.

sim-pli-fi-ca-tion (-pli-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of simplifying.

sim-pli-fy ('pli-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* simplified, *p.pr.* simplifying], to make simple; render less complex; make plain or easy.

sim-ply ('pli), *adv.* in a simple manner; without addition; only; merely; foolishly or weakly.

sim-u-late ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to pretend or counterfeit; assume the likeness of.

Syn. dissimulate, dissemble, pretend.

sim-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of simulating or feigning that which is not true.

sim-ul-ta-ne-ous (-ul-tā'ne-us), *adj.* happening, done, or existing at the same time.

sin (sin), *n.* wilful transgression of the Divine law; neglect of the laws of morality and religion; violation of propriety; transgression; iniquity: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sinned, *p.pr.* sinning], to commit sin; transgress or offend.

Si-na-it-ic (sī-na-it'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or given at, Mt. Sinai.

sin-a-pism (sin'a-pizm), *n.* a mustard plaster.

since (sins), *adv.* from that time; before this or now: *prep.* from the time of; after: *conj.* because; seeing that; considering.

sin-cere (sin-sēr'), *adj.* true; honest; not falsely assumed; genuine; frank; upright; pure; unadulterated.

Syn. candid, hearty, honest, genuine, real.

Ant. (see insincere).

sin-cere-ly ('li), *adj.* in a sincere manner.

sin-cer-i-ty (-ser'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sincere; freedom from hypocrisy or pretense. Also sincereness.

sine (sīn), *n.* a straight line drawn from one extremity of the arc of a circle perpendicular to the diameter passing through the other extremity; a *prefix* meaning *without*, as *sine*cure (sīn'e-kūr), any office or position for which pay is received without an equivalent in work rendered.

sin-ew (sin'ū), *n.* a tendon; anything supplying strength.

sin-ew-y (-i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or like, sinew; vigorous; tough.

sin-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of sin; wicked; impious; unholy.

sin-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a sinful manner.

sing (sing), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sung, sang, *p.p.* sung, *p.pr.* singing], to utter melodious sounds; make a shrill or humming noise; celebrate in verse or poetry; cry out: *v.t.* to celebrate in song; chant.

Syn. carol, warble, chant, hum.

singe (sinj), *v.t.* to burn slightly or on the surface: *n.* a slight burn.

sin-gle (sing'gl), *adj.* consisting of one only; alone; separate; unmarried; performed by one person or one on each side; straightforward; sincere; honest: *v.t.* to select (one person or thing) from others; separate: *n.* a unit: *pl.* reeled and twisted fila-

ments of silk; in lawn tennis, a game with only one player on each side.

sin-gle-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being single; sincerity.

sin-gly ('gli), *adv.* individually; particularly.

sing-song (sing'song), *n.* bad singing or poetry; monotonous or drawling tone: *adj.* monotonous.

sin-gu-lar ('gū-lēr), *adj.* not complex or compound; alone; noting one person or thing; uncommon; unusual; strange; extraordinary; eminent; peculiar; odd; unique: *n.* in Grammar, the number denoting one person or thing.

sin-gu-lar-i-ty (-lar'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* singularities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being singular; peculiarity; oddity.

sin-is-ter ('is-tēr), *adj.* inauspicious; unlucky; evil; ill-omened; corrupt; dishonest; on the left hand or side.

sin-is-tral (-tral), *adj.* inclining to the left; reversed.

sink (singk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sunk, sank, *p.p.* sunk, sunken, *p.pr.* sinking], to fall or go downwards; fall to the bottom; descend lower and lower; decline gradually; enter deeply; subside: *v.t.* to cause to sink; make by digging; lower in value or amount; reduce or extinguish by payment: *n.* a drain to carry off dirty or superfluous water; a drainage cavity in a rock.

sink-er ('ēr), *n.* that which sinks or causes to sink; a weight attached to a fishing line.

sin-ner (sin'ēr), *n.* one who sins; an offender; transgressor; one who is unregenerate.

sin-net ('et), *n.* a yarn bound round ropes to prevent friction. Also sennet.

Si-nol-o-gy (si-nol'o-ji), *n.* the systematized knowledge of the Chinese language, literature, laws, and history.

sin-ter (sin'tēr), *n.* crystalized rock precipitated from mineral water; scale from hammered iron.

sin-u-ate (sin'ū-āt), *adj.* having the margin alternately curved inward and outward.

sin-u-os-i-ty (-os'i-ti), *n.* a wavy line; the character of being sinuous.

sin-u-ous ('ū-us), *adj.* bending in and out; winding; crooked.

si-nus (sī'nus), *n.* a bay or recess; cavity or depression; fistula.

sip (sip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sipped, *p.pr.* sipping], to imbibe in small quantities; drink out of; draw into the mouth; taste: *v.i.* to drink a small quantity; take a fluid with the lips: *n.* the act of sipping; taste.

si-phon (sī'fon), *n.* a bent pipe or tube having one end longer than the other, used for drawing off liquids from a higher to a lower level; the respiratory tube of a mollusk; a siphon bottle: *v.t.* to convey or draw off by a siphon. Also syphon.

si-phon-age (-ej), *n.* the action of a siphon.

Sir (sēr), *n.* the title of a baronet or knight; a term of respect in addressing men.

sir-dar (sēr'där, -där'), *n.* in India, a chief; captain.

sire (sīr), *n.* a title of respect used in addressing the sovereign; father; head of a family; male of beasts: *v.t.* to procreate.

si-ren (sī'ren), *n.* one of certain fabulous nymphs in Southern Italy said to have sung with such sweetness that mariners were irresistibly lured to their destruction: hence a woman dangerous from her fascinating, enticing wiles; a foghorn; a South American eel-like amphibian: *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or like, a siren; bewitching.

si-ren, **si-rene** (-rēn'), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the number of vibrations per second corresponding to a note of given pitch. [Fr.]

Sir-i-us (sir'i-us), *n.* the dogstar.

sir-loin (sēr'loin), *n.* the loin, or upper part of the loin, of beef.

si-roc-co (si-rok'ō), *n.* [*pl.* siroccos ('ōz)], a hot, relaxing wind, from the Libyan deserts.

sir-rah (sir'å), *n.* a term of reproach or contempt.

sis-al-grass (sis'âl-gras), *n.* the prepared fiber of the American aloe, used for cordage, &c.

sis-kin ('kin), *n.* a kind of finch.

siss (sis), *n.* a hissing noise: *v.i.* to make a hissing noise.

sis-ter (sis'tẽr), *n.* a female born of the same parents as another person; a female fellow-Christian; a female of the same religious society, order, or community; nun; one of the same kind or condition.

sis-ter-hood (-hood), *n.* sisters collectively; number of women of the same religious society, &c.

sis-ter-in-law (-in-law), *n.* [*pl.* sisters-in-law], a husband's or wife's sister; a brother's wife.

Sis-y-phe-an (-i-fē'ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Sisyphus, condemned by Pluto to roll a stone to the top of a hill, whence it incessantly fell back; hence incessantly recurring; vainly toilsome.

sit (sit), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sat, *p.pr.* sitting], to rest on the lower part of the trunk of the body; perch; rest or lie; repose on a seat; press or weigh; occupy a seat officially; be officially engaged; incubate; hold a session: *v.t.* to sit upon.

site (sīt), *n.* local position or situation; ground-plot.

sit-ting (sit'ing), *adj.* resting on the haunches; perching; incubating: *n.* the state, posture, or act of one who sits; a seat in a church, &c.; a session; time during which one sits; set of eggs for incubation.

sit-u-ate ('ū-āt), *adj.* placed.

sit-u-a-ted ('ū-ā-ted), *adj.* having a position; placed with respect to any other object.

sit-u-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* position; locality; circumstances; office; employment.

Syn. condition, plight, predicament, state, position.

sitz-bath (sits'bâth), *n.* a bath for bathing in a sitting posture.

six (siks), *adj.* one more than 5: *n.* the number greater by one than 5; the symbol representing 6 units.

six-fold ('fōld), *adj.* 6 times as many or as much.

six-pence ('pens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value 6 pennies, about 12 cents.

six-pen-ny ('pen-i), *adj.* worth sixpence.

six-score ('skôr), *n.* & *adj.* 6 times 20.

six-teen ('tēn), *adj.* 15 and one more.

six-teenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the fifteenth.

sixth (siksth), *adj.* first after the fifth.

six-ti-eth (siks'ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the fifty-ninth.

six-ty ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* sixties ('tiz)], the product of 6 and 10: *adj.* 10 times 6.

siz-a-ble (sīz-â-bl), *adj.* of considerable or suitable size.

size (sīz), *n.* a kind of thin, weak glue; magnitude or bulk: *v.t.* to prepare or cover with size; adjust or arrange according to size or bulk; separate by means of a sieve.

Syn. bulk, greatness, magnitude, dimension.

siz-zle (siz'l), *v.i.* to make a hissing sound; fry: *n.* a hissing sound. Also sizz.

skald, same as scald.

skate (skāt), *n.* a kind of flat fish of the ray family; a metallic runner fitted in a frame for fastening to the boot to slide over ice; wheels or rollers on a frame, as in roller skates or parlor skates: *v.i.* to slide on skates.

ske-dad-dle (ske-dad'l), *v.i.* to run away, especially in terror.

skee. See ski.

skein (skān), *n.* a quantity of thread, silk, &c., coiled together.

skel-e-ton (skel'e-tun), *n.* the bones of an animal separated from the flesh; framework of anything; outline; a secret annoyance; very thin person.

skel-e-ton-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to make a skeleton of.

skel-e-ton-key (-kē), *n.* a thin light key, the center parts of which have been almost wholly filed away.

skep-tic (skep'tik), *n.* one who doubts the truth of any doctrine or system; one who doubts the existence of God or revelation; an adherent of philosophical skepticism.
Syn. deist, doubter, atheist, infidel.
Ant. (see believer).

skep-tic-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a skeptic; characterized by skepticism; doubting the existence of God or Divine revelation.

skep-tic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a skeptical manner; with doubt.

skep-ti-cism ('ti-sizm), *n.* incredulity; doubt; the doctrine that no facts can be known with certainty beyond the range of experience; unbelief in any particular doctrine or system.

sketch (skech), *n.* an outline; first rough draft; preliminary study; *v.t.* to draw the outline or give principal features of; make a sketch of: *v.i.* to make sketches.
Syn. design, picture, plan.

sketch-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a sketchy manner.

sketch-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sketchy; incompleteness.

sketch-y ('i), *adj.* outlined; unfinished.

skew (skū), *v.t.* to place awry: *adj.* oblique: *n.* an oblique movement.

skew-er ('ĕr), *n.* a pin of wood or metal for securing meat, &c., in form when roasting: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a skewer.

ski (skē), *n.pl.* long narrow pieces of wood with one end curved in front, used as snowshoes in Norway and Canada.

ski-a-graph (skī'ă-graf), *n.* same as radiograph.

ski-ag-ra-phy, same as radiography.

skid (skid), *n.* a sliding wedge or drag to retard the motion of a vehicle by pressure against the wheel; a fender to protect the side of a ship: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skidded, *p.pr.* skidding], to cause to move on, or protect with a skid; retard by a skid: *v.i.* to slip along obliquely.

skied, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sky.

skiff (skif), *n.* a small light boat.

skill (skil), *n.* expertness in any art or science; aptitude; power to discern and execute.

skill-ed (skil'd), *adj.* having the knowledge and ability which come from experience; possessing skill.

skill-et ('et), *n.* a small culinary vessel.

skill-ful (skil'fool), *adj.* having or displaying skill; expert in any art or science; discriminating; clever; dexterous.
Syn. adroit, apt, expert.
Ant. (see awkward).

skil-ling ('ing), *n.* the bay of a barn or slight addition to a cottage.

skil-ly ('i), *n.* a kind of thin oatmeal broth in which meat has been boiled.

skim (skim), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skimmed, *p.pr.* skimming], to remove the scum from; brush the surface of lightly: *v.i.* to pass lightly over; read superficially.

skim-mer ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, skims; a perforated ladle; a marine bird.

skimp (skimp), *v.t.* to do carelessly or superficially: *v.i.* to be parsimonious: *adj.* scanty.

skin (skin), *n.* the external covering of an animal body; hide; bark or rind; anything resembling a skin: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skinned, *p.pr.* skinning], to remove or strip the skin from; flay; fleece; cover with, or as with, skin; reduce to extremities by cheating, &c.: *v.i.* to become covered over with skin.

skin-flint ('flint), *n.* a niggard.

skin-ful ('fool), *n.* a stomachful.

skink (skingk), *n.* a kind of lizard.

skin-ni-ness (skin'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being skinny.

skin-ny ('i), *adj.* consisting only of skin; very lean.

skip (skip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skipped, *p.pr.* skipping], to leap lightly over: *v.i.* to leap or bound lightly; pass over unnoticed: *n.* a light leap or bound; omission; a wicker basket. Also skep.

skip-per ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, skips; the cheese maggot; the master of a merchant vessel; sea-captain.

skir-mish (skẽr'mish), *n.* a slight combat or irregular fight between two small parties; contest: *v.i.* to fight slightly or in small parties; fight irregularly.

skirt (skẽrt), *n.* the lower and loose part of a coat, dress, or other garment; part below the waist; upper petticoat; midriff of animals; margin or border: *v.t.* to cover with a skirt; border; run or pass along the edge of: *v.i.* to be on the border.

skirt-ing ('ing), *n.* skirts collectively; material for skirts; a narrow vertical board placed round the margin of a floor.

skit (skit), *n.* brief satire; burlesque.

skit-tish ('ish), *adj.* shy; easily frightened; vivacious.

skit-tles ('lz), *n.pl.* ninepins.

skive (skīv), *v.t.* to pare, as leather; grind off, as the face of a gun: *n.* leather split with a knife; a knife used in skiving.

skiv-er (skīv'ẽr), *n.* a paring tool for leather; sheepskin split for bookbinding, &c.

skoo-kum (skōō'kum), *adj.* a Chinook Indian word, signifying first rate, mighty good.

skulk (skulk), *v.i.* to withdraw into a corner for concealment; lurk; avoid work in a cowardly manner: *n.* a skulker; a number of foxes together.

skull (skul), *n.* the bony case inclosing the brain of a vertebrate animal.

skunk (skungk), *n.* an American carnivorous animal allied to the weasel which emits a fœtid secretion when pursued; a vile, contemptible fellow: *v.t.* to defeat (an opponent) as at cards.

sky (skī), *n.* [*pl.* skies (skīz)], the apparent vault of the heavens; region of clouds surrounding the earth; climate or weather: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* skied, *p.pr.* skying], to raise in the air; hang very high.

sky-lark ('lärk), *n.* a species of lark that mounts high in the air and sings as it soars.

sky-lark-ing (-ing), *n.* running about the rigging of a ship in sport; frolicking.

sky-sail (skī'sl), *n.* the sail set at the top of a mast.

sky-scra-per ('skrā-pẽr), *n.* a lofty building; a triangular sail next above the royal.

slab (slab), *n.* a flat piece of anything, especially marble or stone; a puddle; mire: *adj.* thick; glutinous.

slab-si-ded ('sī-ded), *adj.* flat-sided; tall and lanky.

slab-ber ('ẽr), *n.* saliva: *v.i.* to let saliva or liquid fall from the mouth.

slack (slak), *adj.* relaxed or loose; inattentive; easy or moderate; not busy; backward: *n.* that part of anything, as a rope, &c., that hangs loose.

slack-en ('n), *v.i.* to grow slack; be remiss; languish.

slack-er (ẽr), *n.* one who seeks to evade military service.

slag (slag), *n.* the dross of a metal; vitrified cinders.

slag-gy ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, slag.

slake (slāk), *v.t.* to quench; extinguish; mix with water: *v.t.* to be mixed with water.

slam (slam), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slammed, *p.pr.* slamming], to shut violently and with a loud noise; put down with force and loud noise: *v.i.* to strike violently or noisily: *n.* a violent and noisy banging.

slan-der (slan'dẽr), *n.* a false or malicious report; verbal defamation: *v.t.* to defame or calumniate.

Syn. libel, malign, revile.

Ant. (see defend).

slan-der-ous (-us), *adj.* uttering slanders.

slang (slang), *n.* a colloquial language or expression current at any particular period; jargon of some particular calling or class in society: *v.t.* to address with slang; abuse with vulgar language.

slant (slănt), *n.* an inclined plane; a sarcastic remark; a passing breeze: *v.t.* to give a sloping direction to: *adj.* inclined from a straight line.

slant-ing ('ing), *adj.* oblique.

slap (slap), *n.* a blow given with the open hand: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slapped, *p.pr.* slapping], to strike with the open hand or with anything broad: *adv.* with a sudden, violent blow: direct; quick.

slap-dash ('dash), *adv.* in a bold, careless or random manner.

slap-jack ('jak), *n.* a kind of flat batter cake.

slash (slash), *n.* a long cut; random cut; slit in old costumes: *pl.* swampy or wet lands: *v.t.* to cut by striking violently and at random; cut into long slits; cut with a whip: *v.i.* to strike violently and at random.

slash-ing ('ing), *adj.* sarcastic; severe.

slat (slat), *n.* a thin narrow strip of wood or metal used for fastening together larger pieces.

slatch (slach), *n.* the slack of a rope; passing breeze.

slate (slāt), *n.* any rock that splits into thin plates; thin stone for roofing; tablet of stone for writing upon; list of candidates, prepared for nomination or election: *v.t.* to cover with slate; register for a political appointment; criticise fiercely.

slat-er ('ēr), *n.* a person whose occupation is to lay slates.

slat-tern (slat'ērn), *n.* a careless, slovenly woman.

slat-tern-ly (-li), *adj.* slovenly; untidy: *adv.* awkwardly; untidily.

slat-ting ('ing), *n.* the violent flapping of anything hanging loose in the wind; slats collectively.

slat-y (slāt'i), *adj.* like slate.

slaugh-ter (slaw'tēr), *n.* great destruction of life by violence; carnage; killing of oxen, &c., for human food: *v.t.* to slay or kill with violence; kill (beasts) for the market.

Slav (slăv), *n.* the division of the Aryan family living in Russia, Servia, and some adjoining countries; the language of these peoples.

slave (slāv), *n.* a human being held in bondage; serf; drudge; one under the power or influence of another: *v.i.* to work like a slave; toil or drudge.

slav-er (slav'ēr), *v.t.* to let saliva dribble from the mouth.

slav-er (slāv'ēr), *n.* a vessel or trader engaged in the slave trade.

slave-hol-der ('hol-der), *n.* one who owns or holds slaves.

slav-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* [*pl.* slaveries (-iz)], the state of entire subjugation to the will of another.

Syn. servitude, enthralment, thraldom.

Ant. (see freedom).

slav-ish (slāv'ish), *adj.* pertaining to, befitting, or characteristic of, a slave.

Sla-von-ic (slă-von'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the Slavs, their literature or language. Also Slavonian, Slavic.

slaw (slaw), *n.* sliced cabbage served as a salad.

slay (slā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* slew, *p.p.* slain, *p.pr.* slaying], to kill or put to death with a weapon; destroy suddenly or with violence.

sleave (slēv), *n.* the knotted or entangled part of silk or thread; floss: *v.t.* to separate; ravel; disentangle.

slea-zy (slē'zi), *adj.* lacking firmness; thin; flimsy.

sled (sled), *n.* a carriage or vehicle mounted on runners for traveling over snow or ice. Also sledge: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sledded, *p.pr.* sledding], to convey or transport on a sled or sledge.

sled-ding ('ing), *n.* the act of transporting on, or conveying by, a sled; snow sufficient for the running of sleds.

sledge (slej), *n.* a large, heavy hammer; another form of sled.

sleek (slēk), *adj.* smooth; glossy.

sleek-y ('i), *adj.* of a sleek appearance; fawning.

sleep (slēp), *n.* slumber; rest; death: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slept, *p.pr.* sleeping], to take rest in sleep; be motionless or inactive; be dead; spin rapidly and smoothly.
Syn. doze, drowse, slumber.

sleep-er ('ėr), *n.* one who sleeps; a piece of timber supporting a railway track; a sleeping car.

sleep-ful ('fool), *adj.* drowsy. Also sleepish.

sleep-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a sleepy manner.

sleep-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sleepy.

sleep-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sleepier, *superl.* sleepiest], inclined to, or overcome by, sleep; drowsy; sluggish; lethargic.
Syn. somnolent, drowsy.
Ant. (see wakeful).

sleet (slēt), *n.* rain mingled with snow or hail: *v.i.* to hail or snow with rain mingled.

sleet-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sleety.

sleet-y ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, sleet.

sleeve (slēv), *n.* the part of a garment that covers the arm: *v.t.* to furnish with sleeves.

sleigh (slā), *n.* a light carriage, with runners for use on snow or ice. Also sled.

sleigh-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of journeying in a sleigh.

sleight (slīt), *n.* dexterity; skill; expertness; artful trick.

slen-der (slen'dėr), *adj.* small or narrow in proportion to the length or height; feeble; slim; moderate.

slept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sleep.

sleuth (slōōth), *n.* the track of a man or beast as known by the scent.

sleuth-hound ('hound), *n.* a bloodhound.

slew, *p.t.* of slay.

sley (slā), *n.* a weaver's reed.

slice (slīs), *n.* a thin broad piece of anything; a thin broad knife for taking up or serving fish; a spatula: *v.t.* to cut into thin broad pieces; cut into parts; divide.

slick (slik), *adj.* smooth tongued or mannered; smooth; oily; greasy; dexterous in movement or action; neatly done or executed.

slick-en-sides ('en-sīds), *n.* a smooth rock face, polished and striated by friction under immense pressure.

slid, *p.t.* of slide.

slide (slīd), *v.i.* to pass smoothly over a surface without leaving it; glide; pass inadvertently or unobserved; slip: *v.t.* to thrust along; cause to slip: *n.* a smooth surface of ice for sliding upon; smooth declivity; picture on glass for exhibition on a screen; fall of a mass of rock or snow down a mountain; a grace of two small notes moving by degrees. [Music]

slid-ing-scale ('ing-skāl), *n.* a variable scale of wages or prices according to the state of trade.

slight (slīt), *adj.* feeble; inconsiderable; unimportant; not severe; trifling; slender: *n.* neglect; oversight: *v.t.* to disregard as of little value; neglect.

sli-ly, same as slyly.

slim (slim), *adj.* [*comp.* slimmer, *superl.* slimmest], of small diameter; weak; unsubstantial; slender.

slime (slīm), *n.* glutinous mud; any viscous substance.

slim-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slimy.

slim-sy (slim'zi), *adj.* frail.

slim-y (slīm'i), *adj.* consisting of, covered over with, or like, slime.

sling (sling), *n.* an instrument for throwing stones; a throw; hanging bandage for an injured arm: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slung, *p.pr.* slinging], to hurl with, or as with, a sling; hang so as to swing; hang by a rope so as to be moved.

slink (slingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slunk, *p.pr.* slinking], to creep away as if ashamed; sneak off; miscarry: said of beasts: *v.t.* to cast prematurely; said of beasts: *adj.* produced prematurely; lean; of a starved appearance; too immature to be eaten: said of the flesh of very young animals.

slink-y ('i), *adj.* thin.

slip (slip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slipped, *p.pr.* slipping], to glide or slide; miss one's foothold; fall down; escape observation; enter by oversight; move out of place; depart or escape: *v.t.* to convey secretly; cause to move quickly and smoothly; omit; part from a branch or stem: *n.* the act of slipping; an oversight or omission; indiscretion; strip; twig from a stock; scion; a kind of petticoat; outer covering or case; liquid potter's clay; an incline for launching ships; a young sole; a fielder in cricket; a narrow pew or bench: *pl.* part of a theater at the sides of the stage.

slip-per ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, slips; a kind of loose shoe.

slip-per-i-ness (-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slippery.

slip-per-y ('ẽr-i), *adj.* non-adhesive; without firm hold or footing; unstable; smooth; cunning.

slip-shod ('shod), *adj.* wearing shoes or slippers down at the heel; slovenly.

slit (slit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slit or slitted, *p.pr.* slitting], to cut lengthwise or into long strips; split: *n.* a long cut; narrow opening.

slith-er (sli*th*'ẽr), *v.i.* to slide.

sliv-er (sliv'ẽr or slīv'ẽr), *v.t.* to cut into long, thin, or very small pieces: *n.* a splinter.

sloam (slōm), *n.* a layer of earth between seams of coal.

slob-ber, same as slabber.

sloe (slō), *n.* a small bitter plum.

slo-gan ('gân), *n.* the war-cry or gathering-cry of a Highland clan.

sloid (sloid), *n.* a system of elementary manual training of Swedish origin, beginning with simple tools and operations and gradually progressing.

sloop (slōōp), *n.* a one-masted vessel with a fore-and-aft rig.

slop (slop), *n.* water carelessly spilled; puddle; poor liquor or liquid food: *pl.* dirty water; ready-made clothing; seaman's outfit: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slopped, *p.pr.* slopping], to soil by letting liquid fall upon.

slope (slōp), *n.* an oblique direction; surface inclining gradually downwards: *v.t.* to form with a slope; incline or slant; direct obliquely: *v.i.* to take an oblique direction; run off.

slop-py (slop'i), *adj.* wet; muddy; splashed.

slosh (slosh), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to throw a liquid about; splash: *n.* slush.

slot (slot), *n.* a broad, flat wooden bar; bolt; narrow aperture; mortise; deer's track; trapdoor of a stage; valley: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slotted, *p.pr.* slotting], to groove; trace by a slot.

sloth (slōth), *n.* idleness; habitual indolence; a South American arboreal quadruped which walks slowly on the ground.

sloth-ful ('fool), *adj.* lazy; inactive.

sloth-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* lazily; indolently.

slouch (slouch), *n.* a hanging down, as of the head or other parts of the body; an ungainly, clownish gait; an awkward, dull fellow: *v.t.* to cause to hang down; depress at the side: *v.i.* to walk in a clumsy, heavy, awkward manner.

slough (slou), *n.* a deep muddy place; bog.

slough (sluf), *n.* the cast-off skin of a serpent; the part that separates from a foul sore: *v.i.* to separate in dead matter from the sound flesh; come off, as the matter formed over a sore.

slough (slōō), *n.* drainage-stream and marsh in a prairie.

slov-en (sluv'en), *n.* one who is habitually untidy in his dress and negligent of cleanliness; one who is negligent of order and neatness.

slov-en-li-ness (-li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being slovenly.

slow (slō), *adj.* not quick or rapid in motion; dilatory; not prompt or quick; behind in time; not progressive; dull.
Syn. tardy, dawdling, slack.
Ant. (see fast, nimble).

slow-worm ('wērm), *n.* a small snake-like reptile; the blind-worm.

sloyd, see sloid.

slub-ber (slub'ēr), *v.t.* to do a task lazily or imperfectly; soil; stain: *v.i.* to act carelessly or in a slovenly way.

sludge (sluj), *n.* slush; mire.

sludg-y ('i), *adj.* slushy; miry.

slue (slōō), *v.t.* to turn about a fixed point, as a spar, &c.; twist round: *v.i.* to turn about (with *round*).

slug (slug), *n.* a shellless mollusk, allied to the land-snail; a slug-gard; a kind of oval or irregular bullet: *pl.* half-roasted ore.

slug-gard ('ērd), *n.* one who is habitually lazy and idle.

slug-gish ('ish), *adj.* habitually lazy and idle; dull; slothful; inactive; slow.

sluice (slōōs), *n.* a gate for excluding or regulating the flow of water in a canal, &c.; stream of water issuing through a flood-gate: *v.t.* to wash with water from, or as from, a sluice; wet copiously.

slum (slum), *n.* a low, dirty street or district of a city or town, inhabited by the very poor or criminal classes: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slum, *p.pr.* slumming], to visit slums as a fashionable amusement.

slum-ber ('bēr), *v.i.* to sleep lightly; doze; be in a state of inactivity: *n.* sleep.

slump (slump), *n.* gross amount or mass; a bog; a sudden fall, as of shares, &c.: *v.t.* to lump or throw into a single lot: *v.i.* to fall or sink suddenly.

slung, *p.t.* of sling.

slung-shot ('slung'shot), *n.* a weight attached to a cord, used by ruffians as a weapon.

slunk, *p.t.* of slink.

slur (slēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* slurred, *p.pr.* slurring], to sully; soil; contaminate; pass over superficially; disparage; pronounce indistinctly; sing or perform in a light, gliding manner [Music]: *n.* a stain; slight reproach or disgrace; stigma; a mark (‿) connecting notes that are to be sung or played legato.

slush (slush), *n.* half-melted snow; a greasy lubricating mixture.

slut (slut), *n.* a dirty, untidy woman.

slut-tish ('ish), *adj.* untidy and dirty.

sly (slī), *adj.* [*comp.* slyer, *superl.* slyest], artfully cunning; underhand and crafty; meanly insidious.

sly-ly ('li), *adv.* in a sly manner.

sly-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being sly.

smack (smak), *n.* a quick, smart blow; loud kiss; quick, sharp noise with the lips; flavor; taste; a one-masted coasting or fishing vessel: *v.t.* to kiss with a quick, sharp noise; strike with a quick, smart blow: *v.i.* to make a noise with the lips after tasting something agreeable to the palate.

small (smawl), *adj.* [*comp.* smaller, *superl.* smallest], little in quantity or degree; inconsiderable; of little worth or ability; not large or extended in dimensions; narrow-minded; mean: *n.* the slender part of anything.

small pi-ca (pī'kå), *n.* a size of printing-type (see type).

small-pox ('poks), *n.* a contagious feverish disease, characterized by eruptions upon the skin.

smalt (smawlt), *n.* a deep blue pigment.

smar-aged (smar'agd), *n.* the emerald.

smart (smärt), *adj.* causing a quick, sharp pain; poignant; sharp; clever; accomplished; brilliant; witty; vivacious; pretentious; showy; brisk; obtained by sharp practices: *n.* a quick, pungent, lively pain; poignant grief: *v.i.* to feel a lively, pungent pain; endure punishment.

smart-en ('n), *v.t.* to make smart or spruce.

smart-mon-ey (-mun'i), *n.* money paid by a person to free him from some unpleasant difficulty or painful situation; heavy damages awarded by law in a case of great aggravation.

smash (smash), *v.t.* to break in pieces by violence; crush: *v.i.* to become bankrupt: *n.* a breaking to pieces; bankruptcy.

smash-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, smashes.

smat-ter (smat'ẽr), *v.i.* to talk superficially or ignorantly; have a superficial knowledge of anything.

smat-ter-ing (-ing), *n.* superficial knowledge.

smear (smẽr), *v.t.* to overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; daub; pollute: *n.* a blot or stain.

smec-tite (smek'tīt), *n.* fuller's earth.

smell (smel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* smelled or smelt, *p.pr.* smelling], to perceive by the nose; obtain the scent of: *v.i.* to affect the nose or olfactory nerves; exercise the sense of smell: *n.* that quality of bodies which affects the sense of smell; odor.

Syn. fragrance, scent, perfume.

smell-ing ('ing), *n.* the sense of smell.

smelt (smelt), *n.* a small salmonoid fish: *v.t.* to fuse, as an ore, to separate the metal.

smelt-ing-fur-nace (fur'nas), *n.* a blast furnace or other furnace in which ore is melted to obtain some metal.

smew (smū), *n.* a migratory diving bird of the duck family.

smi-lax (smī'laks), *n.* a climbing plant of the lily family.

smile (smīl), *v.i.* to express pleasure, moderate joy, love, or kindness by the countenance; look gay, cheerful, or happy; express slight contempt by a smile; flavor: *v.t.* to express by a smile: *n.* the act of smiling; a look of pleasure, kindness, happiness, or slight contempt; a drink of liquor.

smirch (smẽrch), *v.t.* to smear; soil; make dirty.

smirk (smẽrk), *v.i.* to smile affectedly or conceitedly: *n.* an affected smile: *adj.* spruce.

smite (smīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* smote, *p.p.* smitten, *p.pr.* smiting], to strike, as with the hand or a weapon; kill; overthrow in battle; blast; chasten; affect with any passion: *v.i.* to strike.

smith (smith), *n.* one who forges metal with a hammer; worker in metals.

smith-ing ('ing), *n.* the art or process of working or forging metals into shape.

smith-y ('i), *n.* a smith's workshop.

smock (smok), *n.* a chemise; smock-frock.

smock-frock ('frok), *n.* an agricultural laborer's loose outer shirt.

smoke (smōk), *n.* the vapor or substance that escapes when a substance is burned; vapor; exhalation; act of smoking pipe or cigar; foolish talk: *v.t.* to apply smoke to; hang up in smoke; dry, scent, or medicate by smoke; inhale and puff out the smoke of; expel by smoke; detect or ferret out: *v.i.* to emit smoke; burn tobacco in a pipe, &c.; inhale and puff out smoke.

smoke-less (smōk'les), *adj.* without smoke.

smoke-less-pow-der (-pou'dẽr), *n.* an explosive used in war, which burns without emitting smoke.

smok-er ('ẽr), *n.* one given to the smoking of tobacco, in pipe or cigar; a railroad car for smokers.

smok-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting smoke: used for smoking in.

smok-y ('i), *adj.* giving out, or filled with, smoke; tarnished or noisome with smoke.

smol-der (smōl'dēr), *v.i.* to burn slowly or smoke without vent; exist in a stifled condition.

smolt (smōlt), *n.* a young salmon that has acquired its silver scales.

smooth (smōō*th*), *adj.* not rough; even surfaced; frictionless; gently flowing; glossy; bland; soothing; flattering: *v.t.* to make smooth; render easy; calm; regulate: *v.i.* to become smooth: *n.* the act of making smooth; smooth part of anything; a meadow.

Syn. even, level, polished.

Ant. (see rough).

smote, *p.t.* of smite.

smoth-er (smu*th*'ēr), *v.t.* to destroy the life of by suffocation; stifle; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated: *n.* stifling smoke or thick dust.

smoul-der, same as smolder.

smudge (smuj), *n.* a smear or stain; suffocating smoke; a smoldering fire of damp combustibles emitting dense smoke for the purpose of keeping off mosquitoes: *v.t.* to smear or stain; blacken or stifle with smoke.

smudg-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smudged.

smug (smug), *adj.* affectedly precise or prim; spruce; neat.

smug-gle ('l), *v.t.* to import or export secretly without paying custom-house duties; convey or introduce clandestinely: *v.i.* to practice smuggling.

smut (smut), *n.* a spot or stain made by soot or similar dirty matter; bad, soft coal; a fungoid disease affecting cereal grain; obscenity: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* smutted, *p.pr.* smutting], to soil or blacken with, or as with, smut: *v.i.* to become converted into smut; give off smut.

smutch (smutch), *v.t.* to soil with dirt: *n.* a dirty spot; stain.

smut-ti-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a smutty manner.

smut-ti-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being smutty.

smut-ty ('i), *adj.* soiled or stained with smut; affected with smut; obscene.

snack (snak), *n.* a slight, hasty repast.

snaf-fle (snaf'l), *n.* a bridle consisting of a joint in the middle and rings at the ends: *v.t.* to put a snaffle in the mouth of.

snag (snag), *n.* a short rough branch; knot; trunk of a tree fixed in the bed of a river: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snagged, *p.pr.* snagging], to injure or destroy by contact with a snag.

snagged ('d), *adj.* full of, or covered with, snags. Also snaggy.

snail (snāl), *n.* a slimy, slow-creeping gasteropod of the genus Helix: hence any slow-moving person; drone.

snake (snāke), *n.* a serpent: *v.t.* to wind round spirally; to draw out.

snak-ish ('ish), *adj.* snake-like.

snak-y ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the characteristics of, a snake; deceitful; sly; cunning; insinuating.

snap (snap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snapped, *p.pr.* snapping], to break shortly or suddenly; produce a sharp, sudden sound; utter sharp, angry words; miss fire: *v.t.* to break at once; crack; bite suddenly and unexpectedly; *n.* the act of snapping; noise made by snapping; spring catch; sudden and sharp spell, as of weather: *pl.* a kind of crisp cake: *adj.* brisk; offhand; made or done without due notice; unfair.

snap-drag-on ('drag-un), *n.* a plant with a corolla that shuts with a snap when opened; a social game in which raisins are snatched from a bowl of burning brandy.

snap-ping tur-tle ('ing tur'tl), *n.* a large freshwater turtle that bites severely.

snap-pish ('ish), *adj.* apt to snap or eager to bite; sharp in retorting; peevish; caustic; easily irritated.

snare (snār), *n.* a running noose of cord or wire for catching an animal; anything that entangles or entraps one; the gut stretched across the head of a drum: *v.t.* to catch or entangle with, or as with, a snare.

snarl (snärl), *v.i.* to growl like an angry dog; speak surlily: *v.t.* to complicate or entangle, as thread or hair: *n.* the act of snarling; growl; angry contention or quarrel; a complicated entanglement of hair, &c.

snarl-ing ('ing), *n.* the production of raised hollow metal work by hammering with a special tool on the inner surface.

snatch (snach), *v.t.* to take or seize abruptly and suddenly or without permission; seize and carry away: *v.i.* to attempt to seize anything suddenly (with *at*): *n.* a hasty catch or seizing.

snathe (snā*th*), *n.* the handle of a scythe.

sneak (snēk), *v.i.* to creep or steal away privately or meanly; slink; act with servility and meanness; steal: *n.* a mean, servile fellow; petty thief.

sneer (snēr), *v.i.* to show contempt by some facial expression; insinuate contempt by a covert expression; scoff: *n.* an indirect expression of contempt or scorn.

Syn. mock, taunt, jeer, jibe.

sneeze (snēz), *v.i.* to emit a sudden and violent rush of air through the mouth and nostrils, audibly and convulsively: *n.* the act of sneezing.

snick-er (snik'ēr), *n.* a half-suppressed laugh; a giggle: *v.i.* to laugh slyly; giggle.

sniff (snif), *v.i.* to draw in the breath through the nose, often as an expression of contempt: *v.t.* to smell or scent: *n.* the act of sniffing.

snig-ger, same as snicker.

snig-gle (snig'l), *v.i.* to fish for eels by thrusting the baited hook into their holes.

snip (snip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snipped, *p.pr.* snipping], to cut or clip off at once, as with scissors: *n.* a single cut with scissors; small piece.

snipe (snīp), *n.* a long-billed fen fowl; curbstone broker: *v.i.* & *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sniped, *p.pr.* sniping], to shoot from ambush.

sniv-el (sniv'el), *v.i.* to run at the nose; cry, as a child.

sniv-el-er (-ēr), *n.* one who snivels.

snob (snob), *n.* a vulgar person who apes gentility; vulgar upstart; one who regards position as superior to character.

snob-bish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a snob.

snob-bish-ness (-nes), *n.* vulgar or ostentatious show. Also snobbery, snobbism.

snood (snōōd), *n.* a ribbon for binding up the hair of a maiden [Scotch]; hair-line to connect a fishing-line with the hook.

snooze (snōōz), *v.i.* to nap: *n.* a nap.

snore (snōr), *v.i.* to breathe through the nostrils with roughness or hoarseness in sleep: *n.* a noisy breathing in sleep.

snort (snort), *v.i.* to force the air through the nose with a loud sound; to express feeling by such a sound: *n.* a loud, abrupt sound.

snot (snot), *n.* mucus discharged from the nose.

snout (snout), *n.* the projecting nose of a beast; nose of a man (in contempt).

snow (snō), *n.* frozen particles of vapor in the atmosphere in the form of white feathery flakes: *v.i.* to fall in snow.

snow-bird ('bērd), *n.* an Arctic bird, the snow-bunting.

snow-drop ('drop), *n.* a bulbous plant with pretty white flowers.

snow-fall ('fâl), *n.* the quantity of snow which falls during a given time.

snow-line ('līn), *n.* the lowest limit of perpetual snow.

snow-y ('i), *adj.* white like snow; covered with, or abounding in, snow; pure.

snub (snub), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snubbed, *p.pr.* snubbing], to check or reprimand with sarcasm or asperity; treat with designed contempt: *n.* an intended slight; reprimand.

snub-nosed ('nōzd), *adj.* having a short, flat nose.

snuff (snuf), *v.t.* to draw in through the nose; smell or scent; take the snuff off, as a candle: *v.i.* to snort or sniff; take snuff into the nostrils: *n.* powdered tobacco inhaled through the nose; charred part of the wick of a candle.

snuf-fer ('fēr), *n.* one who snuffs a candle: *pl.* a cutting instrument for removing the burnt wick of a candle: formerly much used.

snuf-fle ('l), *v.i.* to speak or breathe hard through the nose when obstructed: *n.* a speaking through the nose when obstructed; affected nasal twang; cant: *pl.* obstruction of the nostrils by mucus.

snuf-fy ('i), *adj.* soiled with snuff.

snug (snug), *adj.* [*comp.* snugger, *superl.* snuggest], concealed; lying close and warm; compact and convenient: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* snugged, *p.pr.* snugging], to lie close and warm (with *up* or *together*).

snug-ger-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* [*pl.* snuggeries (-iz)], a warm, cosy place.

snug-gle ('l), *v.i.* to lie close for warmth and comfort.

snug-ness ('nes), *n.* the state of being comfortable.

so (sō), *adv.* in a like manner or degree; in high degree; as has been stated; for this reason; therefore; more or less: *conj.* on condition that; if; therefore: *interj.* stop!

soak (sōk), *v.t.* to cause to suck in moisture; steep in a fluid; wet thoroughly: *v.i.* to become saturated or steeped in fluid; drink excessively.

Syn. drench, imbrue, steep.

soap (sōp), *n.* a compound of oils or fats and an alkali used for washing and cleansing: *v.t.* to rub over, or wash, with soap; wheedle.

soap-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being soapy.

soap-stone ('stōn), *n.* a variety of steatite having a soapy feel.

soap-y ('i), *adj.* covered with, or like, soap; soft and smooth.

soar (sōr), *v.i.* to fly aloft, as a bird; mount upwards with wings; rise in thought or imagination: *n.* a lofty flight.

sob (sob), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sobbed, *p.pr.* sobbing], to sigh in a convulsive manner with tears: *v.t.* to utter with a sob: *n.* a convulsive sigh; lamentation.

sob-bing ('ing), *n.* the act of sighing with a short convulsive heaving of the breast.

so-ber (sō'bĕr), *adj.* habitually temperate, especially in the use of intoxicating liquors; self-possessed; calm; steady; sedate: *v.t.* to make sober: *v.i.* to become sober.

so-ber-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being sober or sedate; temperance; gravity.

so-ber-sides (-sīds), *n.* a sedate or serious person.

so-bri-e-ty (-brī'e-ti), *n.* habitual temperance; calmness; seriousness.

so-bri-quet (sō-brē-kā'), *n.* a nickname. [Fr.]

soc (sok), *n.* certain privileges of tenants under the feudal system; the feudal lord's power of holding a court in a district. Also soke.

soc-cer (sok'ker), *n.* a ball game.

so-cia-bil-i-ty (sō-shā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being sociable; disposition to associate and converse with others. Also sociableness.

so-cia-ble ('shā-bl), *adj.* disposed to associate and converse with others; social; companionable; affable: *n.* a social gathering.

so-cia-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a sociable manner. Socially.

so-cial ('shāl), *adj.* pertaining to men as living in society; inclined to friendly intercourse and conversation; convivial; growing in

groups or masses; living in communities.
Syn. sociable, friendly, communicative.
Ant. (see unsocial).

so-cial-ism (-izm), *n.* an economic theory or system for the reconstruction of society, on the basis of the co-öperation of labor and collective ownership of land and collectively-used property, with individual ownership of property used by the individual or family.

so-cial-ist (-ist), *n.* an advocate of socialism.

so-cial-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, socialism. Also socialist.

so-ci-al-i-ty (-shi-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being social.

so-cial-ize ('shâl-īz), *v.t.* to render social; regulate according to socialistic principles.

so-ci-e-ty (-sī'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* societies (-tiz)], a number of persons united for a common interest; people collectively who live in any region at any given period; fraternity; company; the more cultivated portion of any community in its social relations, &c.

so-ci-o-log-ic-al (-shi-o-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, sociology.

so-ci-ol-o-gist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* a student of sociology.

so-ci-ol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the science of the constitution, evolution, and phenomena of human society; social science.

sock (sok), *n.* a light shoe worn by the classic actors of comedy; a short stocking; warm inner sole.

sock-dol-a-ger (-dol'â-jēr), *n.* a conclusive argument; whopper.

sock-et ('et), *n.* a hollow into which something is fitted; opening of a candlestick.

so-cle (sō'kl), *n.* a plain plinth forming a low pedestal; base of a statue, &c.

So-crat-ic (sō-krat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to Socrates, the Grecian sage, or to his method of teaching by questions leading to a definite conclusion.

sod (sod), *n.* turf; sward: *v.t.* to cover with sod; turf.

so-da (sō'dă), *n.* impure carbonate of soda; sodium oxide.

so-dal-i-ty (so-dal'i-ti), *n.* a brotherhood for devotional or charitable purposes.

so-da-wa-ter (waw-tēr), *n.* aërated water containing bicarbonate of soda.

sod-den (sod'n), *adj.* boiled; saturated: *v.i.* to be soaked or seethed: *v.t.* to saturate.

sod-dy ('i), *adj.* turfy.

so-dic (sō'dik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, sodium.

so-di-um ('di-um), *n.* a metallic element.

so-fa (sō'fă), *n.* a long seat with stuffed bottom, back, and arms.

soft (sôft), *adj.* easily yielding to pressure; malleable; smooth to the touch; not glaring; impressionable; effeminate; quiet; easy; courteous; mild; kind; somewhat weak in intellect: *n.* a foolish person: *adv.* softly; quietly: *interj.* gently! stop!
Syn. gentle, meek, mild.
Ant. (see hard).

soft-en (sôf'n), *v.t.* to make soft or softer; tone down; palliate; assuage; render less rude or offensive; make effeminate; melt: *v.i.* to become soft or softened.

sog-gy (sog'i), *adj.* soaked; wet.

soi-dis-ant (swä-dē-zäng'), *adj.* self-styled; would-be; pretended. [Fr.]

soil (soil), *n.* the top stratum of the earth's surface; land; dirt; manure; stain: *v.t.* to make dirty; stain or mar: *v.i.* to become soiled.

soi-rée (swä-rā'), *n.* an evening party for conversation and social intercourse; public evening entertainment with refreshments.

so-journ (sō'jērn or sō-jērn'), *v.i.* to dwell for a time: *n.* a temporary residence.

so-ko (sō'kō), *n.* a species of anthropoid ape.

Sol (sol), *n.* the sun.

sol (sōl), *n.* the 5th note of the diatonic scale.

sol-ace (sol'es). *n.* comfort in sorrow; consolation: *v.t.* to comfort in sorrow.

so-lan (sō'lăn), *n.* the gannet, a bird related to the pelican.

so-la-no (sō-lä'nō), *n.* a hot oppressive wind in the Mediterranean.

so-lar ('lär), *adj.* pertaining to, measured by, or proceeding from, the sun.

so-lar-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to expose too long in the camera.

so-lar-year (-yēr), *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun, 365 days 5 hours 48 minutes 52 seconds.

sold, *p.t. & p.p.* of sell.

sold-er (sod'ēr or sol'dēr), *n.* a metallic alloy for uniting metals: *v.t.* to unite by a fusible metallic cement; join.

sol-dier (sōl'jēr), *n.* a person engaged in military service; a private as distinguished from an officer; man of military skill: *v.i.* to serve or act as a soldier; make a pretense of work.

sole (sōl), *n.* the underside of the foot; bottom of a boot or shoe, &c.; bottom of anything; a flat fish of the genus Solea: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, a sole: *adj.* alone; being or acting by one's self; unmarried.

sol-e-cism (sol'e-sizm), *n.* a breach of the rules of syntax, or idiom of a language; impropriety; absurdity.

sole-ly (sōl'li), *adv.* alone; singly.

sol-emn (sol'em), *adj.* characterized by religious rites or ceremonies; inspiring awe; serious; devout; formal; attended with a serious appeal to God.

sol-em-ni-ty ('ni-ti), *n.* [*pl.* solemnities (-tiz)], a religious rite or ceremony; ceremony adapted to inspire awe; gravity; impressiveness; affected or mock seriousness.

sol-em-ni-za-tion (-ni-zā'shun), *n.* the act of solemnizing.

sol-em-nize ('em-nīz), *v.t.* to perform with ceremonies; celebrate.

so-len-oid (sō'len-oid), *n.* an electro-magnetic helix.

sol-fa (sōl-fä'), *v.i.* [*p.t. & p.p.* sol-faed, *p.pr.* sol-faing], to sing or vocalize the diatonic scale to the syllables *do, re, mi, fa,* &c.

sol-fa-ta-ra (sol-fä-tä'rä), *n.* a volcanic vent, which emits sulphurous and other vapors.

sol-feg-gio (-fāj'jō, fej'ō), *n.* the system of arranging the musical scale with the syllables *do, re,* &c., instead of the letters, A, B, &c. Also solfeggiare.

sol-fe-ri-no (-fe-rē'nō), *n.* a bright, deep pink aniline color.

so-lic-it (so-lis'it), *v.t.* to ask for with earnestness; entreat; invite or summon; endeavor to obtain: *v.i.* to canvass.

Syn. importune, urge.

so-lic-i-ta-tion (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of soliciting; importunity; the offense of inciting to a felony; offense of accosting by a prostitute.

so-lic-it-or ('it-ēr), *n.* one who solicits; a person legally qualified to act for another in a court of law; an attorney; a canvasser.

so-lic-i-tor-ship (-ship), *n.* the office or rank of a solicitor.

so-lic-i-tous ('i-tus), *adj.* eager; anxious; apprehensive; concerned.

so-lic-i-tude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state of being solicitous; concern; anxiety; carefulness.

sol-id (sol'id), *adj.* having the particles so close or firmly adhering as to resist impression; compact; cubic; not hollow; dense; heavy; weighty; just; unanimous: *n.* a body having its constituent particles firmly adhering together.

sol-i-dar-i-ty (-i-dar'i-ti), *n.* community of interests and responsibilities.

sol-id-i-fi-ca-tion (-id-i-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of solidifying, the state of being solidified.

sol-id-i-fy (-id'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* solidified, *p.pr.* solidifying], to make solid: *v.i.* to harden.

sol-id-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* density; compactness; stability; truth; moral firmness.

so-lil-o-quize (so-lil'o-kwīz), *v.i.* to utter a soliloquy.

so-lil-o-quy ('o-kwi), *n.* [*pl.* soliloquies (-kwiz)], a talking or discourse to one's self; a written composition of the nature of a monologue.

sol-i-taire (sol-i-tār'), *n.* a game played by one person; a stud; precious stone in single setting; hermit.

sol-i-ta-ri-ly ('i-tâ-ri-li), *adv.* in a solitary manner.

sol-i-ta-ri-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being solitary.

sol-i-ta-ry ('i-tâ-ri), *adj.* living by one's self; lonely; single; done, passed, or suffered alone; remote; unoccupied; gloomy.

Syn. sole, only, single.

sol-i-tude ('i-tūd), *n.* the state of being by one's self; loneliness; seclusion; desert.

so-lo (sō'lō), *n.* [*pl.* solos ('lōz)], an air, or musical piece performed by a single instrument or by one vocalist.

so-lo-ist (-ist), *n.* one who performs or sings a solo.

sol-stice (sol'stis), *n.* that point in the ecliptic at which the sun is farthest from the equator, north in summer, south in winter.

sol-sti-tial (-sti'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or happening at, a solstice.

sol-u-bil-i-ty (-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state, quality, or degree of being soluble or dissolvable.

sol-u-ble ('ū-bl), *adj.* capable of being dissolved in a fluid; capable of solution.

so-lus (sō'lus), *adj.* alone. [Latin]

so-lu-tion (so-lū'shun), *n.* the act of dissolving by means of a fluid; deliverance; explanation.

solv-a-bil-i-ty (solv-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being solvable; solvency.

solv-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being solved.

solve (solv), *v.t.* to explain; clear up; remove.

solv-en-cy ('en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being solvent.

solv-ent (solv'ent), *n.* any liquid that dissolves another substance: *adj.* able to discharge just claims or debts; having the power of dissolving.

so-ma-tol-o-gy (sō-mâ-tol'o-ji), *n.* the science of the general principles of matter, and its properties.

som-ber (som'bĕr), *adj.* dull; melancholy; dark; gloomy.

som-bre-ro (-brā'rō), *n.* a kind of broad-brimmed hat. [Sp.]

som-brous ('brus), *adj.* gloomy; dull.

some (sum), a *suffix* meaning *like, same,* as win*some,* glad*some,* &c.: *adj.* more or less; expressing an indeterminate number, person, or quantity; one or the other; about.

some-bod-y ('bod-i), *n.* some person; a person of importance.

some-how ('how), *adv.* in one way or another; by some means.

som-er-sault ('ĕr-sawlt), *n.* a leap in which a person turns with his heels over his head. Also somerset.

some-thing ('thing), *n.* a thing unknown, or not specified; part or portion; indefinite quantity or degree: *adv.* in some degree.

some-time ('tīm), *adv.* at a time indefinitely; formerly; once.

some-what ('hwot), *n.* more or less: *adv.* in some degree or extent.

some-where ('hwār), *adv.* in one place or another.

some-while ('hwīl), *adv.* once; for a while.

some-whith-er ('hwith-ĕr), *adv.* to some indeterminate place.

som-nam-bu-lism (som-nam'bū-lizm), *n.* the act or practice of walking in sleep.

som-nam-bu-list (-list), *n.* a sleep-walker.

som-nif-er-ous (-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* causing sleep.

som-nip-a-thy (-nip'ă-thi), *n.* sleep caused by some external influence, as mesmerism.

som-no-lence ('no-lens), *n.* sleepiness; drowsiness. Also somnolency.

som-no-lent ('no-lent), *adj.* inclined to sleep.

son (sun), *n.* a male child, or descendant; male issue of a parent, father or mother; pupil; native or inhabitant of a particular country.

Son *n.* the second person of the Holy Trinity.

so-nant (sō'nânt), *adj.* sounding; vocal.

so-na-ta (-nä'tă), *n.* a musical composition for one instrument, especially the pianoforte.

song (sông), *n.* a lyrical poem or ballad; any poetical strain; poetry; poem; notes of birds; mere trifle.

song-ster ('stĕr), *n.* one skilled in singing; a singing bird. *Fem.* songstress.

so-nif-er-ous (sō-nif'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing, or conveying, sound.

son-in-law (sun'in-law), *n.* [*pl.* sons-in-law (sunz-)], the husband of one's daughter.

son-net (son'et), *n.* a short lyric poem of fourteen lines, each of five accents, with varying rhymes.

son-net-eer (-et-ēr'), *n.* a composer of sonnets; minor poet: *v.i.* to compose sonnets.

so-no-rif-ic (sō-no-rif'ik), *adj.* producing sound.

so-no-rous (so-nō'rus), *adj.* giving a clear sound when struck; resonant; loud-sounding; vocal; deep-toned.

son-ship (sun'ship), *n.* the state or position of being a son.

soon (sōōn), *adv.* in a short time; quickly; easily; early; without delay.

soot (soot), *n.* finely divided carbon.

sooth (sōōth), *n.* truth.

soothe (sōō*th*), *v.t.* to please or calm with soft words or blandishments; comfort; allay; pacify; assuage.

sooth-say (sōōth'sā), *v.i.* to predict or foretell.

sooth-say-er (-ĕr), *n.* one who foretells or prognosticates.

sooth-say-ing (-ing), *n.* the art or practice of foretelling or making predictions.

soot-i-ness (soot'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sooty.

soot-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sootier, *superl.* sootiest], pertaining to, producing, or like, soot; dusky, black.

sop (sop), *n.* anything steeped, dipped, or softened in a liquid, especially in broth; something given to pacify: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sopped, *p.pr.* sopping], to steep or dip in a liquid.

soph-ism (sof'izm), *n.* a specious but fallacious argument; fallacy.

soph-ist ('ist), *n.* one of a body of men in ancient Greece (5th century B. C.) who taught philosophy, eloquence, and politics; a fallacious or captious reasoner.

so-phis-tic-al (so-fis'tik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a sophist; fallaciously subtle; quibbling. Also sophistic.

so-phis-ti-cate ('ti-kāt), *v.t.* to render worthless by adulteration; pervert; vitiate.

soph-is-try (sof'is-tri), *n.* [*pl.* sophistries (-triz)], specious but fallacious reasoning; unsound argument.

soph-o-more ('o-mōr), *n.* a student in his second academic year.

so-por (sō'pôr), *n.* deep sleep from which a patient is aroused with difficulty.

so-po-rif-ic (sō-po-rif'ik), *adj.* causing, or tending to induce, sleep: *n.* an opiate or anodyne.

sop-py (sop'i), *adj.* soaked or saturated with a liquid; very wet.

so-pra-no (so-prä'nō), *n.* [*pl.* sopranos, soprani ('nōz, -nē)], the highest kind of female voice; a singer with such a voice.

sorb (sôrb), *n.* the European mountain-ash, yielding a fruit called rowans.

sor-be-fa-ci-ent (sôr-be-fā'shient), *adj.* producing absorption.

sor-cer-er ('sēr-ēr), *n.* a magician, wizard, or enchanter. *Fem.* sorceress.

sor-cer-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* sorceries (-iz)], divination by the aid of evil spirits; witchcraft; magic; enchantment.

sor-did ('did), *adj.* mean; vile; base; niggardly; meanly avaricious.

sore (sōr), *adj.* tender or painful to the touch; inflamed; painful; sensitive; susceptible of irritation; heavy; grievous; severe; distressing: *adv.* grievously; severely; deeply: *n.* a painful or diseased part in an animal body; ulcer; wound; sorrow; trouble; a hawk of the first year; a buck of the fourth year.

sore-ly ('li), *adv.* in a sore manner.

sore-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sore; tenderness.

sor-ghum (sôr'gum), *n.* a canelike grass resembling broom corn, yielding sugar; molasses prepared from the juice of sorghum.

so-ro-sis (so-rō'sis), *n.* a woman's club or association; a compound fleshy fruit, as a pineapple.

sor-rel (sor'el), *n.* a dock-like plant of the genus Rumex; a reddish-brown color.

sor-ri-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a sorry manner.

sor-ri-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sorry.

sor-row ('ō), *n.* mental pain or uneasiness caused by loss, disappointment, &c.; grief; distress; unhappiness; regret; affliction; *v.i.* to feel mental pain or uneasiness; grieve; lament; be sad.

sor-row-ful (-fool), *adj.* full of, or showing, sorrow; sad.

sor-row-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a sorrowful manner.

sor-ry ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sorrier, *superl.* sorriest], feeling regret for the loss of some good; vexed; pained; mean; worthless.

Syn. grieved, poor, paltry, insignificant.

Ant. (see glad).

sort (sôrt), *n.* a kind or species; class, rank, or order; manner; degree: *v.t.* to separate and place in different divisions or classes; select: *v.i.* to consort or associate.

sort-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being sorted.

so-so (sō'sō), *adj.* & *adv.* passable; mediocre; tolerable.

sor-tie (sôr'tē), *n.* the issuing of a body of troops from a besieged place to attack the besiegers.

sot (sot), *n.* a habitual drunkard.

sot-tish ('ish), *adj.* like a sot; stupid; infatuated.

sot-to vo-ce ('tō vō'chā), *adv.* in an undertone; with a moderate or restrained tone of voice. [It.]

sou (sōō), *n.* [*pl.* soos (sōōz)], an old French copper coin = about one cent.

sou-brette (-bret'), *n.* a female servant or attendant; in comedies, a lady's maid who acts the part of an intriguing woman.

sou-chong ('shong), *n.* a variety of black tea made from the youngest leaves. [Chinese]

sough (sou, or suf), *n.* a hollow murmur or whistling, as of the wind: *v.i.* to murmur or whistle.

sought, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of seek.

soul (sōl), *n.* the spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; reason or intellect; conscience;

life; essence; moving or inspiring power; courage; human being.
Syn. mind, spirit. (Soul is opposed to body, mind to matter.)

soul-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of soul or feeling.

soul-less ('les), *adj.* without a soul; senseless; spiritless; dull; mean.

sound (sound), *adj.* whole; entire; unbroken; healthy; not decayed; founded on truth or right; orthodox; solvent; firm; safe; strong; legal; valid; laid on with force: *n.* the impression made on the ear by the vibrations of the air; noise; report; noise without signification; a straight or narrow passage of water; swimming bladder of a fish; the cuttlefish: *v.t.* to measure or ascertain the depth of; cause to make a noise; utter audibly; play upon; examine or try; probe: *v.i.* to make a noise or sound; play upon an instrument; be spread or published.
Syn. healthy, sane, tone, noise.
Ant. (see unsound, noiseless).

sound-ing ('ing), *n.* the ascertaining the depth of water: *adj.* causing sound; resonant.

sound-ness ('nes), *n.* state of being sound or firm; strength; solidity; health; rectitude; cogency.

soup (sōōp), *n.* a liquid food made by boiling meat or vegetables, or both together, in water, with seasoning.

sour (sour), *adj.* having an acid, sharp, or astringent taste; changed so as to become rancid; disagreeable; cross; morose: *v.t.* to cause to become sour: *v.i.* become morose, peevish, or discontented; to turn from sweet to sour.

sour-crout, same as sauerkraut.

source (sōrs), *n.* that from which anything arises or originates; spring or fountain; first cause; original.

sour-ish (sour'ish), *adj.* somewhat sour.

souse (sous), *n.* pickle made with salt; anything steeped or preserved in pickle; a plunging in water: *v.t.* to steep in pickle; plunge into water; strike with sudden violence: *v.i.* to make a sudden attack: *adv.* with sudden violence; with a plunge; head foremost.

south (south), *n.* that one of the four cardinal points of the compass directly opposite the north: *adv.* toward the south: *v.i.* to turn or move toward the south; come to the meridian: *adj.* pertaining to the south.

South, *n.* the southern portion of the United States.

south-ern (suth'ērn), *adj.* pertaining to, situated in, or proceeding from or towards the south.

South-ern-er (-ēr), *n.* a native of the South.

sou-ve-nir (sōō-ve-nēr'), *n.* a memento or keepsake.

sov-er-eign (sov' or suv'ēr-in), *adj.* royal; supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion; effectual: *n.* a king, emperor, or queen; a British gold coin = 20s.

sov-er-eign-ty (-ti), *n.* supreme power or dominion.

sov-iet (sōv-yet'), *n.* a form of political organization, such as that which came into prominence after the revolution of 1917. [Russ.]

sow (sou), *n.* a female pig; oblong piece of metal.

sow (sō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* sowed, *p.p.* sown, *p.pr.* sowing], to scatter, as seed upon the earth; propagate; disseminate; scatter on or over: *v.i.* to scatter seed for growth.

soy (soi), *n.* a kind of fish sauce; a bean.

spa (spä), *n.* a spring of mineral water.

space (spās), *n.* universal extension; room; interval between lines; quantity of time; short interval: *v.t.* in printing, to make intervals between (lines or words) by separating them with thin pieces of type-metal.

spa-cial (spā'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to space. Also spatial.

spa-cious ('shus), *adj.* extending far and wide; roomy; great in extent.

spade (spād), *n.* an implement for digging, &c., consisting of a broad blade of iron with a handle; one of a suit of cards having one or

more figures resembling a spade; a hart three years old: *v.t.* to dig or work with a spade.

spade-ful ('fool), *n.* as much as a spade will hold.

spa-ghet-ti (spå-get'i), *n.* a cord-like paste, in size between macaroni and vermicelli. [It.]

spal-peen (spål'pēn), *n.* a scamp. [Irish]

span (span), *n.* the space from the thumb to the end of the little finger when extended; nine inches; a short space of time; spread or extent of an arch, &c., between its abutments or supports; yoke of oxen or horses; pair of horses similar in color harnessed together: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spanned, *p.pr.* spanning], to measure by the span of the hand; reach from one side to the other; limit; confine: *v.i.* to be matched for running in harness.

span-gle (spang'gl), *n.* a small plate or boss of shining metal; any glittering ornament, especially for a dress: *v.t.* to set or adorn with, or as with, spangles.

Span-iard (span'yĕrd), *n.* a native of Spain.

span-iel ('yel), *n.* a variety of dog with hanging ears and long silky hair; an obsequious follower; sycophant.

Span-ish ('ish), *adj.* pertaining to Spain, its language, or to its inhabitants.

Span-ish-fly (-flī), *n.* cantharides.

Span-ish-main (-mān), *n.* the name formerly applied to the southern part of the Caribbean sea, and adjacent coast.

spank (spangk), *v.t.* to strike with the open hand; slap: *v.i.* to move quickly: *n.* a sounding slap.

spank-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, spanks; the after-sail of a ship or barque.

spank-ing ('ing), *adj.* moving with a quick, lively step; dashing; stout; large.

span-ner (span'ĕr), *n.* a wrench for tightening up or loosening the nuts on screws.

spar (spär), *n.* a lustrous crystalline mineral; a general name for a mast, yard, boom, &c.; a contest at boxing, or in words: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sparred, *p.pr.* sparring], to box; contest in words.

spare (spār), *v.t.* to use in a frugal manner; part with without inconvenience; omit; treat tenderly: *v.i.* to live frugally; forbear or forgive: *adj.* thin or lean; scanty; parsimonious; additional; held in reserve.

spar-ing ('ing), *adj.* frugal; abstemious.

spark (spärk), *n.* a small particle of fire or ignited substance thrown off in combustion; small shining body or transient light; small portion of anything active or vivid; gay young fellow; beau.

spark-le ('l), *v.i.* to emit sparks; glisten; scintillate; flash; coruscate. [*p.pr.* sparkling.]

spark-plug ('plug), *n.* a device in internal-combustion engines for igniting the charge.

spar-row (spar'ō), *n.* a well-known small bird of the passerine family.

sparse (spärs), *adj.* thinly scattered; not dense; set or planted here and there.
Syn. scanty, thin.
Ant. (see luxuriant).

sparse-ly ('li), *adv.* in a sparse manner.

sparse-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sparse; thinness.

Spar-tan (spär'tăn), *adj.* pertaining to Sparta; hardy; undaunted; severe.

spasm (spazm), *n.* a sudden, violent, involuntary contraction of the muscles.

spas-mod-ic (spaz-mod'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, spasms; convulsive; violent but short-lived. Also spasmodical.

spas-mod-ic-al-ly (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a spasmodic manner.

spat (spat), *n.* the spawn of shellfish, especially the oyster; a sharp blow with the open hand: *v.i.* to engage in a petty quarrel; to fall with a light sound.

spa-tial, same as spacial.

spat-ter (spat'ĕr), *v.t.* to sprinkle with a liquid; defame: *v.i.* to undergo or cause scattering or splashing in drops or small quantities: *n.* a small splash.

spat-ter-dash-es (-dash-ez), *n.pl.* leather leggings for riding; gaiters.

spat-u-la (spat'ū-lă), *n.* a broad, flat, thin, flexible knife for spreading plasters, paints, &c.

spat-u-late ('ū-lāt), *adj.* spatula-shaped.

spav-in (spav'in), *n.* a disease of horses, characterized by a swelling in the hock joint, causing lameness.

spawn (spawn), *n.* the ova of fishes, oysters, &c.; mycelium of fungi; offspring or product: *v.i.* to produce and deposit spawn; deposit eggs, as fish, &c.

spawn-er ('ĕr), *n.* a female fish.

speak (spēk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* spoke, *p.p.* spoken, *p.pr.* speaking], to utter articulate sounds: said of human beings; talk; say; utter a discourse or speech; make mention; convey ideas; tell; sound: *v.t.* to utter articulately; declare or pronounce; publish.

Syn. converse, tell, confer.

speak-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who speaks; one who delivers a discourse in public; the presiding officer of the popular branch of a legislative body, as of congress or a state legislature.

speak-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* uttering speech; life-like: *n.* the act of uttering words.

spear (spēr), *n.* a long-pointed weapon of war and the chase used for thrusting or throwing; a lance with barbed prongs for spearing fish; a shoot, as of grass; *v.t.* to pierce, or kill, with a spear: *v.i.* to shoot up, as a long stem.

spear-grass ('grăs), *n.* any one of various grasses, as the Kentucky blue grass; meadow grass.

spear-mint ('mint), *n.* an aromatic herb, similar in properties to peppermint.

spear-wort (-wĕrt), *n.* a species of ranunculus.

spec., *abbr.* for speculation.

spe-cial (spe'shăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or constituting, a species; designed for a particular purpose; different from others; distinctive; uncommon; appropriate; limited in range or extent.

Syn. particular, specific.

Ant. (see general).

spe-cial-ism (-izm), *n.* devotion to a particular and restricted branch of knowledge, science, &c.

spe-cial-ist (-ist), *n.* one who devotes himself to a particular branch of a profession, &c.

spe-ci-al-i-ty (-i-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* specialties (-tiz)], the special or distinctive mark of a person or thing; special department, &c.

spe-cial-i-za-tion ('shăl-i-zā'-shun), *n.* application to a special function or use; act of specializing.

spe-cial-ize ('shăl-īz), *v.t.* to particularize; assign to a specific use or function.

spe-cial-ly ('shăl-i), *adv.* in a special manner; particularly.

spe-cial-ty ('shăl-ti), *n.* that for which a person is noted or distinguished; special contract or obligation.

spe-cie (spē'shi), *n.* coined money.

spe-cies ('shēz), *n.* a group of individuals agreeing in common attributes and called by a common name; a sub-division of a genus; kind; sort.

spe-cif-ic (spe-sif'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a species; definite or particular; precise: *n.* a remedy for a particular disease.

spe-cif-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a specific manner.

spec-i-fi-ca-tion (spes-i-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of specifying; detailed statement of particulars.

spec-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* specified, *p.pr.* specifying], to mention or name particularly; designate verbally, so as to distinguish from other things.

spec-i-men ('i-men), *n.* a sample; a part of something to show the quality, &c., of the whole.

spe-cious (spē'shus), *adj.* appearing well at first sight; plausible; ostensible; fair.

speck (spek), *n.* a spot; flaw; blemish; small particle; spot of decay in fruit: *v.t.* to spot.

speck-le ('l), *n.* a small spot in anything different in substance or color from the thing itself: *v.t.* to variegate with spots of a different color to that of the thing itself.

spec-ta-cle ('tă-kl), *n.* something exhibited to view, especially something unusual or worthy of notice; pageant; exhibition: *pl.* an optical instrument with two lenses mounted in a frame to assist the vision.

spec-tac-u-lar (-tak'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to shows or exhibitions; adapted to excite wonder or admiration by scenic effect.

spec-ta-tor (-tā'tĕr), *n.* a beholder.

spec-ter, spec-tre (spek'tr), *n.* a ghost or apparition.

spec-tral ('trăl), *adj.* ghostly; pertaining to, or produced by, the spectrum.

spec-trol-o-gy (-trol'o-ji), *n.* the science of spectrum analysis.

spec-tro-scope ('tro-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for forming and examining spectra.

spec-tro-scop-ic-al (-skop'ik-ăl), *adj* pertaining to the spectroscope. Also spectroscopic.

spec - tro - scop - ic - al - ly (-li), *adv.* by means of the spectroscope.

spec-tro-sco-pist ('tro-skō-pist), *n.* one skilled in spectroscopy.

spec-tro-sco-py (-skō-pi), *n.* that branch of science connected with the use of the spectroscope and spectrum analysis.

spec-trum ('trum), *n.* [*pl.* spectra ('tră)], the colored and other rays of light separated by refraction through a prism and exhibited on a screen, &c.

spec-trum a-nal-y-sis (ă-nal'i-sis), *n.* the determination of the chemical or physical composition of a body by means of the spectrum of light which it gives forth or which passes through it: each substance affecting the spectrum with its own particular system of lines.

spec-u-lar ('ū-lăr), *adj.* having a smooth reflecting surface, as a mirror or speculum.

spec-u-late ('ū-lāt), *v.i.* to consider or meditate upon; purchase stock, land, goods, &c., out of the usual order of trade with a view to sell them at an enhanced profit by an expected rise in the market.

spec-u-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* intellectual examination; theory; purchase of stock, goods, &c., out of the regular order of trade for future sale at an enhanced price; game at cards.

spec-u-la-tive ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or given to, speculation; contemplative; theoretical; risky.

spec-u-la-tor (-tĕr), *n.* one who engages in speculation.

spec-u-lum ('ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* specula (-lă)], a mirror, especially a concave mirror used as a reflector; a surgical instrument for dilating certain passages of the body and throwing light by reflection within them for examination, &c.

sped, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of speed.

speech (spēch), *n.* the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; expression of thought in words; act of speaking; particular language or dialect; formal discourse in public; oration.

Syn. talk, address, utterance.
Ant. (see silence).

speed (spēd), *n.* velocity; swiftness; quickness: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sped, *p.pr.* speeding], to make haste; move quickly; fare: *v.t.* to prosper; favor; despatch quickly; execute; aid.

speed-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* quickly.

speed-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being speedy.

speed-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* speedier, *superl.* speediest], not dilatory or slow; prompt; quick; hasty.

spell (spel), *n.* a charm or incantation; time during which a person works; duration: *v.i.* to form words with the proper letters, either orally or in writing; *v.t.* to write, repeat, or point out the proper letters of; read with difficulty (with *out*).

spell-er ('ēr), *n.* one who spells; a spelling-book.

spell-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to spelling: *n.* orthography.

spelt (spelt), *n.* a kind of grain.

spelt-er ('ēr), *n.* zinc.

spenc-er ('ēr), *n.* a kind of short jacket; a four-cornered fore-and-aft sail.

Spen-cer-i-an-ism ('i-an-izm), *n.* the philosophical system advocated by Herbert Spencer in his works, especially the application of the principles of evolution.

spend (spend), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spent, *p.pr.* spending], to lay out, as money; give for any purpose; dispose of; consume; drain off force or strength: *v.i.* to incur expense.

Syn. expend, exhaust, consume, dissipate, waste, squander.

Ant. (see save).

spend-thrift ('thrift), *adj.* prodigal; extravagant: *n.* one who is prodigal or lavish in expenditure.

spent (spent), *adj.* nearly or quite exhausted; inefficient; impotent.

sperm (spērm), *n.* the seminal fluid of animals; spermaceti; spawn of frogs and fishes.

sper-ma-ce-ti (spēr-mā-sē'ti, -set'i), *n.* a white waxy substance obtained from the head of the sperm-whale.

sper-mat-ic (-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to semen. Also spermatical.

sper-ma-to-zo-ön (-mă-to-zō'on), *n.* the germ cell in animals and plants.

sper-mo-derm ('mō-dērm), *n.* the outer coat or testa of a seed.

sperm-whale ('hwāl), *n.* a large toothed cetacean, of warm seas, yielding sperm oil and spermaceti.

spew (spū), *v.i.* to vomit.

sphe-noid (sfē'noid), *adj.* wedge-shaped.

sphere (sfēr), *n.* a globe or globular body; the concave or expanse of the heavens; circuit or range of knowledge, influence, action, &c.; place of existence; social position; a solid body contained under a single surface, each point of which is equidistant from a central point.

spher-ic-al (sfer'ik-ăl), *adj.* globular.

spher-ic-al-ly (-i), *adv.* in the form of a sphere.

sphe-ric-i-ty (sfe-ris'i-ti), *n.* roundness.

spher-ics (sfer'iks), *n.* spherical geometry and trigonometry.

sphe-roid (sfē'roid), *n.* a body resembling a sphere but not quite round.

sphe-roi-dal ('dăl), *adj.* like a spheroid.

spher-ule (sfer'ūl), *n.* a little sphere.

sphinc-ter (sfingk'tēr), *n.* a muscle that closes an orifice which it surrounds.

sphinx (sfingks), *n.* [*pl.* sphinxes ('ez)], a fabled monster having the head of a woman and the body of a lioness; a person of enigmatical character or policy, from the custom of the sphinx of proposing riddles to travelers and destroying those who could not solve the enigmas. Also sphynx, an incorrect form.

spi-cate (spī'kāt), *adj.* having, or arranged in the form of, a spike or ear. Also spicated.

spice (spīs), *n.* any aromatic and pungent vegetable used for seasoning food; relish; small quantity giving flavor to a greater: *v.t.* to season or flavor with, or as with, spice; tincture.

spi-ci-ly ('si-li), *adv.* in a spicy manner.

spi-ci-ness ('si-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spicy.

spick and span (spik and span), *adj.* new.

spic-u-lar (spik'ū-lăr), *adj.* dart-like.

spic-u-late ('ū-lāt), *adj.* covered with, or having, spicules.

spic-ule ('ūl), *n.* a slender sharp-pointed body.

spi-cy (spī'si), *adj.* [*comp.* spicier, *superl.* spiciest], flavored with, containing, or having the qualities of, spice; aromatic; fragrant; pungent; racy.

spi-der ('dēr), *n.* any individual of the genus Arachnida that spins webs to ensnare its prey; an implement somewhat resembling a spider in shape.

spig-ot (spig'ot), *n.* a pointed piece of wood used to stop the vent-hole of a cask or pipe of a faucet.

spike (spīk), *n.* a large kind of nail; anything like a spike; ear of grain: *v.t.* to fasten with spikes; stop the vent of (a cannon) by driving a spike into it.

spike-let ('let), *n.* a small spike.

spike-nard ('närd), *n.* an aromatic plant from which an oil, the ancient *nardos*, is extracted.

spik-y ('i), *adj.* spike-like; set with spikes.

spile (spīl), *n.* a large timber driven into the ground to give support to a building; a pile; a wooden pin used as a spigot; a spout driven into a sugar-maple tree to lead off the sap: *v.t.* to provide with a spigot; to drive piles or spiles into.

spill (spil), *n.* a thin strip of paper or wood for lighting a lamp, &c.; a tumble or overthrow: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spilled, spilt, *p.pr.* spilling], to suffer to run or fall out of a vessel: *v.i.* to fall out.

spil-ler ('ẽr), *n.* one who spills; a kind of fishing-line.

spil-li-kin (spil'i-kin), *n.* a small peg of wood, &c., used for making scores in a game: *pl.* a game played with spillikins.

spin (spin), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spun, *p.pr.* spinning], to draw out and twist into threads; protract; draw out tediously; cause to whirl rapidly; form by drawing out and twisting the materials of: *v.i.* to practice spinning; whirl; issue in a small stream; move swiftly: *n.* the act of spinning; single effort.

spin-ach, -age ('ej), *n.* an esculent vegetable.

spin-al (spīn'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the spine.

spin-dle (spin'dl), *n.* the long thin rod used in spinning wheels for twisting the thread; any axis of revolution.

spine (spīn), *n.* in vertebrates, the backbone.

spin-el (spin'el), *n.* a mineral of various colors, allied to corundum.

spin-et (spin'et), *n.* a keyed instrument, allied to the harpsichord, but smaller.

spi-nif-er-ous (spī-nif'ẽr-us), *adj.* bearing spines; thorny. Also spinose, spinous.

spin-ner-et (spin'ẽr-et), *n.* an organ with which certain insects form their webs or silk.

spin-ning jen-ny ('ing jen-i), *n.* a machine for spinning cotton.

spin-ning-wheel (-hwēl), *n.* a household machine for spinning yarn or thread.

spi-nose (spī'nōs), *adj.* having spines; thorny.

spin-ster (spin'stẽr), *n.* an unmarried woman.

spin-y (spīn'i), *adj.* full of spines.

spir-a-cle (spir'ă-kl), *n.* any minute passage which serves for inhaling or exhaling air or other fluid.

spi-ral (spī'răl), *adj.* winding around a center like the thread of a screw; tapering or pointed

like a spire: *n.* a curve or curved line receding continually from the center about which it revolves.

spi-ral-ly (-li), *adv.* in a spiral form.

spi-rant ('rânt), *n.* a name applied to those consonants in which the breath is not entirely stopped in articulating.

spi-ræ-a (spī'rē-ā), *n.* a genus of flowering shrubs of the rose family, much used in gardens.

spire (spīr), *n.* a slender stalk or blade; a tapering body; winding line; steeple; top: *v.i.* to shoot forth or up like a spire.

spir-it (spir'it), *n.* the soul; the intelligent, immaterial, immortal part of man; life; disembodied soul; apparition; courage; energy; vivacity; power of mind, moral and intellectual; genius; real meaning; essence; any liquid produced by distillation; alcohol: *pl.* intoxicants, as brandy, &c.; liveliness; natural vivacity: *v.t.* to take away suddenly or secretly.

Spir-it, *n.* the third person of the Holy Trinity (with *the*).

spir-it-ed (-ed), *adj.* full of spirit or life; animated; vivacious; lively.

spir-it-less (-les), *adj.* without spirit; depressed; dejected.

spir-it-rap-ping (-rap'ing), *n.* a spiritualistic manifestation, characterized by rapping, table-turning, &c.

spir-it-u-al (spir'it-ū-ăl), *adj.* incorporeal; not material; possessing the nature or qualities of a spirit; mental or intellectual; pure; holy; heavenly-minded; not lay or temporal; ecclesiastical.

spir-it-u-al-ism (-izm), *n.* the state of being spiritual; the philosophical doctrine that nothing is real except soul or spirit; the belief that certain alleged phenomena, as rapping, table-turning, trances, &c., are caused by the presence of departed spirits who thus manifest their presence; the tenets and practices of spiritualists. Spiritism.

spir-it-u-al-ist (-ist), *n.* a believer in spiritualism.

spir-it-u-al-is-tic (-is'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, produced by, or characteristic of, spiritualism.

spir-it-u-al-i-ty (-al'ī-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being spiritual; spiritual nature; essence as distinguished from matter; that which belongs to the church or religion.

spir-it-u-al-i-za-tion (-i-zā'-shun), *n.* the act of spiritualizing.

spir-it-u-al-ize (-iz), *v.t.* to free from sensuality; make spiritual; give a spiritual meaning to.

spir-it-u-al-ly (-ū-ăl-li), *adv.* in a spiritual manner; like a spirit.

spir-it-u-elle (-ū-el'), *adj.* refined; ethereal; pure.

spir-it-u-ous (spir'it-ū-us), *adj.* having the quality of spirit; pure; immaterial; alcoholic; ardent.

spi-ro-graph (spī'ro-grăf), *n.* an instrument for recording graphically respiratory movements.

spi-rom-e-ter (-rom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the capacity of the lungs.

spirt, see spurt.

spit (spit), *n.* a long pointed rod on which meat is roasted; small point of land or a long narrow shoal running into the sea: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spitted, *p.pr.* spitting], to thrust a spit through; impale: [*p.t.* spit or spat], to eject or throw out: *v.i.* eject saliva from the mouth; drizzle, as rain.

spite (spīt), *n.* ill-will or hatred toward another, with the desire to thwart or injure; petty malice; grudge: *v.t.* to try to injure or thwart; annoy.

spite-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of spite; malicious; malignant.

spite-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a spiteful manner.

spit-fire (spit'fīr), *n.* a very violent or passionate person.

spit-tle ('l), *n.* saliva; sputum.

spit-toon (spit-tōōn'), *n.* a receptacle for spittle; a cuspidor.

spitz-dog (spitz'dog), *n.* a small variety of Pomeranian dog.

splash (splash), *v.t.* to spatter with water, mud, &c.: *v.i.* to dash water about: *n.* water or slush thrown upon anything; a noise as from water thrown up, or by anything striking in or upon a liquid.

splat-ter (splat'ĕr), *v.t.* to splash.

splat-ter-dash (-dash), *n.* uproar; noise: *pl.* same as spatter-dashes.

splay (splā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* splayed, *p.pr.* splaying], to dislocate, as the shoulder bone of a horse; slope or slant: *n.* a sloped surface: *adj.* turned or spreading outwards.

spleen (splēn), *n.* a soft vascular organ near the large extremity of the stomach, supposed by the ancients to be the seat of anger, melancholy, or vexation: hence a fit of ill-humor, melancholy, or latent spite.

spleg-et (splej'et), *n.* a wet cloth for washing a wound.

splen-dent (splen'dent), *adj.* brilliant; illustrious; shining; very conspicuous.

splen-did ('did), *adj.* magnificent; very bright; brilliant; famous; heroic; celebrated; sumptuous.

splen-dor ('dĕr), *n.* the appearance of anything splendid; magnificence; pomp.

sple-net-ic (sple-net'ik), *adj.* fretful; peevish; melancholy.

splen-ic (splen'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the spleen.

splice (splīs), *v.t.* to unite, as two ropes, by interweaving the strands; connect, as pieces of wood or metal, by overlapping parts and making them fast together; to unite in marriage: *n.* the union of ropes, &c., by interweaving or joining.

splint (splint), *n.* a splinter; a thin piece of wood to keep a broken bone, &c., in position; a hard excrescence on the shank-bone of a horse.

splint-coal ('kōl), *n.* a variety of coal with a slaty structure.

splin-ter (splin'tĕr), *n.* a thin piece of wood, &c., split or rent off lengthwise; fragment: *v.t.* to split or rend into long thin pieces; shiver: *v.i.* to be rent into splinters.

splin-ter-y (-i). *adj.* of, or like, splinters.

split (split), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* split, *p.pr.* splitting], to divide lengthwise; tear asunder violently; cleave; rupture; disunite: *v.i.* burst with laughter (figuratively); betray confidence: *n.* a longitudinal fissure.

splotch (sploch), *n.* a stain; daub.

splurge (splĕrj), *n.* an ostentatious display; a conceited personal demonstration: *v.i.* to show off offensively; cut a dash.

splut-ter (splut'ĕr), *v.i.* to speak hastily and confusedly; scatter ink upon a paper, as with a bad pen: *n.* a confused noise; stir; commotion.

spoil (spoil), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spoiled, spoilt, *p.pr.* spoiling], to take away by force; plunder; corrupt; vitiate; ruin; destroy: *v.i.* to become useless; decay: *n.* that which is taken from another by violence; pillage; plunder; booty.

spoke (spōk), *n.* one of the bars of a wheel connecting the nave or center with the felly or rim; round of a ladder: *v.t.* to furnish with spokes: *p.t.* of speak.

spok-en ('n), *adj.* uttered in speech; oral; speaking: *p.p.* of speak.

spoke-shave ('shāv), *n.* a kind of double-handled plane for dressing curved work.

spokes-man (spōks'man), *n.* one who speaks for another; a representative.

spo-li-ate (spō'li-āt), *v.t.* to plunder; despoil.

spo-li-a-tion (spō-li-ā'shun), *n.* the act of plundering or robbery, especially in time of war; injury done to a document.

spon-da-ic (spon-dā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a spondee.

spon-dee ('dē), *n.* a poetic foot of two long syllables (— —).

spon-dyl ('dil), *n.* a vertebra; a joining of two pieces.

sponge (spunj), *n.* the porous, elastic, fibrous framework of any species of Spongida; any substance resembling sponge; a mop for cleansing a gun after its discharge; point of a horseshoe; parasite: *v.t.* to suck in like a sponge; live upon others: *v.t.* cleanse or wipe with a sponge; obtain by mean arts without cost.

spon-gi-ness (spun'ji-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spongy.

spon-gi-ous (spun'ji-us), *adj.* sponge-like.

spon-gy (spun'ji), *adj.* flexible and full of small cavities; like a sponge; having the quality of imbibing fluids; wet and soft; rainy.

spon-sion (spon'shun), *n.* the act of becoming surety for another; an engagement on behalf of a state pending ratification.

spon-son ('sun), *n.* the triangular space before and abaft the paddle-boxes of a steamboat; one of the armored projections with gun ports of a warship.

spon-sor ('sēr), *n.* a surety; a godfather or godmother.

spon-so-ri-al (-sō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a sponsor.

spon-sor-ship ('ship), *n.* state or position of being a sponsor.

spon-ta-ne-i-ty (-tă-nē'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being spontaneous; tendency in animal and vegetable organisms to undergo changes irrespective of environment.

spon-ta-ne-ous (-tā'ne-us), *adj.* proceeding from natural disposition or impulses; acting by internal impulse or natural law.

Syn. free, impulsive, voluntary, willing.

spook (spōōk), *n.* a ghost; an apparition (humorous term).

spool (spōōl), *n.* a hollow cylinder surrounded with a ridge at each end on which thread, &c., are wound: *v.t.* to wind on a spool.

spoon (spōōn), *n.* a small domestic implement consisting of a hollow bowl and handle for dipping in liquids and conveying them to the mouth, &c.; a simpleton; a club used in golf: *v.t.* to take up in, or as in, a spoon: *v.i.* to act the part of a demonstrative lover.

spoon-bill ('bil), *n.* a wading bird of the heron family with a spoon-like bill.

spoon-ful ('fool), *n.* [*pl.* spoonfuls ('foolz)], as much as a spoon will hold; small quantity.

spoon-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a spoony manner.

spoon-y ('i), *n.* a simpleton: *adj.* weak-minded; demonstratively fond.

spoor (spōōr), *n.* the track or trail of any wild animal.

spor-a-des (spor'ă-dēz), *n.pl.* scattered (Ægean) islands; formerly scattered stars.

spo-rad-ic (spō-rad'ik), *adj.* occurring separately or apart from others of the same kind; single. Also sporadical.

Syn. isolated, rare, uncommon.
Ant. (see general, prevalent).

spo-rad-ic-al-ly (-ăl-li), *adv.* in a sporadic manner.

spo-rad-ic dis-ease (diz-ēz'), *n.* a disease, usually epidemic, attacking only a few in a particular district and not spreading.

spore (spōr), *n.* a minute grain in cryptogamous plants which performs the functions of a seed; a minute ovoid body in certain organisms which give rise to new organisms by germination.

spor-ran (spor'ăn), *n.* the furry pouch worn in Highland costume in front of the kilt.

sport (spōrt), *n.* diversion; jest; mirth; mockery; play; outdoor recreation, as hunting, shooting, &c.; athletics and games of skill for which prizes are given or money staked; an animal or plant which deviates in its organism from the normal condition: *v.i.* to play or frolic; trifle;

practice field diversions: *v.t.* to divert; exhibit or wear in public.

sport-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of sport; indulging in mirth or play; merry; frolicsome.

sport-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or engaging in, sport or sports.

sport-ing man (man), *n.* [*pl.* sporting men], a fast man; gambler; a sportsman.

sport-ive ('iv), *adj.* frolicsome; merry.

sport-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a sportive manner.

sport-ive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sportive; disposition to mirth.

sports-man-ship (-ship), *n.* skill or practice in field sports.

spor-ule (spor'ūl), *n.* a granule with a spore.

spot (spot), *n.* a blot or mark; discolored place or stain; blemish; disgrace or reproach; locality; place; small part of a different color; dark place on a luminous disc, as of the sun or a planet; mark on a billiard table where the red ball is placed; spot-stroke: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spotted, *p.pr.* spotting], to mark with spots; discolor; stain; disgrace or blemish; mark or note so as to recognize; detect.

spot-stroke ('strōk), *n.* a particular stroke in billiards off the red ball when on the spot.

spot-ter ('ĕr), *n.* a detective.

spot-ti-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spotted.

spou-sals (spou'zâls), *n.pl.* marriage; nuptials.

spouse (spouz), *n.* a married person.

spout (spout), *n.* the projecting mouth of a vessel; pipe for conducting a liquid; lift or shoot: *v.t.* to throw out forcibly and abundantly, as from a pipe; pawn: *v.i.* to issue with violence, as from a pipe.

spout-er ('ĕr), *n.* an active geyser or oil well; an over-fluent orator.

sprain (sprān), *n.* an excessive strain of the muscles or ligaments of a joint without dislocation: *v.t.* to overstrain (the muscles or ligaments of a joint) without dislocation.

sprang, *p.t.* of spring.

sprat (sprat), *n.* a small herring-like fish.

sprawl (sprawl), *v.i.* to stretch the body carelessly when in a horizontal position; lie; stretch or toss out the limbs or move awkwardly; open irregularly, as cavalry; spread in an irregular manner, as a plant.

spray (sprā), *n.* a small shoot or branch of a tree, or a collection of them; small particles of water driven or dashed in the air; jet of fine medicated water, perfume, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sprayed, *p.pr.* spraying], to throw spray upon.

spread (spred), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spread, *p.pr.* spreading], to extend in all directions; propagate; unfurl; open; emit; scatter; set or furnish with provisions: *v.i.* to be extended or propagated: *n.* extent; table furnished with provisions; feast.

Syn. disperse, diffuse, expand, disseminate, scatter.

Ant. (see contract).

spread-ea-gle ('ē-gl), *adj.* defiantly bombastic: *n.* the figure of an eagle with its wings elevated and its legs extended; the heraldic emblem of the United States.

spree (sprē), *n.* a merry frolic; carousal.

sprig (sprig), *n.* a small twig or shoot; scion; headless brad or nail; ornament in the form of a spray: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sprigged, *p.pr.* sprigging], to work or adorn with sprigs; drive brads into.

spright (sprīt), same as sprite.

spright-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* vivacity.

spright-ly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* sprightlier, *superl.* sprightliest], vivacious; brisk; animated; airy; gay: *adv.* with vivacity.

spring (spring), *v.i.* [*p.t.* sprang, *p.p.* sprung, *p.pr.* springing], to arise; originate; appear; shoot up; leap; bound; dart; start or rise

up suddenly; fly back; issue or proceed; warp: *v.t.* to start or rouse; cause to spring up; explode; crack; strain; cause to close suddenly; leap over; cause to open: *n.* a leap or bound; an elastic body used for various mechanical purposes; a flying back with elastic force; source; a fountain of water; the season of the year when plants begin to grow; crack in a mast, &c.

Syn. fountain, source.

spring-al ('al), *n.* a youth; an active young man; a former military engine for hurling stones, &c.

spring-bok ('bok), *n.* the South African gazelle.

springe (sprinj), *n.* a gin or noose to catch small game.

spring-i-ness (spring'i-nes), *n.* elasticity; sponginess.

spring-ing ('ing), *n.* the act or process of leaping; growth; the point at which an arch unites with its support.

spring-tide ('tīd), *n.* the tide which happens at or near the new and full moon; springtime.

spring-y ('i), *adj.* elastic; light; spongy.

sprin-kle (spring'kl), *v.t.* to scatter in small drops; baptize with a few drops of water; cleanse or purify: *v.i.* to rain in small drops: *n.* a sprinkling.

sprink-ling (springk'ling), *adj.* scattering in small drops: *n.* a small quantity distributed in small drops; a small number scattered, as of people, &c.

sprint (sprint), *n.* a run for a short distance at full speed: *v.i.* to run at full speed.

sprit (sprit), *v.i.* to bud or sprout: *n.* a sprout or shoot; a small spar which raises diagonally the peak of the sail of a boat.

sprite (sprīt), *n.* an elf, goblin, or fairy; a disembodied spirit.

sprout (sprout), *v.i.* to germinate; shoot, as the seed of a plant: *n.* a shoot; bud: *pl.* Brussels sprouts.

spruce (sprōōs), *n.* a fir tree of the genus Picea; wood of the spruce tree; a fermented beverage made from spruce leaves, &c.: *adj.* smart; trim; neat; dandified: *v.t.* to dress with affected neatness.

spruce-ly ('li), *adv.* in a spruce manner.

spruce-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being spruce.

sprung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of spring.

spry (sprī), *adj.* nimble; sharp.

spud (spud), *n.* a spade-like or chisel-like implement.

spume (spūm), *n.* froth; foam: *v.i.* to foam.

spum-y ('i), *adj.* frothy; foamy.

spun, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of spin.

spunk (spungk), *n.* touchwood; mettle.

spunk-y ('i), *adj.* mettlesome; plucky.

spur (spēr), *n.* a rowel with sharp points worn on the heel of boots for inciting a horse; any incentive to action; largest root of a tree; something projecting; stiff, sharp spine on the cock's leg, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spurred, *p.pr.* spurring], to prick with a spur; incite to action; hasten: *v.i.* to travel with haste; push on.

spurge (spurj), *n.* a plant of the genus Euphorbia.

spu-ri-ous (spū'ri-us), *adj.* not genuine; counterfeit; illegitimate; false.

spurn (spērn), *v.t.* to drive away, as with the foot; reject with contempt; treat with disdain: *v.i.* to manifest contempt in rejecting anything: *n.* disdainful rejection.

spurt (spērt), *v.i.* to issue forth suddenly or violently in a stream or jet; make a sudden brief effort: *v.t.* to throw out in a stream or jet: *n.* a sudden or forcible ejection of a liquid; brief, sudden effort. Also spirt.

sput-ter (sput'ēr), *v.i.* to throw out moisture in scattered drops; speak rapidly and indistinctly; spit: *v.t.* to emit in small particles with a crackling or spluttering noise: *n.* a moist matter thrown out in small drops.

spu-tum (spū'tum), *n.* saliva; spittle.

spy (spī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* spied, *p.pr.* spying], to discover, especially at a distance; gain sight of; detect; explore; examine secretly: *v.i.* to scrutinize; play the spy: *n.* a person who in time of war enters the enemy's camp to gain information as to its movements, &c.; one who keeps watch on others; secret agent.
Syn. detective, scout.

spy-glass ('glăs), *n.* a small telescope.

squab (skwob), *n.* a person of short, fat figure; kind of sofa; stuffed cushion; nestling of a pigeon: *adj.* short and fat; bulky: *adv.* with a heavy fall.

squab-pie ('pī), *n.* pigeon-pie.

squab-ble ('l), *v.i.* to wrangle or dispute in a noisy manner: *v.t.* to disarrange: said of type set up: *n.* a noisy wrangle; dispute.

squad (skwod), *n.* a small party of soldiers assembled for drill, &c.; any small party.

squad-ron ('run), *n.* a division of a regiment of cavalry, comprising two troops; detachment of war vessels employed on some particular service.

squal-id (skwol'id), *adj.* extremely dirty; foul; poverty-stricken.

squall (skwawl), *n.* a sudden and violent gust of wind, often accompanied with rain, sleet, &c.; a loud scream: *v.i.* to scream or cry violently.

squall-y ('i), *adj.* gusty; stormy; blustering.

squa-loid (skwā'loid), *adj.* shark-like.

squal-or (skwol'ẽr or skwā'lôr), *n.* foulness; dirt.

squa-moid (skwā'moid), *adj.* scaly.

squa-mose ('mōs), *adj.* covered with, or like, scales. Also squamous.

squan-der (skwon'dẽr), *v.t.* to spend lavishly or wastefully; dissipate: *v.i.* to be wasteful or prodigal.

square (skwār), *n.* a parallelogram having 4 equal sides and 4 right angles; anything nearly resembling a square; an area of 4 sides having houses on each side; square body of troops; a mathematical instrument for measuring right angles; product of a number multiplied by itself: *adj.* having 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; forming a right angle; having a straight front; true; upright; honest; just; well-set; stout: *v.t.* to form with 4 equal sides and 4 equal angles; multiply by itself; reduce to a given standard; adjust; regulate; make even; place at right angles with the keel: *v.i.* to accord or agree (with *with*); fit; assume a boxing attitude (with *up*).

square-ly ('li), *adv.* in a square form.

square-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being square.

square meas-ure (mezh'ẽr), *n.* the square of a lineal measure.

square-rigged ('rigd), *adj.* having the sails extended on yards suspended horizontally by the middle.

square-root ('rōōt), *n.* that number or quantity which, multiplied by itself, produces the given number or quantity, as 2 is the square-root of 4.

squash (skwosh), *v.t.* to crush, especially into a flat mass or pulp: *n.* something soft and easily crushed; something unripe and soft; a plant of many species allied to the pumpkin; a game like tennis.

squash-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being squashy.

squash-y ('i), *adj.* easily crushed; soft.

squat (skwot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* squatted, *p.pr.* squatting], to sit down on the hams or heels; cover or lie close, as an animal; to settle on public land; settle on the land of another without a title: *adj.* sitting on the hams and heels; crouching: *n.* the posture of one who squats; small vein of ore.

squat-ter ('ẽr), *n.* one who squats; one who settles on new or uncultivated land without a title; in Australia and New Zealand, one

who leases land for pasturing sheep from the Government.

squaw (skwaw), *n.* a North American Indian woman or wife.

squawk (skwawk), *v.i.* to utter a loud, harsh noise: *n.* a harsh squeak.

squeak (skwēk), *v.i.* to utter a short, shrill, sharp cry; make a sharp disagreeable noise; break silence; confess: *n.* a short, shrill, sharp, cry; a sharp disagreeable noise.

squeal (skwēl), *v.i.* to cry with a sharp, shrill, prolonged sound; to turn informer: *n.* a sound such as above stated.

squeam-ish (skwēm'ish), *adj.* sickish at stomach; easily disgusted; nice to excess in taste; fastidious about trifles; scrupulous.

squee-gee (skwē'jē), *n.* a hoe-shaped implement with an india-rubber edge or plate for cleaning pavements, &c.

squeez-a-ble (skwēz'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being squeezed.

squeeze (skwēz), *v.t.* to press between two bodies; crush; embrace forcibly; compress; force by compression; cause to pass: *v.i.* to press; push between close bodies: *n.* the act of squeezing; compression between bodies; facsimile in some soft substance; a forcible embrace.

squelch (skwelch), *v.t.* to crush; silence: *n.* a heavy blow.

squib (skwib), *n.* a kind of firework; petty lampoon; sarcastic publication: *v.i.* to use or write squibs or sarcastic reflections; contend in petty dispute.

squid (skwid), *n.* a name for various 10-armed cephalopods; cuttlefish.

squill (skwil), *n.* a genus of plants allied to the lily, used in medicine.

squint (skwint), *adj.* looking obliquely: said of the eye: *v.i.* to see or look obliquely; have the vision distorted: *v.t.* to cause to squint: *n.* the act or habit of looking obliquely.

squire (skwīr), *n.* a justice of the peace; a prominent citizen, as a title of respect; an English landholder of old standing. See esquire.

squirm (skwērm), *v.i.* to wriggle; writhe.

squir-rel (skwēr'el), *n.* a small, agile, reddish-brown rodent with a long bushy tail.

squirt (skwērt), *v.t.* to eject in a stream from a small orifice; spurt: *n.* a small stream or jet; an instrument for ejecting water, &c.

stab (stab), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stabbed, *p.pr.* stabbing], to pierce with, or as with, a pointed weapon; kill or wound; injure secretly, or by malicious falsehood or slander: *v.i.* to pierce; inflict a wound: *n.* a thrust or wound with a sharp-pointed weapon; a malicious injury done secretly.

sta-bil-i-ty (sta-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stable or firm; firmness of character; strength of purpose or resolution; fixedness. Also stableness.

sta-bil-ize (stā'bl-īz), *v.t.* to make stable or firm.

sta-bil-iz-er (-ēr), *n.* a device to keep aeroplanes level.

sta-ble (stā'bl), *adj.* fixed; constant: *n.* a building for lodging horses, cows, &c.: *v.t.* to put or keep in a stable: *v.i.* to dwell or shelter, as in a stable.

sta-bling ('bling), *n.* the act of putting into a stable.

stack (stak), *n.* a large quantity of hay, corn, wood, &c., piled up in circular or regular form; number of chimneys standing together: *v.t.* to pile into a stack.

sta-di-um (stā'di-um), *n* [*pl.* stadia (-ă)], a Greek linear measure = 606¾ ft.; the course for footraces at the Olympic games, hence a footrace; a modern structure, with tiers of seats, for athletic games; a grandstand.

staff (stăf), *n.* [*pl.* staves, staffs (stāvz, stăfs)], a stick carried for support in walking or for defense; support; prop; pole, handle, or bar; wand as a badge of office; stanza or a series of verses; the five lines and four spaces between them on which music is written; flagstaff; an establishment of officers attached to an army or its commander; number of persons engaged in any undertaking or work.

Syn. prop, support, stay.

stag (stag), *n.* the male of the red deer; male of the ox kind, castrated at a certain age; men apart from women, as a *stag* dinner.

stag-bee-tle ('bē-tl), *n.* a beetle having, in the male, mandibles resembling a stag's horn.

stage (stāj), *n.* an elevated platform, especially in a theater; place of scenic entertainments or representations; the theatrical profession; place of rest on a journey; field of action; degree of progress; coach: *v.t.* to put on the stage, as a play.

sta-ger (stā'jĕr), *n.* a horse for drawing a stage coach; one who has long acted on the stage of life; a person practical in cunning; one who is experienced; a player.

stag-ger (stag'ĕr), *v.i.* to totter or reel; begin to doubt, weary, or give way; hesitate: *v.t.* to cause to totter or reel; shook; make less confident: *n.* a sudden reeling or tottering: *pl.* a disease of horses and cattle; vertigo.

stag-ing (stāj'ing), *n.* a temporary structure of boards and posts; business of running and managing stage coaches; style of play production.

stag-nan-cy (stag'nân-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

stag-nant ('nânt), *adj.* not flowing, or running in a stream; motionless; not brisk; torpid; dull.

stag-nate ('nāt), *v.i.* to cease to flow or run; be motionless; become torpid, inactive, or dull; become impure or foul.

stag-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the state or quality of being stagnant.

sta-gy (stā'ji), *adj.* characteristic of the stage; unreal.

staid (stād), *adj.* sober; sedate; regular; steady; not volatile.

stain (stān), *v.t.* to blot; spot; tinge with color; dye; soil with guilt or infamy; tarnish; pollute: *v.i.* to take stains; become stained: *n.* discoloration; spot or blot; taint of guilt or infamy; cause of reproach.
Syn. soil, discolor, spot, sully.

stain-less ('les), *adj.* free from stain or incapable of being stained, commonly in a figurative sense.

stair (stār), *n.* one of a series of steps for ascending to a higher level; a step: *pl.* a flight of steps.

stair-case ('kās), *n.* a set of steps in a house, with railings, &c.

stake (stāk), *n.* a post or strong stick sharpened at one end and fixed in the ground; palisade; post to which a person condemned to be burnt was secured: hence martyrdom; that which is pledged, wagered, or put to hazard; prize contested for; small anvil: *v.t.* to fasten or support with stakes; defend with or mark out the limits of, with stakes; wager or pledge.

stal-ac-tite (stal-ak'tīt), *n.* an icicle-like incrustation of carbonate of lime, &c., formed by percolation in caverns, &c.

stal-ag-mite (-ag'mīt), *n.* a cone of carbonate of lime, &c., formed on the floor of a cavern in a similar manner to a stalactite.

stale (stāl), *adj.* not fresh or new; vapid; tasteless; worn out by use or familiarity; trite; common; decayed; past the prime: *v.t.* to make stale; wear out: *v.i.* to discharge urine: said of horses.

stale-mate ('māt), *n.* the position of a king in chess, when he cannot move without being placed in check: *v.t.* to subject to stalemate; bring to a stand.

stale-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stale.

stalk (stawk), *v.t.* to pursue stealthily and under cover so as to kill, as game: *v.i.* to walk with high and proud steps; walk behind a stalking-horse: *n.* the stem or main axis of a plant; support which attaches a flower of fruit to a plant or tree; anything like a stalk; a high, proud, stately step.

stalk-ing-horse ('ing-hôrs), *n.* a horse, or figure of a horse, behind which a hunter conceals himself from his game; a mask.

stall (stawl), *n.* that part of a stable where a horse or ox is

kept and fed; a bench or table where goods are exposed for sale; small house or shed where business is carried on; seat of a church dignitary in the choir of a cathedral; canonry: *v.t.* to place or keep in a stall: *v.i.* to kennel, as dogs.

stall-age ('ej), *n.* rent paid for a stall; right of erecting a stall at a fair.

stal-lion (stal'yun), *n.* an uncastrated male horse kept for breeding.

stal-wart (stawl'wĕrt), *adj.* sturdy; strong; tall and stout; brave; daring.

sta-men (stā'men), *n.* the male organ of a flower.

stam-in-a (stam'in-ă), *n.pl.* tone and vigor of the animal system; backbone; power of endurance.

stam-in-al ('in-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting in, stamens or stamina; tonic.

stam-in-if-er-ous (-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* bearing stamens.

stam-mer (stam'ĕr), *v.i.* to hesitate or falter in speaking, especially from an impediment in speech; stutter: *v.t.* to utter or pronounce with difficulty or hesitation: *n.* difficulty in pronunciation or speaking; stutter.

stam-mer-ing (-ing), *n.* imperfect utterance in speech: *adj.* hesitating in speech.

stamp (stamp), *v.t.* to strike with the sole of the foot by thrusting it downwards; crush or pulverize; impress; fix deeply; make valid; affix a stamp to; coin: *v.i.* to strike or beat the foot forcibly on the ground: *n.* the act of stamping; die; the impression made; official mark on dutiable things; small piece of paper having a certain device and value impressed upon it by government, required legally to be affixed to a letter, document, &c.; currency; character or reputation; authority.

stam-pede (stam-pēd'), *n.* a sudden panic seizing a herd of animals causing them to run violently away; any sudden flight or rush: *v.t.* to cause to take to sudden flight: *v.i.* to start off in a panic.

stanch (stânch), *adj.* firm; constant; trustworthy; zealous: *v.t.* to stop the flowing of, as blood. Also staunch.

stan-chion (stan'shun), *n.* a support or post of iron or wood.

stand (stand), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stood, *p.pr.* standing], to be erect; occupy a certain position; cease to move; be at rest or fixed; continue; remain without injury or ruin; be safe; not to fail or yield; be obstinate; be firm; be placed; become a candidate; hold a course at sea; continue in force; stagnate: *v.t.* to endure; sustain; abide by; set in an erect position; pay for: *n.* a stop or halt; interruption; station for the hire of vehicles; raised platform for spectators; small table; state of perplexity or difficulty; resistance.

stand-ard ('ĕrd), *n.* an ensign or flag, especially a national ensign; that which is established by authority as a fixed rule or measure; established rule or model; criterion; a standing tree not supported by a wall; proportion of weights of fine metal and alloy established by authority.

stand-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of stopping or of being erect on the feet; duration; maintenance of position; reputation; rank or status: *adj.* remaining erect; stagnant; lasting; established or settled; fixed.

stand-pipe ('pīp), *n.* a vertical pipe at a reservoir into which water is pumped to give it a head; a water tower.

stan-hope (stan'hōp or 'up), *n.* a light two-wheeled carriage without a top: named from Lord Stanhope.

stan-na-ry (stan'ă-ri), *n.* [*pl.* stannaries (-riz)], a tin mine or works: *adj.* pertaining to tin mines.

stan-nic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or got from, tin.

stan-nif-er-ous (-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* yielding tin.

stan-za ('zȧ), *n.* a number of lines or verses connected with and adjusted to each other, usually

ending in a pause; part of a poem containing every variation of measure in the poem.

stan-za-ic (-zā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, stanzas.

sta-pes (stā'pēz), *n.* the stirrup bone of the ear.

sta-ple (stā'pl), *n.* the chief production or industry of a country or district; settled market or emporium; principal element or topic; unmanufactured or raw material, as cotton, flax, or wool fiber; loop of metal for holding a bolt, &c.: *adj.* chief; regularly produced; established in commerce: *v.t.* to sort according to its staple, as cotton, &c.

sta-pler ('plēr), *n.* one who deals in staple commodities; a wool sorter.

star (stär), *n.* any celestial body, especially one that is self-luminous; anything resembling a star; a planet supposed to influence a person's destiny; an ornamental rayed badge; an asterisk (*); a person of distinguished eminence, especially in the theatrical profession: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* starred, *p.pr.* starring], *to* set or adorn with stars: *v.i.* to shine as a star; be preëminent; appear as principal actor among inferior players.

star-board ('bōrd), *n.* the right-hand side of a vessel looking towards the bow: *adj.* pertaining to, or lying on, the right side of a vessel: *v.t.* to put to the right or starboard side of a vessel.

star cham-ber ('chām-bēr), *n.* an ancient civil and criminal court at Westminster, notorious for its despotism and injustice during the reign of Charles I.

starch (stärch), *n.* a widely diffused vegetable substance: used for laundry purposes, &c.: *v.t.* to stiffen with starch; make stiff.

starched (stärcht), *adj.* stiffened with starch; formal; precise.

starch-y (stärch'i), *adj.* consisting of starch; stiff; formal; precise.

stare (stär), *n.* a fixed look with wide-open eyes; a steady gaze: *v.i.* to look with fixed eyes wide open; look earnestly; be very conspicuous; stand out prominently: *v.t.* to gaze at.

stark (stärk), *adj.* stiff; strong: *adv.* wholly or completely.

star-ling (stär'ling), *n.* a passerine bird of the genus Sturnus; piles driven round the piers of a bridge for its protection.

starred (stärd), *p.adj.* decorated with stars; influenced by the stars; having a star-like fracture, as in stone or glass.

star-ry ('i), *adj.* abounding in, consisting of, or proceeding from, stars; star-shaped.

star-stone ('stōn), *n.* a variety of sapphire.

start (stärt), *v.i.* to be moved or twitched suddenly, as by sudden alarm, &c.; shrink; move abruptly; set out; commence a race, career, &c.; loosen: *v.t.* to originate or set going; rouse suddenly from concealment; empty; dislocate; punish with a rope's end: *n.* the act of starting; outset; a sudden motion or twitch; sudden fit of excitement; quick spring; starting post.

start-le (stärt'l), *v.i.* to move suddenly, as by an alarm; to feel sudden alarm: *v.t.* to frighten suddenly; shock.

star-va-tion (stär-vā'shun), *n.* the state of being starved.

starve (stärv), *v.i.* to suffer extreme hunger; perish with hunger or cold: *v.t.* subdue by famine; destroy by want of any kind.

starve-ling ('ling), *adj.* hungry; weak; lean: *n.* a thin, weak, pining animal or plant.

sta-sis (stā'sis), *n.* arrest of the circulation of blood in the vessels.

stat-a-ble (stāt'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being stated or expressed.

state (stāt), *n.* circumstances or condition; position or situation; case; quality; pomp; principal persons constituting the government of a country; legislature; whole body of people united under one government; civil power: *adj.* pertaining to the body politic; used on state occasions;

ceremonial: *v.t.* to express the details of; represent fully in words; narrate. *Syn.* commonwealth, realm.

State, *n.* one of the federated commonwealths composing the United States.

stat-ed ('ed), *adj.* fixed; regular.

stat-ed-ly (-li), *adv.* at fixed times.

state-hood ('hood), *n.* the status of a state.

state-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stately; majestic appearance.

state-ly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* statelier, *superl.* stateliest], grand; majestic; dignified; displaying state or dignity.

state-ment ('ment), *n.* the act of stating; that which is stated; narrative or recital.

sta-ter (stā'tēr), *n.* a gold coin of ancient Greece.

states-man (stāts'mân), *n.* [*pl.* statesmen ('men)], one who is skilled in public affairs and the art of government; politician.

states-man-ship (-ship), *n.* the qualification or skill of a statesman.

state-tri-al ('trī-âl), *n.* a trial for political offenses.

stat-ic (stat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to bodies at rest or in equilibrium; acting by mere weight without producing motion; pertaining to the electricity in the air. Also statical: *n.pl.* that branch of mechanics which treats of the equilibrium, pressure, weight, &c., of bodies at rest.

stat-ic-al-ly ('ik-âl-li), *adv.* in a statical manner.

sta-tion (stā'shun), *n.* place where a person or thing stands; position; rank or condition of life; class or order; place on a railway for passengers or goods; district police office; military quarters; post for warvessels: *v.t.* to place in a certain post, rank, or situation; appoint or assign.

sta-tion-a-ry (-a-ri), *adj.* fixed; not moving.

sta-tion-er ('shun-ēr), *n.* one who sells paper, pens, pencils, writing materials, &c.

sta-tion-er-y (-er-i), *n.* stationer's articles.

sta-tist (stā'tist), *n.* a statistician.

sta-tis-tic (stâ-tis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to statistics. Also statistical.

sta-tis-tic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* by statistics.

stat-is-ti-cian (stat-is-tish'ân), *n.* one skilled in statistics.

sta-tis-tics (stâ-tis'tiks), *n.* the science of the classification and arrangement of facts relating to the condition of a people or class, domestic economy, health, longevity, &c.

sta-tor (stā'tēr), *n.* the part of a dynamo or motor which remains at rest.

stat-u-a-ry (stat'ū-a-ri), *n.* a sculptor; the art of carving statues; statues collectively.

stat-ue ('ū), *n.* the representation of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid material: *v.t.* to form a statue of; place, as a statue.

stat-u-esque (-ū-esk'), *adj.* having the characteristics of a statue; immobile.

stat-u-ette (-ū-et'), *n.* a little statue.

stat-ure ('ūr), *n.* the natural height.

sta-tus (stā'tus or stâ'tus), *n.* condition; social standing or place; rank.

sta-tus quo (kwō), *n.* a present or previous condition or position. [L.]

stat-u-ta-ble (stat'ū-tâ-bl), *adj.* made or introduced by statute; according to law or statute.

stat-u-ta-bly (-tâ-bli), *adv.* conformably to statute.

stat-ute ('ūt), *n.* a law expressly enacted by the legislature of a country or state; written law; an act of a corporation or of its founders, designed to be a permanent rule.

stat-u-to-ry ('ū-to-ri), *adj.* enacted by statute; depending on statute for its authority.

stave (stāv), *n.* [*pl.* staves (stāvz)], one of the thin narrow strips of wood forming the sides of a cask; a pole or piece of wood of some length; the five parallel

lines and the four contained spaces on and within which the notes and rests are written [Music]: *pl.* of staff: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* staved, stove, *p.pr.* staving], to break a hole in; burst; pour out; delay or put off.

stay (stā), *n.* a large, strong rope which stiffens and supports a mast; stop or stand; prop or support; abode or continuance in a place: *pl.* pair of corsets: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stayed, *p.pr.* staying], to hold up or support; sustain; endure; restrain; delay; tack: *v.i.* to remain or abide; wait; rest; stand still; continue; cease; hold out or last.

stay-sail (stā'sāl or stā'sl), *n.* any sail extended on a stay.

stead (sted), *n.* the place or room which another had or might have.

stead-fast ('fâst), *adj.* firmly fixed or established; steady; constant; uniform.

stead-fast-ness (-nes), *n.* firmness; fixedness; constancy.

stead-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a steady manner.

stead-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steady.

stead-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* steadier, *superl.* steadiest], fixed; regular; firm; constant in feeling or purpose; resolute; undeviating; unwavering; uniform: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* steadied, *p.pr.* steadying], to make or keep steady or firm; make constant or resolute; regulate: *interj.* be fixed.

steak (stāk), *n.* a slice of beef, &c., for broiling.

steal (stēl), *v.t.* [*p.t.* stole, *p.p.* stolen, *p.pr.* stealing], to take by theft or feloniously; take without leave or right; withdraw or convey clandestinely; gain secretly and gradually: *v.i.* to commit theft; slip in and out unperceived.

stealth (stelth), *n.* secret means employed to accomplish an object; underhand procedure.

stealth-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a stealthy manner.

stealth-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stealthy.

stealth-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stealthier, *superl.* stealthiest], done or performed by stealth; clandestine; sly.

steam (stēm), *n.* vapor into which water is changed when heated to boiling-point; vapor; any exhalation: *v.i.* to emit steam; rise or pass off in steam; move by steam: *v.t.* to apply steam to.

steam-er ('ēr), *n.* a vessel or vehicle propelled by steam; an apparatus for steaming articles.

steam-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steamy; mistiness.

steam-ship ('ship), *n.* a vessel moved by steam power.

steam-tur-bine (tur'bin), *n.* a steam engine in which the steam acts upon a rotating turbine instead of on a piston.

ste-a-rate (stē'ā-rāt), *n.* any salt of stearic acid.

ste-ar-ic (-ar'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, stearin.

ste-a-rin ('ā-rin), *n.* a constituent of most animal and some vegetable fats; tallow.

ste-a-tite ('ā-tīt), *n.* an impure variety of talc.

steed (stēd), *n.* a horse, especially one which is spirited.

steel (stēl), *n.* iron refined and combined with carbon; any instrument of steel; anything made of steel; anything of extreme hardness; a chalybeate medicine: *adj.* made of, or resembling, steel: *v.t.* to overlay, edge, or tip with steel; make hard or invulnerable; render like steel.

steel-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being steely.

steel-ing ('ing), *n.* the process of overlaying, edging, or pointing with steel; acierage.

steel-y ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, steel; hard; inflexible; colored like steel.

steel-yard ('yärd), *n.* a kind of balance, consisting of a single weight moved along a graduated beam.

steen-ing (stēn'ing), *n.* a lining of stone, brick, &c., of a well or similar structure.

steep (stēp), *adj.* rising or descending with great inclination; precipitous: *n.* a precipitous place: *v.t.* to soak in a liquid; dip; imbue.
Syn. high, abrupt, sharp.
Ant. (see flat, low).

steep-en ('n), *v.i.* to become steep or steeper.

stee-ple (stē'pl), *n.* a tower or turret tapering to a point; spire.

stee-ple-chase (-chās), *n.* a kind of cross-country horse-race.

stee-pled ('pld), *adj.* furnished with, like, or adorned with, a steeple.

steer (stēr), *n.* a young male of the ox kind; bullock: *v.t.* to direct the course of (a vessel) with the helm; control; guide: *v.i.* to direct a ship in its course; move; be governed.

steer-age ('ej), *n.* the act or practice of steering; that part of a ship allotted to the poorer passengers.

steer-age-way (-wā), *n.* rate of motion through the water of a vessel sufficient to enable her to feel the effect of the helm.

steeve (stēv), *v.t.* to give a certain angle of elevation to (the bowsprit of a vessel): *n.* the angle of elevation of a bowsprit with the horizon; a derrick or spar used in stowing cargo.

stein-bock (stīn'bok), *n.* a small antelope of South Africa. Also steenbok.

ste-la (stē'lå), *n.* an upright slab or pillar; sometimes with an inscription. Also stele.

stel-lar (stel'ăr), *adj.* pertaining to stars; astral; starry. Also stellary.

stel-late ('āt), *adj.* star-like; radiated.

stel-li-form ('i-fôrm), *adj.* star-shaped.

stel-lu-lar ('ū-lăr), *adj.* set with fine stars; radiated.

stem (stem), *n.* the principal axis of a tree or plant; anything resembling a stem; race; pedigree; progeny; branch of a family; the forepart of a vessel; the unchangeable part of an inflected word; the upright or downright line joined to the body of a note [Music]: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stemmed, *p.pr.* stemming], to resist or check; dam up: *v.i.* to move forward against an obstacle.

stem-ple ('pl), *n.* a crossbar of wood in a mining shaft for ascending and descending.

stench (stench), *n.* a strong offensive odor.

sten-cil (sten'sil), *n.* a thin plate of metal with a pattern, &c., cut out, used for marking, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stenciled, *p.pr.* stenciling], to mark or color with a stencil.

sten-o-graph ('o-grâf), *n.* writing in shorthand: *v.t.* to write or report in shorthand.

ste-nog-ra-pher (ste-nog'rå-fĕr), *n.* a shorthand writer. Also stenographist.

sten-o-graph-ic (sten-o-grâf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or written in, shorthand.

ste-nog-ra-phy (ste-nog'rå-fi), *n.* the art of writing in shorthand.

stent (stent), *n.* a tax; assessment; extent; limit: *v.t.* to tax; assess; stretch; straighten; confine.

Sten-tor (sten'tĕr), *n.* a person with a very powerful voice: from the Greek herald in the Trojan war.

sten-to-ri-an (-tō'ri-ân), *adj.* extremely loud.

step (step), *n.* the distance measured by the foot in walking or running; pace; small distance; footstep; action; measure; procedure; gait; stair; round of a ladder; *pl.* portable framework of stairs: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stepped, *p.pr.* stepping], to make a movement by a single change of the position of the foot; walk; advance or retire by pacing; go or come as by chance; walk slowly: *v.t.* to set, as the foot; measure by steps; fix, as a mast: *prefix* denoting *relation by marriage only*, as *step*mother.

steppe (step), *n.* a name for the vast barren plains of Russia.

step-ping-stone ('ing-stōne), *n.* a stone that serves to step on; hence any means by which one may advance.

stere (stār), *n.* in the metric system, a unit of cubic measure = 35.31 cubic feet.

stereo, a *prefix* meaning *solid, firm,* as *stereo*gram, a picture representing objects on a plane surface as if in relief: *n.* an *abbr.* of stereotype. Also stereograph.

ster-e-om-e-ter (ster-ē-om'e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the solid contents of a body; an instrument for determining specific gravity.

ster-e-om-e-try (-om'e-tri), *n.* the art of measuring the cubical contents of bodies; the art of determining the specific gravity of bodies.

ster-e-op-ti-con (-op'ti-kon), *n.* a magic-lantern showing photographic slides as if in relief.

ster-e-o-scope (ster'ē-o-skōp), *n.* a binocular optical instrument by means of which two pictures appear as one and stand out in relief.

ster-e-o-scop-ic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or adapted to, the stereoscope. Also stereoscopical.

ster-e-o-type ('ē-o-tīp), *n.* a metal plate cast from a mold taken from a page of movable types: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stereotyped, *p.pr.* stereotyping], to cast or print in stereotype; fix permanently: *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, stereotype.

ster-ile ('il), *adj.* barren; producing little or no crop; destitute of ideas.
Syn. barren, unfruitful.
Ant. (see fertile).

ster-il-i-ty (-il'i-ti), *n.* barrenness; infecundity.

ster-il-i-za-tion (-zā'shun), *n.* the act or process of rendering sterile; state of being sterile.

ster-il-ize ('il-īz), *v.t.* to make sterile; deprive of the power of reproduction, as bacteria.

ster-ling ('ling), *adj.* pure; unadulterated; genuine; noting English money of standard value; of high merit.

stern (stērn), *adj.* harsh or severe in countenance or manners; austere; unrelenting; steadfast; being in the stern: *n.* the after part of a vessel.

ster-nal ('nāl), *adj.* pertaining to the sternum.

ster-num ('num), *n.* the breast bone.

stern-sheets ('shētz), *n.* that part of a boat furnished with seats for passengers.

ster-nu-ta-tion (stēr-nū-tā'shun), *n.* the act of sneezing.

stern-way ('wā), *n.* movement of a vessel backwards.

ster-to-rous (stēr'to-rus), *adj.* characterized by deep snoring.

stet (stet), *v.t.* to mark with the word *stet* (let it stand) on a proof, indicating that something marked for omission is to remain.

steth-om-e-ter (steth-om'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for measuring the external movements of the walls of the chest during respiration.

steth-o-scope ('o-skōp), *n.* an instrument for examining the chest, or ascertaining diseases of the chest by sound produced in the thorax.

steth-o-scop-ic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or by means of, the stethoscope. Also stethoscopical.

steth-o-sco-py ('o-skō-pi), *n.* examination by the stethoscope.

steve (stēv), *v.t.* to stow in a ship's hold.

stev-e-dore ('e-dōr), *n.* one who loads or unloads a vessel in port, or stows cargo in a ship's hold.

stew (stū), *v.t.* to boil slowly or with a simmering heat: *v.i.* to be boiled slowly or gently: *n.* a dish prepared by stewing; a state of nervous anxiety; worry: *pl.* a brothel.

stew-ard ('ērd), *n.* one who manages the domestic concerns of a family or institution; manager of a large estate or farm; person employed at a hotel, club, or on board ship to superintend culinary affairs; a college official who superintends the kitchen arrangements; a fiscal agent; an officer of the royal household; manager at races, sports, &c.

stew-ard-ess (-es), *n.* a woman who attends to female passengers on board ship.

stew-ard-ship (-ship), *n.* the office of a steward; management.

sthen-ic (sthen'ik), *adj.* characterized by morbid activity of the heart and blood vessels.

stib-i-um ('i-um), *n.* antimony.

stic-ca-do (stik-ä'dō), *n.* a musical instrument of wooden bars of graduated lengths, played with a small mallet.

stick (stik), *n.* a small branch or shoot cut off a tree; walking stick; staff; printer's composing-stick; thrust or stab with a pointed instrument; an incompetent or dull speaker: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stuck, *p.pr.* sticking], to stab or thrust; pierce; fasten; fix in; make to cohere; attach; set with something pointed; compose or set up (type): *v.i.* to be fixed; remain; cleave; adhere; be fastened by piercing; be stayed; hesitate (with *at*).

stick-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sticky.

stick-le ('l), *v.i.* to wrangle or contend pertinaciously, especially on insufficient grounds, for something of little importance.

stick-le-back (-bak), *n.* a spiny-backed fish.

stick-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stickier, *superl.* stickiest], adhesive; glutinous; viscous.

stiff (stif), *adj.* not easily bent; rigid; inflexible; stubborn; not liquid or fluid; strong; violent; not natural or easy; constrained; affected; formal; severe; not written with ease; hard; firm, as a stiff market.

stif-fen ('n), *v.t.* to make stiff; make more thick or viscous; make torpid: *v.i.* to become stiff; grow more obstinate.

stif-fen-ing (-ing), *n.* the act of making stiff; material for making anything stiff.

stiff-necked ('nekt), *adj.* inflexibly obstinate; stubborn.

sti-fle (stī'fl), *v.t.* to suffocate; smother; extinguish; deaden; suppress or conceal: *v.i.* to be suffocated; *n.* the first joint above a horse's thigh, next the buttock.

sti-fling (stī'fling), *p.adj.* smothering; suffocating; suppressing.

stig-ma (stig'mȧ), *n.* [*pl.* stigmas, stigmata ('mȧz, 'mȧ-tȧ)], a mark made with a branding-iron; mark of infamy or disgrace; the receptive upper part of the pistil of a flower on which the pollen which fertilizes it falls: *pl.* the counterparts of the marks of the wounds in Christ's body, supposed to be impressed on the bodies of certain saints (stigmata).

stig-mat-ic (mat'ik), *adj.* marked with a stigma; impressing with infamy or reproach.

stig-ma-tize ('mȧ-tīz), *v.t.* to mark with a stigma or brand; hold up to disgrace, reproach, or infamy.

stile (stīl), *n.* a set of steps to pass from one side of a fence or wall, &c., to the other; the gnomon of a sun-dial; an upright piece in framing or paneling.

sti-let-to (sti-let'ō), *n.* a small dagger with a thin, rounded, and pointed blade; pointed instrument for making eyelet holes.

still (stil), *adj.* at rest; without motion; quiet; calm; silent; not effervescent: *adv.* to this time; nevertheless; always; after that: *v.t.* to make still; calm; lull; pacify; render motionless: *n.* an apparatus for distilling liquids.

stilt (stilt), *n.* a pole of wood with a rest for the foot: used in pairs in walking: *v.t.* to set or raise on stilts.

stilt-ed ('ed), *adj.* inflated; pompous.

stil-ton (stil'tun), *n.* a rich kind of cheese.

stim-u-lant (stim'ū-lânt), *adj.* serving to stimulate; producing transient increase of vital energy: *n.pl.* medicines or alcoholic beverages having such an effect.

stim-u-late ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to excite or rouse; animate; goad; encourage; excite greater vitality in: *v.i.* to act as a stimulus.

stim-u-la-tive ('ū-lā-tiv), *adj.* having the power of stimulating: *n.* anything that stimulates.

stim-u-la-tor (-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stimulates.

stim-u-lus ('ū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* stimuli (-lī)], that which stimulates; a spur; anything exciting to action; incentive; stimulant.

sting (sting), *n.* the sharp-pointed, poisonous weapon with which certain animals and insects are furnished; one of the stiff, sharp-pointed, hollow hairs of certain plants; anything that gives acute mental or physical pain; the thrust of a sting: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stung, *p.pr.* stinging], to pierce or wound with, or as with, a sting; cause acute pain to; goad.

sting-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* piercing, as with a sting; acutely painful; pungent; adapted for wounding.

sting-ray ('rā), *n.* a ray with a sharp spine capable of inflicting a dangerous wound. Also stingaree.

stin-gy (stin'ji), *adj.* [*comp.* stingier, *superl.* stingiest], close and covetous: meanly avaricious; miserly; niggardly.

stink (stingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stunk, *p.pr.* stinking], to emit a strong, offensive odor: *n.* an offensive odor; disgusting smell; an unpleasant exposure.

stink-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* emitting a stink.

stint (stint), *v.t.* to restrain within certain limits: *v.i.* to stop or cease: *n.* a limit; quantity assigned.

stipe (stīp), *n.* the stalk of a frond or of a pistil; stem of a fungus. Also stipes.

sti-pend (stī'pend), *n.* salary, especially clerical income.

sti-pen-di-a-ry (-pen'di-ā-ri), *adj.* receiving stipend or salary: *n.* one who performs services for a salary.

stip-ple (stip'l), *v.t.* to engrave by means of dots; paint by small, short touches.

stip-pler ('lēr), *n.* a brush used for stippling.

stip-u-late ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to arrange or settle definitely or by special mention.

stip-u-la-tion (-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of stipulating; contract; agreement, or bargain; a special condition in a contract.

stip-u-la-tor ('ū-lā-tēr), *n.* one who stipulates, contracts, or covenants.

stip-ule ('ūl), *n.* a small leaf-like appendage at the base of petioles.

stir (stēr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stirred, *p.pr.* stirring], to put into motion; move; incite; agitate; animate; rouse; instigate: *v.i.* to move or exert one's self; be in motion; change place; rise in the morning: *n.* bustle; agitation; tumult; noise; public disturbance; excitement.

stir-a-bout ('ă-bout), *n.* oatmeal porridge.

stirk (stērk), *n.* a young bull or heifer.

stirps (sterps), *n.* [*pl.* stirpes ('pēz)], family; race; stem; root.

stir-rer (stēr'ēr), *n.* one who stirs.

stir-ring ('ing), *n.* the act of moving: *adj.* busy; bustling; exciting; stimulating.

stir-rup (stir'up or stēr'up), *n.* an iron hoop suspended by a strap in which a horseman sets his foot when he mounts or rides.

stitch (stich), *n.* a single pass of a needle and thread through anything made by sewing; link of yarn in knitting; sudden, sharp, local pain; a furrow; a stretch in a journey: *v.t.* to form stitches in; unite by stitches; form (land) into furrows: *v.i.* to practice stitching.

stitch-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of sewing; work sewn; formation of land into furrows.

stith-y (stith'i), *n.* a smith's forge; anvil.

stive (stīv), *v.t.* to make close, hot, or sultry: stuff up; pack or press closely together: *v.i.* to be stifled.

stiv-er ('ēr), *n.* a Dutch coin, value 2 cents: hence anything of little value.

sto-a (stō'â), *n.* a portico or porch.

stoat (stōt), *n.* a weasel.

stoc-cade (stok-ād'), *n.* a thrust in fencing.

stock (stok), *n.* the trunk or stem of a tree or plant; pillar, log, or post; trunk into which a graft is inserted; a blockhead; race, family, or lineage; fund; capital; share of a public debt; store; cattle; stiff cravat; part of a firearm to which the barrel and lock are attached; foundation of soups, &c.; a kind of flower: *pl.* a wooden frame in which the legs of criminals were confined; public funds; shares of capital in a corporate company; frame on which a ship is built: *v.t.* to store up; fill; supply: *v.i.* to take in or obtain supplies: *adj.* kept in stock; permanent.

stock-ade (ād'), *n.* a line of posts used as a barrier for defense or enclosure for cattle: *v.t.* to surround with, or defend by, a stockade.

stock-fish ('fish), *n.* salted and dried fish.

stock-hold-er ('hol-dēr), *n.* one who holds shares in public funds or in a stock company.

stock-i-net (-i-net'), *n.* an elastic textile fabric.

stock-ing ('ing), *n.* a close-fitting covering for the foot and leg.

stock-ish ('ish), *adj.* like a stock; stupid.

stock-job-ber ('job-ēr), *n.* one who deals or speculates in stocks and shares.

stock-still ('stil), *adj.* motionless.

stodg-y (stoj'i), *adj.* wet.

sto-gy (stō'gi), *adj.* rough; coarse; heavy: *n.* a long, coarse cigar.

Sto-ic (stō'ik), *n.* a disciple of the Greek philosopher Zeno, who taught that a wise man should be governed by the reason, subdue all passions, and be indifferent to pleasure or pain; one who proposes such doctrines: *adj.* pertaining to the Stoics; indifferent to pleasure or pain. Stoical.

sto-ic-al-ly (stō'i-kal-li), *adv.* in a stoical manner.

sto-i-cism (stō'i-sizm), *n.* the doctrines and maxims of the Stoics; real or assumed insensibility to pleasure or pain.

stoke (stōk), *v.t.* to maintain and tend the fire in: as, to *stoke* a furnace: *v.i.* to act as a stoker.

stok-er ('ēr), *n.* one who supplies fuel to, and attends to the furnace of, an engine; a fireman.

sto-la (stō'lâ), *n.* [*pl.* stolæ ('lē)], a long, loose garment worn by Roman matrons.

stole (stōl), *n.* a stola; a long, narrow scarf fringed at the ends, worn by bishops, priests, and deacons of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches: *p.t.* of steal.

sto-len, *p.p.* of steal.

stol-id (stol'id), *adj.* stupid; dull; impassive.

stol-id-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being stolid; intellectual dullness.

sto-lon (stō'lon), *n.* a trailing branch or creeping sucker which sends down roots.

sto-ma ('mâ), *n.* [*pl.* stomata (stō'mâ-tâ)], a minute breathing pore or aperture.

stom-ach (stum'āk), *n.* the principal organ of digestion in the body; appetite; inclination; liking; desire: *v.t.* to resent; put up with.

stom-ach-er ('āk-ēr), *n.* an ornamental breast covering, worn by women.

sto-mach-ic (sto-mak'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, exciting or strengthening the stomach: *n.* a strengthening medicine for the stomach.

sto-mat-ic (sto-mat'ik), *n.* a medicine for diseases of the mouth.

stomp, another form of stamp.

stone (stōn), *n.* a hard mass of earthy or mineral matter; a material used for building, &c.; gem; calculus; hard covering of the kernel of certain fruits; a weight of varying value, usually 14 lb. avoirdupois; insensibility; hardness: *v.t.* to pelt or kill with stones; free from stones, as fruit.

stone age (āj), *n.* the period of civilization when stone weapons, implements, &c., were used prior to introduction of bronze.

stone-blind ('blīnd), *adj.* quite blind.

stone-chat ('chat), *n.* a small British bird.

stone-cut-ting ('kut-ing), *n.* hewing or dressing stone.

stone-ware ('wār), *n.* a coarse kind of pottery baked hard and glazed.

stone-wort ('wērt), *n.* a plant of the genus Chara.

ston-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a stony manner.

ston-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stony.

ston-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stonier, *superl.* stoniest], pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, stone; rocky; hard; cruel; inflexible; pitiless.

stood, *p.t.* of stand.

stool (stōōl), *n.* a seat without a back for one person, usually supported with 3 legs; the seat used in evacuating the bowels; evacuation of the bowels.

stoop (stōōp), *v.i.* to bend the body downward and forward; descend from rank or dignity; submit; condescend; sweep down on prey; *n.* inclination downward and forward; descent from dignity; condescension; fall of a bird upon its prey; stairway, veranda, or porch with seats; a flagon.

stop (stop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stopped, *p.pr.* stopping], to hinder, check, or impede; render impassable; intercept; desist from; regulate the sounds of; deduct; suspend: *v.i.* to cease from any motion or action; reside temporarily: *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; cessation; a device for arresting or limiting musical sounds; series of organ pipes; mark used in punctuation: *interj.* stay! cease!

stop-gap ('gap), *n.* a temporary expedient.

stop-page ('ej), *n.* the act of stopping; state of being stopped; obstruction; deduction from pay.

stop-per ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stops; that which closes a vent or hole.

stop-ping ('ing), *n.* the act of halting; stoppage; something that fills up, or closes.

stop-ple ('l), *n.* a cork or plug: *v.t.* to close with a cork, &c.

stor-age (stôr'ej), *n.* safe keeping of goods in a warehouse, &c.; price for storage.

sto-rax (stō'raks), *n.* a balsamic resin.

store (stôr), *n.* a large number or great quantity; stock accumulated; abundance or plenty; warehouse; shop: *pl.* naval and military arms, ammunition, clothing, provisions, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish or supply with stores; gather in quantities; accumulate; hoard up.

stor-ied ('id), *adj.* with successive floors; told in a story.

stork (stôrk), *n.* a large wading bird with long legs and large pointed bill.

storm (stôrm), *n.* a violent atmospheric disturbance; tempest; heavy fall of rain, snow, or hail; violent commotion or agitation; tumult; calamity; violent assault on a fortified place: *v.t.* to attack with violence or open force: *v.i.* to blow violently; be very angry.

Syn. tempest, agitation, disturbance.

Ant. (see calm).

storm-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a stormy manner.

storm-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* tempestuousness.

storm-ing ('ing), *n.* the taking of a fortified place by a violent and open assault: *p.adj.* violently angry or raging.

storm-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* stormier, *superl.* stormiest], characterized by, or proceeding from, storms; tempestuous; violent.
Syn. boisterous, tempestuous.
Ant. (see calm).

stor-thing (stôr'ting), *n.* the Norwegian parliament.

sto-ry (stō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* stories ('riz)], a fictitious narrative; pretty tale; short romance; history; stage or floor of a building; division of a house reached by one flight of stairs.
Syn. account, legend, tale, myth.
Ant. (see history).

stoup (stōōp), *n.* a flagon; receptacle for holy water; a liquid measure.

stout (stout), *adj.* corpulent; thickset; stormy; lusty; brave; resolute: *n.* a strong kind of porter.

sto-va-ine (stō'va-in), *n.* an anæsthetic that is injected into the spinal chord.

stove (stōv), *n.* an apparatus for enclosing a fire for cooking or heating; hothouse: *v.t.* to heat or dry, as in a stove: *p.t.* of stave.

stow (stō), *v.t.* to fill by packing closely; lay up; pack.

stow-age ('ej), *n.* the act of stowing; state of being stowed; accommodation for stowing things; money paid for stowage.

stow-a-way ('ā-wā), *n.* one who conceals himself on a vessel leaving port to obtain a free passage.

stra-bis-mus (strā-biz'mus), *n.* squinting.

stra-bot-o-my (-bot'o-mi), *n.* a surgical operation for the removal of squinting.

strad-dle (strad'l), *v.t.* to stand or sit astride of: *v.i.* to stand or walk with the legs wide apart: *n.* the act of standing, sitting, or walking with the legs wide apart; a stock option giving the holder the right of both "put" and "call."

strag-gle (strag'l), *v.i.* to wander from the direct course or way; ramble; rove; roam idly about; be dispersed or scattered; occur at irregular intervals.

strag-gler ('lēr), *n.* a wanderer; vagabond; a plant or branch that extends too far; an animal out of its usual place.

straight (strāt), *adj.* not crooked; right, as a line stretched between two points; direct; upright; undiluted; consistent in support of a candidate or party; *adv.* in a straight manner; direct; at once.

straight-en ('en), *v.t.* to make straight.

straight-for-ward (-fôr'wērd), *adj.* not deviating; honest; open.

straight-spo-ken ('spō-ken), *adj.* plain-spoken.

straight-way ('wā), *adv.* at once.

strain (strān), *n.* stock; lineage; race; descent; tune or melody; manner of speech or action; a violent effort; injury by over-exertion: *v.t.* to put to its utmost strength; draw out with force; stretch; injure by overtasking; make uneasy or unnatural; filter: *v.i.* to make violent efforts.

strain-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, strains; an apparatus for filtering.

strait (strāt), *adj.* narrow; not broad; confined; distressful; difficult: *n.pl.* a narrow passage of water connecting two seas; difficulty; poverty.
Syn. narrow, confined.

strait-en ('en), *v.t.* to make narrow; contract; confine; put into difficulties; embarrass: *v.i.* to become narrow.

strait-jack-et ('jak-et), *n.* a kind of garment for confining mad or delirious persons. Also strait-waistcoat.

strait-laced ('lāst), *adj.* laced tightly; strict in manners or morals.

strake (strāk), *n.* the iron tire by which the felloes of a wheel are secured; continuous line of planking of a vessel from stem to stern; a trough for washing broken ore.

stra-mo-ni-um (strā-mō'ni-um), *n.* the thorn-apple, commonly called jimson-weed.

strand (strand), *n.* the shore of a sea, ocean, or large lake; one of the divisions or twists of a rope: *v.t.* to drive or force upon the sea-shore; run aground; bring into a state of embarrassment: *v.i.* to be lifted or be driven ashore.

strange (strānj), *adj.* belonging to another country; not domestic; novel; unusual; reserved; inexperienced; unfamiliar.

strange-ly ('li), *adv.* in a strange manner.

strange-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being strange.

strang-er ('ĕr), *n.* a foreigner; guest or visitor; one who is unknown or acquainted; one not admitted to fellowship.
Syn. alien, foreigner.
Ant. (see friend).

stran-gle (strang'gl), *v.t.* to choke; suffocate by compressing the windpipe; suppress or stifle: *pl.* a disease in horses.

stran-gu-la-tion (-gū-lā'shun), *n.* the act of strangling; state of being strangled; suffocation; close constriction.

stran-gu-ry ('gū-ri), *n.* painful voiding of urine by drops.

strap (strap), *n.* a long, narrow piece of leather or cloth; razor-strop: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strapped, *p.pr.* strapping], to fasten or bind with a strap; beat with a strap.

strap-pa-do (-pā'dō or pā'dō), *n.* a former military punishment in which the culprit was drawn up by a rope attached to the wrists and let fall; also, a beating with a strap.

strap-per ('ĕr), *n.* one who uses a strap; a person unusually tall.

strap-ping ('ing), *adj.* tall; strong; well-made; handsome.

strass (stras), *n.* a kind of colorless glass used as the base of artificial paste gems.

stra-ta, *pl.* of stratum.

strat-a-gem (strat'ă-jem), *n.* a device or scheme for defeating an enemy, especially in war; an artifice or plan for deception of any kind, or for gaining some advantage.

stra-teg-ic (strā-tej'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or effected by, strategy or artifice. Also strategical: *n.pl.* the science of military warfare; direction of a campaign.

strat-e-gy (strat'e-ji), *n.* strategics; use of artifice or stratagem in carrying out some design.

strat-i-fi-ca-tion (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the process of being arranged or deposited in layers.

strat-i-fied ('i-fīd), *adj.* arranged in strata.

strat-i-form ('i-fôrm), *adj.* strata-like.

strat-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stratified, *p.pr.* stratifying], to form, deposit, or arrange, in strata or layers.

stra-tig-ra-phy (strā-tig'rā-fi), *n.* the arrangement of strata in the earth's crust.

stra-tog-ra-phy (-tog'rā-fi), *n.* a description of armies, or of what belongs to an army.

stra-tum (strā'tum or strā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* strata ('tă)], a bed of earth or rock, consisting generally of a series of layers; an artificial layer.

stra-tus ('tus), *n.* a cloud apparently resting horizontally on the earth's surface.

straw (straw), *n.* the stalk of grain; bundle of such stalks when cut and thrashed; anything proverbially worthless; mere trifle.

straw-ber-ry ('ber-i), *n.* [*pl.* strawberries (-iz)], a plant of the genus Fragaria and its well-known fruit.

straw-board ('bōrd), *n.* cardboard made of straw.

stray (strā), *v.i.* to wander from limits or the direct path; deviate; err: *v.t.* to mislead: *adj.* gone astray; wandering.

streak (strēk), *n.* a line of color different from the ground color; stripe: *v.t.* to form, or mark with, streaks; stripe.

streak-y ('i), *adj.* having streaks; with alternate layers of fat and lean.

stream (strēm), *n.* a current of water or other fluid; anything flowing out of a source; river, rivulet, or brook; drift or tendency: *v.i.* to issue or flow in a stream; run in a current; issue forth.

stream-er ('ēr), *n.* a long narrow flag or pennon; the aurora borealis.

stream-let ('let), *n.* a little stream; a rivulet; a rill.

stream-y ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or full of, streams; flowing in streams.

street (strēt), *n.* a public road in a city or town lined with houses on either side.

street Ar-ab (ar'ab), *n.* a neglected child who lives in the streets.

street-car ('kär), *n.* a car that runs on a street-railway.

street-rail-way (-rāl'wā), *n.* a railway laid on the surface of the streets, distinguished from a railroad, elevated road, or subway road.

strength (strength), *n.* the state or quality of being strong; active or passive power; muscular force; vigor; power of endurance or resistance; toughness; numbers or amount of any body, as an army; vigor of style; intensity, as of light or color; legal or moral force; potency of liquors.

strength-en ('en), *v.t.* to make strong; confirm; cause to increase in power or security: *v.i.* to become stronger.

Syn. fortify, invigorate.

Ant. (see weaken).

stren-u-ous (stren'ū-us), *adj.* urgent or eagerly pressing; ardent; zealous; strong; vigorous; bold; earnest; valiant.

stress (stres), *n.* urgency; strain; pressure; force; importance; weight; violence; force of utterance.

stretch (strech), *v.t.* to draw out to a greater length or width; extend or expand; strain; exaggerate: *v.i.* to be extended; reach; sail by the wind under press of canvas: *n.* the act of stretching; state of being stretched; strain; effort; extension; direction; utmost extent of meaning.

stretch-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, stretches; a footboard used in rowing; a frame or litter for carrying the sick or dead.

strew (strōō), *v.t.* to spread by scattering; scatter loosely.

stri-æ (strī'ē), *n.pl.* fine thread-like lines; slight furrows; fillets between the channels of columns.

stri-ate ('āt), *adj.* marked, or formed with, striæ.

strick-en (strik'en), *p.adj.* far advanced: *p.p.* of strike.

strict (strikt), *adj.* vigorous; exact; severe; nice to an extreme; careful; rigidly interpreted; straight and narrow.

stric-ture ('tūr), *n.* a morbid contraction of any passage of the body, especially of the urethra; censure or adverse criticism.

stride (strīd), *n.* a long step; straddle: *v.i.* to walk with long steps; straddle: *v.t.* to pass by long steps.

stri-dent (strī'dent), *adj.* harsh; shrill; grating or creaking.

strid-u-la-tion (strid-ū-lā'shun), *n.* the power possessed by certain male insects of making shrill sounds by the friction of parts of their bodies.

strid-u-lous ('ū-lus), *adj.* producing a shrill, harsh, creaking sound.

strife (strīf), *n.* contention for superiority; discord; conflict; quarrel; enmity; war.

stri-ga (strī'gā), *n.* [*pl.* strigæ ('jē)], the fluting of a column: *pl.* small, upright, stiff hairs, swelled at their bases.

strig-il (strij'il), *n.* an instrument for scraping, used by the ancients after the bath.

strike (strīk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* struck, *p.p.* struck, stricken, *p.pr.* striking], to hit with a blow, or with force; dash; collide; pass quickly; lower or take down; notify by sound; affect strongly or sensibly; produce by a blow or friction; coin or mint; ground; light upon; make, as a bargain: *v.i.* to make a quick blow or

thrust; hit; sound by being struck; pay homage, as by lowering a flag or sail in token of respect or submission; cease from work: *n.* cessation of work for higher wages; an instrument for leveling a measure, as of grain; four bushels; direction of the outcrop of a stratum; an unexpected or complete success.

strik-ing ('ing), *adj.* affecting with strong emotions; impressive; forcible; wonderful; surprising.

string (string), *n.* a small cord or line; cord of a musical instrument; cord on which things are filed; series of things connected: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strung, *p.pr.* stringing], to furnish with strings; put in tune; thread on a string; file; deprive of strings.

strin-gen-cy (strin'jen-si), *n.* the state or quality of being stringent.

strin-gent (strin'jent), *adj.* severe; rigid; strict; binding; tense.

string-er ('ẽr), *n.* a heavy timber or plank supporting other parts of a structure, as a railroad sleeper.

string-i-ness (string'i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stringy.

string-y ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, string; filamentous; viscid.

strip (strip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stripped, *p.pr.* stripping], to make naked; deprive of a covering; skin or peel; rob or pillage; bereave; take away; milk dry: *v.i.* to undress: *n.* a long narrow piece; trough for washing ore; waste, as destruction of fences.

stripe (strīp), *v.t.* to variegate with lines of different colors; form the stripes upon; lash or whip: *n.* a line or long narrow division of anything of a different color to the ground; stroke or weal made by a whip, &c.; party badge or color.

strip-ling (strip'ling), *n.* a youth.

strive (strīv), *v.i.* to make exertions or efforts; labor hard or earnestly; aim; struggle; contend in emulation.

strob-ile (strob'il), *n.* the cone or fruit of the pine or hop; an animal that produces sexual offspring unlike itself, as the tape worm.

strode, *p.t.* of stride.

stroke (strōk), *n.* a knock or blow; calamity or affliction; sudden effect; hostile blow or attack; touch of a pencil or pen; sound of a clock; length of the rectilinear motion of a piston, &c.; sweep of an oar; the principal oarsman in a boat who sets the time to the rowers: *v.t.* to rub gently with the hand in one direction; soothe.

stroll (strōl), *v.i.* to wander on foot; ramble or rove idly: *n.* a leisurely ramble.

strol-ler ('ẽr), *n.* one who strolls; an itinerant player; vagrant.

stro-ma (strō'mă), *n.* [*pl.* stromata ('mă-tă)], the basis of an organ or tissue.

strong (strông), *adj.* having strength; robust; healthy; vigorous; having power of endurance; powerful; violent; muscular; affecting the senses; ardent; well-fortified; rising to higher prices.
Syn. robust, sturdy, powerful.
Ant. (see weak).

strong-hold ('hōld), *n.* a fortress.

stron-ti-a (stron'shi-ă), *n.* an oxide of strontium.

stron-ti-um ('shi-um), *n.* a metallic element forming the base of strontia.

strop (strop), *n.* a strip of leather for sharpening razors: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stropped, *p.pr.* stropping], to sharpen on a strop.

stro-phe (strō'fē), *n.* that part of a song or dance in the ancient Greek drama performed by the chorus in turning from the right to the left; the first of two stanzas.

stro-phic (strō'fik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, strophes.

strove *p.t.* of strive.

strow, see strew.

struck, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of strike.

struct-u-ral (strukt'ū-răl), *adj.* pertaining to structure.

struct-ure ('ūr), *n.* an edifice or building; manner or form of building; form; make; arrangement of parts or organization of a vegetable or animal substance.

strug-gle (strug'l), *v.i.* to use violent efforts with contortions of the body; strive with effort; be in pain or agony; contend: *n.* a violent effort with contortions of the body; pain or agony; labor; contest.

strum (strum), *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strummed, *p.pr.* strumming], to play badly and noisily on a stringed instrument.

stru-ma (strōō'mă), *n.* scrofula.

stru-mous ('mus), *adj.* scrofulous.

strum-pet (strum'pet), *n.* a prostitute.

strung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of string.

strut (strut), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* strutted, *p.pr.* strutting], to walk with affected dignity: *n.* a proud step or walk with the head erect; a support of timber.

Stru-thi-o (strōō'thi-ō), *n.* a genus of birds, containing the ostriches.

stru-thi-us (strōō'thi-as), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, the ostrich.

strych-nic (strik'nik), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or containing, strychnine.

strych-nine ('nin), *n.* a highly poisonous alkaloid extracted from *nux vomica.*

stub (stub), *n.* the stump of a tree; a stub-nail: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stubbed, *p.pr.* stubbing], to grub up by the roots; root out; strike against some fixed obstacle; as, to *stub* one's toe.

stubbed (stubd), *adj.* short and thick. Also stubby.

stub-bi-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stubby.

stub-ble ('l), *n.* short stalks or stumps of grain left in the ground after reaping.

stub-born ('ērn), *adj.* inflexibly headstrong; obstinate; contumacious; refractory; not easily worked or melted, as a metal.

stub-by ('bi), *adj.* short and thick; short and strong.

stub-nail ('nāl), *n.* a short, thick nail.

stuc-co (stuk'ō), *n.* [*pl.* stuccoes ('ōz)], plaster used as a coating for outside walls or for interior decorations; work executed in stucco: *v.t.* to overlay, or decorate, with stucco.

stuck, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of stick.

stuck-up (stuk'up), *adj.* conceited.

stud (stud), *n.* an ornamental knob or button; large-headed ornamental nail; an upright beam or scantling; collection of breeding horses and mares; place where they are kept; horses kept for racing, hunting, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* studded, *p.pr.* studding], to adorn with, or as with, studs; set with detached ornaments or prominent objects.

stud-ding ('ing), *n.* material for studs or joists; studs or joists collectively.

stud-ding-sail ('ing-sāl), *n.* a light sail set at the side of a square sail to increase its area in light winds.

stu-dent (stū'dent), *n.* one who is engaged in study; scholar; one devoted to books or learning; systematic observer.

stud-ied (stud'id), *adj.* planned; premeditated.

stud-horse (stud'hôrs), *n.* a stallion.

stud-ied ('id), *adj.* qualified by study; well-read; precise or formal; premeditated.

stu-di-o (stū'di-ō), *n.* an artist's workroom.

stu-di-ous ('di-us), *adj.* devoted to study or the acquisition of knowledge; diligent; designed; deliberate; careful (with *of*).

stud-y (stud'i), *n.* the application of the mind to acquisition of knowledge; any particular branch of learning; sketched ideas of a painter, &c., for his future instruction or improvement; a room set apart for a study: *v.i.* [*pt.* & *p.p.* studied, *p pr.*

studying], to apply the mind closely to a subject; endeavor diligently, *v.t.* to examine closely in order to learn thoroughly; con over; devote one's thoughts to.

stu-fa (stōō'fâ), *n.* a jet of steam issuing from a fissure in the earth.

stuff (stuf), *n.* materials out of which anything is made; textile fabrics; furniture; goods; refuse matter; nonsense; *v.t.* to fill by crowding something into; press or pack; fill with seasoning; fill the skin of (a dead animal) for preservation in its natural form; *v.i.* to eat gluttonously.

stuff-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being stuffy.

stuff-y ('i), *adj.* close or ill-ventilated; sulky.

stul-ti-fi-ca-tion (stul-ti-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the act of stultifying; the state of being stultified.

stul-ti-fi-er ('ti-fī-ēr), *n.* one who stultifies.

stul-ti-fy ('ti-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stultified, *p.pr.* stultifying], to render foolish; make nugatory.

stum (stum), *n.* unfermented grape juice or wine; must; *v.t.* to add must to wine and cause a new fermentation.

stum-ble (stum'bl), *v.i.* to trip up or fall in walking; light (with *on* or *upon*); slide into error or crime; *n.* a trip in walking or running; failure or blunder.

stum-bling-block ('bling-blok), *n.* an obstacle or hindrance; something over which one may trip and fall.

stump (stump), *n.* that part of a tree which remains in the ground after the trunk is cut down; part remaining after amputation, &c.; an artist's soft pencil or rubber; one of three posts of the wicket at cricket; *v.t.* to lop off; reduce to a stump; defeat; *v.i.* travel about making speeches for electioneering purposes; to walk clumsily.

stump-or-a-tor (-or'ā-tēr), *n.* one who harangues the people on some current question, usually political.

stump-speech ('spēch), *n.* an electioneering speech.

stump-y ('i), *adv.* full of stumps; short and thick.

stun (stun), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stunned, *p.pr.* stunning], to render senseless by, or as by, a blow; confuse with noise; surprise completely; astonish.

stung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sting.

stunk, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of stink.

stun-ning ('ing), *adj.* remarkably fine or large.

stunt (stunt), *v.t.* to check in growth or progress; *v.i.* to become stunted; *n.* a check in growth; something stunted; an allotted task; a feat of bodily skill.

stupe (stūp), *n.* flax, flannel, &c., steeped in warm water or medicaments and used as a compress.

stu-pe-fa-ci-ent (-pe-fā'shi-ent), *n.* a narcotic.

stu-pe-fac-tion (-fak'shun), *n.* the act of stupefying; state of being stupefied; insensibility; torpor; stupidity.

stu-pe-fac-tive ('tiv), *adj.* causing stupefaction.

stu-pe-fi-er ('pe-fī-ēr), *n.* one who or that which, stupefies.

stu-pe-fy ('e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stupefied, *p.pr.* stupefying], to deprive of sensibility; make stupid; dull.

stu-pen-dous (-pen'dus), *adj.* overcoming the senses by its vastness; astonishing.

stu-pid ('pid), *adj.* deficient in understanding; insensible; dull; silly; nonsensical.

Syn. foolish, obtuse, witless.

Ant. (see spirited, lively).

stu-pid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* extreme dullness of perception or understanding; crass ignorance; folly.

Syn. dullness, apathy, slowness, obtuseness.

Ant. (see cleverness).

stu-por ('pēr), *n.* suspension or great diminution of sensibility; numbness; lethargy; intellectual insensibility.

stur-di-ly ('stēr'di-li), *adv.* in a sturdy manner.

stur-di-ness ('di-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sturdy.

stur-dy ('di), *adj.* hardy; robust; stout; strong; stubborn; vigorous; forcible.

stur-geon ('jun), *n.* a large, cartilaginous fish of the genus Acipenser, the roes of certain species of which are made into caviare, while isinglass is made from the air-bladder.

stut-ter (stut'ēr), *v.i.* to speak with hesitation or stammering: *v.t.* to utter in a stammering manner: *n.* hesitation or stammering in speech. Also stuttering.

sty (stī), *n.* a pen or enclosure for swine; a filthy or mean place; a kind of boil upon the eyelid: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* stied, *p.pr.* stying], to shut up in a filthy or mean place.

Styg-i-an (stij'i-ân), *adj.* pertaining to the Styx, the river of Hades, over which the dead were ferried by the boatman Charon: hence infernal; hellish.

style (stīl), *n.* a pointed instrument used by the ancients for writing upon wax tablets; the gnomon of a dial; appellation or title; distinctive manner of writing with regard to the choice of words, &c.; manner of speaking; characteristic mode of expression or execution; method of reckoning time; fashion; manner; the stalk between the ovary and stigma of a flower; a probe: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* styled, *p.pr.* styling]. to designate or name.

sty-let ('let), *n.* a slender, pointed instrument; a little style.

sty-li-form ('li-fôrm), *adj.* like a style.

sty-lish ('lish), *adj.* fashionable; modish.

sty-list ('list), *n.* a master of literary style.

sty-lo-bate ('lo-bāt), *n.* an uninterrupted base below a range of columns.

sty-lo-graph ('lo-grăf), *n.* a stylographic pen.

sty-lo-graph-ic (-grăf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, a stylographic pen, or stylography.

sty-log-ra-phy (stī-log'rā-fi), *n.* a method of writing or tracing by means of a style.

sty-loid ('loid), *adj.* resembling a style or pen; pertaining to a particular bone.

sty-lus ('lus), *n.* a sharp-pointed implement for producing manifold copies by means of carbon paper.

styp-tic (stip'tik), *adj.* stopping bleeding: *n.* a substance that arrests bleeding.

su-a-ble (sū'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being, or liable to be, sued.

su-ant ('ănt), *adj.* uniform; level.

sua-si-ble (swā'si-bl), *adj.* easily persuaded.

sua-sion ('zhun), *n.* persuasion.

sua-sive ('siv), *adj.* persuasive.

suave (swāv), *adj.* pleasant in manner.

suav-i-ty (swav'i-ti), *n.* urbanity; gentleness.

sub, *prefix* meaning *under, beneath, below, slightly.* Used with many self-explaining words, of which the more important are given.

sub-ac-id (sub-as'id), *adj.* slightly acid.

sub-al-tern (-awl'tĕrn), *n.* a commissioned officer under the rank of captain: *adj.* inferior.

sub-al-ter-nate (-tĕr'nāt), *adj.* successive.

sub-due (-dū), *v.t.* to overcome or conquer; vanquish; reduce; lower; tone down.

sub-ja-cent (sub-jā'sent), *adj.* lying under or below; situated lower but not directly beneath.

sub-ject ('jekt), *adj.* under the power or control of another; subordinate; disposed; liable: *n.* one who is under the power or control of another; that which is treated in writing, speaking, &c.; theme; topic; design; a dead body for dissection; substance; material; theme of a proposition; the Ego, as distinguished from the non-Ego or object; theme of a movement [Music]: *v.t.* (sub-jekt') to bring under the power or control

of; render subordinate; enslave; subjugate; render liable; expose.

Syn. exposed to, obnoxious, inferior, controlled.

Ant. (see exempt).

sub-jec-tion (-jek'shun), *n.* the act of subjecting; state of being subjected.

sub-jec-tive ('tiv), *adj.* pertaining to the subject as opposed to the object; derived from one's own consciousness.

Ant. (objective).

sub-jec-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a subjective manner.

sub-jec-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being subjective. Also subjectivity.

sub-jec-tiv-ism ('iv-izm), *n.* the philosophical doctrine that knowledge is relative or purely subjective.

sub-join (-join), *v.t.* to affix.

sub-ju-gate ('jū-gāt), *v.t.* to conquer by force; bring under dominion.

sub-ju-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* the act of subjugating; state of being subjugated.

sub-ju-ga-tor ('jū-gā-tēr), *n.* one who subjugates.

sub-junc-tive (-jungk'tiv), *adj.* noting a form of the verb expressive of contingency, condition, or hypothesis.

sub-li-mate ('li-māt), *v.t.* to convert (a solid) by heat into vapor, which on cooling returns to the solid state; refine and exalt.

sub-lime (-līm'), *adj.* awakening feelings of awe and reverence; high in place or excellence; exalted in nature; elevated in manner or style: *n.* that which is awe-inspiring in works of nature or art as distinguished from the beautiful (with *the*): *v.t.* to dignify or exalt; render noble: *v.i.* to be capable of conversion into vapor.

sub-lime-ly ('li), *adv.* in a sublime manner.

sub-lim-i-ty (-lim'i-ti), *n.* loftiness of style or sentiment; elevation; moral grandeur; excellence.

sub-ma-rine (sub-mā-rēn'), *adj.* under water: *n.* a war vessel that can remain long under water, and carries torpedoes and cannon.

sub-merge (-mērj'), *v.t.* to place under water; overwhelm: *v.i.* to be, or lie, under water.

sub-merg-i-ble ('i-bl), *n.* a submarine boat capable of complete submersion.

sub-mers-i-ble (-mers'i-ble), *n.* a submarine boat capable of partial submersion.

sub-mer-sion (-mēr'shun), *n.* the act of submerging; state of being submerged. Also submergence.

sub-mis-sion (-mish'un), *n.* the act of submitting or yielding; obedience.

sub-miss-ive (-mis'iv), *adj.* yielding to authority; obedient; humble.

sub-miss-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a submissive manner.

sub-miss-ive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being submissive.

sub-mit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* submitted, *p.pr.* submitting], to yield to the authority of another; surrender; resign; refer to judgment or discretion; comply with: *v.i.* to be subject; yield.

sub-mit-ter ('ēr), *n.* one who submits.

sub-mul-ti-ple (-mul'ti-pl), *n.* a number or quantity which is contained in another a certain number of times exactly, as 4 is the submultiple of 28.

sub-or-di-nate (-ôr'di-nāt), *adj.* inferior in rank, value, power, or importance: *n.* one who is inferior to another in rank, &c.: *v.t.* to place in a lower order; render subject.

sub-or-di-nate-ly (-li), *adv.* in a subordinate manner.

sub-or-di-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of subordinating or placing in a lower order; subjection; state of being sub-

ordinate; inferiority of rank, position, &c.

sub-orn (-ôrn'), *v.t.* to procure or induce to commit perjury.

sub-or-na-tion (-ôr-nā'shun), *n.* the act of suborning.

sub-pœ-na (-pē'nā), *n.* a writ commanding the attendance of a person in court as a witness: *v.t.* to serve with a subpœna.

sub-ro-gate (sub'rō-gāt), *v.t.* in law, to put (a person) in the place of another; to substitute.

sub-scribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to write or annex (one's name) to a paper or document; give or promise (a sum of money) for some object by writing one's name: *v.i.* to give consent.

sub-scrip-tion (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of subscribing; agreement to take a book, &c.; name subscribed; signature; sum of money subscribed.

sub-se-quence ('se-kwens), *n.* the act or state of being subsequent.

sub-se-quent ('se-kwent), *adj.* following or coming after in time or order; posterior.

Syn. succeeding, following.

Ant. (see previous).

sub-serve (-sērv'), *v.t.* to be subservient to; promote; serve instrumentally.

sub-sess-ile (-ses'il), *adj.* having very short foot-stalks.

sub-side (-sīd'), *v.i.* to sink or fall to the bottom; tend downwards; settle; abate; become tranquil or calm.

sub-si-dence ('dens), *n.* the act of subsiding or sinking down; downward tendency.

sub-sid-i-a-ri-ly (-sid'i-ā-ri-li), *adv.* so as to assist.

sub-sid-i-a-ry ('i-ā-ri), *adj.* auxiliary; furnishing additional supplies: *n.* an auxiliary.

sub-si-dize ('si-diz), *v.t.* to furnish with a subsidy.

sub-si-dy ('si-di), *n.* [*pl.* subsidies (-diz)], pecuniary aid granted by one government to another, especially for war expenses; public grant or subvention to aid an enterprise for the public convenience.

Syn. aid, bonus, bounty, grant, tribute.

sub-sist (-sist'), *v.i.* to have existence; to retain the present state; inhere; have the means of livelihood.

sub-sist-ence ('ens), *n.* means of support; maintenance; livelihood; inherence.

sub-stance ('stâns), *n.* matter or material; characteristic and essential part of anything; purport; wealth or property.

sub-stan-tial (-stan'shâl), *adj.* belonging to, or having, substance; containing the essential parts; solid; material; corporeal; having considerable wealth or property: *n.pl.* essential parts.

Syn. solid, durable.

Ant. (see unsubstantial).

sub-stan-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* in a substantial manner; essentially.

sub-stan-ti-ate ('shi-āt), *v.t.* to establish the truth of by proof or competent evidence.

sub-stan-ti-val (sub'stan-ti-val), *adj.* pertaining to, or of the nature of, a substantive; self-existent.

sub-stan-tive ('stân-tiv), *adj.* expressing existence; real; essential: *n.* that part of speech which expresses the existence of anything material or immaterial; noun.

sub-stan-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a substantive manner; essentially; as a substantive or noun.

sub-sti-tute ('sti-tūt), *v.t.* to put in the place of another; change: *n.* one who, or that which, is put in the place of another.

sub-sti-tu-tion (-tū'shun), *n.* the act of substituting; state of being substituted.

sub-sume (-sūm'), *v.t.* to include under a more general class or under something else.

sub-tan-gent (-tan'jent), *n.* the part of the axis of a curve intercepted between the tangent and the ordinate.

sub-tend ('tend'), *v.t.* to extend under or be opposite to.

subter, a *prefix* meaning *under.*

sub-ter-fuge ('tĕr-fūj), *n.* an evasion or artifice; trick; shift.

sub-ter-ra-ne-an (rā'ne-ăn), *adj.* below the surface or beneath the earth. Also subterraneous.

sub-tile (sub'til or sut'l), *adj.* thin; delicately constructed; fine; delicate; refined; acute; cunning; artful.

sub-tile-ly (-li), *adv.* in a subtile manner.

sub-tile-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being subtile. Also subtility.

sub-tle (sut'l), *adj.* artful; insinuating; crafty.

sub-tle-ty (-ti), *n.* acuteness of intellect; cunning; shrewdness. Subtleness.

sub-tract (-trakt'), *v.t.* to withdraw or take away, as a part from a whole; deduct.

sub-trac-tion (-trak'shun), *n.* the act of subtracting.

sub-tract-ive ('iv), *adj.* tending, or having power, to subtract.

sub-tra-hend ('trā-hend), *n.* the quantity or number to be subtracted from another.

sub-u-late (sub'ū-lāt), *adj.* awl-shaped.

sub-urb (sub'ĕrb), *n.* an outlying district of a city or town; environs (usually *pl.*).

sub-ur-ban (-ĕr'băn), *adj.* pertaining to, in, or living within, the suburbs.

sub-ven-tion (-ven'shun), *n.* a government grant or subsidy.

sub-ver-sion (-vĕr'shun), *n.* the act of subverting; overthrow; ruin.

sub-ver-sive ('siv), *adj.* tending to subvert.

sub-vert (-vĕrt'), *v.t.* to turn upside down; ruin; overthrow; corrupt.
Syn. overturn, supplant.
Ant. (see preserve).

sub-vert-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being subverted.

sub-way ('wā), *n.* an underground passage used for a railway or other purpose.

suc-ceed (suk-sēd'), *v.t.* to take the place of; follow: *v.i.* to follow in order; obtain one's wishes; be successful; accomplish something attempted; end with advantage; prosper.
Syn. win, achieve, attain, thrive.
Ant. (see fail).

suc-cess (-ses'), *n.* the prosperous termination of any enterprise; prosperity.

suc-cess-ful (-fool), *adj.* ending in success; prosperous; fortunate.

suc-cess-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a successful manner.

suc-ces-sion ('shun), *n.* the act of following in order; lineage; act or right of coming in the place of another; rotation, as of crops.

suc-ces-sion-al (-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or implying, succession; consecutive.

suc-ces-sive ('iv), *adj.* following in uninterrupted order; legitimate; consecutive.

suc-ces-sive-ly (-li), *adv.* consecutively.

suc-ces-sor ('ĕr), *n.* one who succeeds or follows in the place or character of another.

suc-cinct (-singkt'), *adj.* tersely expressed.

suc-cor ('ĕr), *v.t.* to help or relieve when in difficulty or distress; aid: *n.* relief; aid.

suc-co-tash ('o-tash), *n.* a dish of green maize and beans boiled together.

suc-cu-lence ('ū-lens), *n.* juiciness.

suc-cu-lent ('ū-lent), *adj.* juicy: said of plants replete with juices.

suc-cumb (-kum'), *v.i.* to yield; submit.

suc-cur-sal (-kĕr'săl), *adj.* annexed and assistant, as a chapel of ease.

such (such), *adj.* the same that, or as referred to; denoting a particular person or thing; being the same in quality.

suck (suk), *v.t.* to draw in with the mouth: *v.i.* to draw milk from the breast: *n.* the act of sucking; milk drawn from the breast.

suck-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, sucks; piston of a pump; a tube through which anything is drawn; shoot of a plant from the lower part of the stem; a parasite; hanger on (slang).

suck-ing ('ing), *adj.* drawing with the mouth or with an instrument; very young.

suck-le ('l), *v.t.* to nurse at the breast.

suck-ling ('ling), *n.* an unweaned child or animal.

su-crose (sū'krōs), *n.* cane-sugar.

suc-tion (suk'shun), *n.* the act or process of sucking; act of drawing fluids by the removal of the atmospheric pressure.

suc-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* adapted to, or living by, sucking.

su-da-ri-um (sū-dā'ri-um), *n.* the cloth on which Christ is said to have miraculously impressed his image when He wiped his face with it on the way to Calvary.

su-da-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of sweating.

su-da-to-ri-um (-tō'ri-um), *n.* a sweating-bath.

su-da-to-ry (sū'dă-to-ri), *adj.* exciting perspiration; sudorific: *n.* an agent that causes sweating.

sud-den (sud'n), *adj.* happening unexpectedly; instantaneous; without notice; quick.

su-dor-if-er-ous (sū-dor-if'ẽr-us), *adj.* secreting perspiration.

su-dor-if-ic (-if'ik), *adj.* causing perspiration: *n.* a medicine producing such an effect.

Su-dra (sōō'drâ), *n.* the lowest of the four great castes into which the Hindus are divided. Also Soodra.

suds (sudz), *n.pl.* soapy water.

sue (sū), *v.t.* to prosecute at law: *v.i.* to entreat; beg; pay court; institute legal proceedings (with *for*).

suède (swād; swēd), *n.* a kind of soft leather, as undressed kid, used for gloves, shoes, &c.

su-et ('et), *n.* the hard fat around the kidneys and loins of sheep and oxen.

suf-fer (suf'ẽr), *v.t.* to feel with a sense of pain; undergo; bear; be affected by; allow; tolerate: *v.i.* to feel pain or punishment; be in distress; endure loss or injury.

suf-fer-a-ble (-ă-bl), *adj.* that may be allowed or tolerated; permissible.

suf-fer-ance ('fẽr-ăns), *n.* patience under pain; toleration; negative consent; permission.

suf-fer-ing (-ing), *n.* the state of enduring physical or mental pain; distress; loss or injury endured.

suf-fice (-īs'), *v.i.* to be sufficient: *v.t.* to satisfy.

suf-fi-cien-cy (-fish'en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being sufficient; competence; self-confidence; conceit.

suf-fi-cient ('ent), *adj.* equal to any end or purpose; adequate; competent.

suf-fix ('iks), *n.* a letter or syllable added at the end of a word; affix: *v.t.* (suf-fiks'), to add, as a letter or syllable at the end of a word.

suf-fo-cate ('o-kāt), *v.t.* to choke by stopping respiration; smother; stifle.

suf-fo-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of suffocating; state of being suffocated.

suf-fra-gan ('rā-găn), *n.* an assistant bishop: *adj.* auxiliary.

suf-frage ('rej), *n.* vote, or right to vote; franchise; voice or vote given on a controverted subject; *pl.* united prayer of a congregation.

suf-fra-gette (suf'ra-jet), *n.* a woman advocate of the exercise of the suffrage by women.

suf-fra-gist (-jist), *n.* one who advocates the obtaining of woman suffrage by force.

suf-fuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to spread over as with a fluid or a color.

suf-fu-sion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of suffusing; state of being suffused.

sug-ar (shoog'ĕr), *n.* a sweet crystalline substance obtained from the sugar-cane, beet, &c.; any substance resembling sugar; flattery: *adj.* pertaining to, like, made of, or yielding, sugar; sweet: *v.t.* to sprinkle or mix with sugar; sweeten; flatter.

sug-ar-i-ness ('ĕr-i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sweet or like sugar.

sug-ar-y ('ĕr-i), *adj.* like, composed of, or fond of, sugar; sweet.

sug-gest (sug-jest' or sud-jest'), *v.t.* to introduce indirectly to the mind or thoughts; hint; insinuate; allude or refer to: *v.i.* to make suggestions.

sug-ges-tion (-jes'chun), *n.* the act of suggesting; thing suggested; hint.
Syn. inuendo, insinuation.

sug-gest-ive ('iv), *adj.* containing, or full of, suggestion.

sug-gest-ive-ly (-li), *adv.* by way of suggestion.

su-i-ci-dal (sū'i-sī-dăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or partaking of, suicide; fatal to one's own interests.

su-i-ci-dal-ly (-i), *adv.* in a suicidal manner.

su-i-cide ('i-sīd), *n.* a person who kills himself; self-murder; ruin of one's own interests.

suint (swint), *n.* a peculiar fatty substance obtained from sheep's wool.

suit (sūt), *n.* a set of things correspondent to each other, as of the same kind; petition or prayer; courtship; one of four sets of a pack of cards; an action or process at law for the recovery of a right or claim: *v.t.* to be fitted to; fall in with; accommodate; please: *v.i.* to correspond or accord; agree.

suit-a-bil-i-ty (-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being suitable. Also suitableness.

suit-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* fitting; appropriate.

suit-a-bly ('ă-bli), *adv.* in a suitable manner.

suite (swēt), *n.* a retinue or company; series; set, as of rooms, furniture, &c. [Fr.]

suit-or (sūt'ĕr), *n.* a petitioner; supplicant; lover; party to a lawsuit.

sul-cate (sul'kāt), *adj.* grooved.

sulk (sulk), *v.i.* to be sulky.

sulk-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a sulky manner.

sulk-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being sulky.

sulk-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* sulkier, *superl.* sulkiest], silently sullen: *n.* a kind of two-wheeled carriage.

sul-len (sul'en), *adj.* morosely silent; gloomily angry; dismal; heavy.

sul-ly ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sullied, *p.pr.* sullying], to tarnish or soil; dirty; stain: *n.* a tarnish or stain.

sul-phate ('fāt), *n.* a salt of sulphuric acid.

sul-phide ('fīd), *n.* a compound of sulphur with a metal or other element.

sul-phite ('fīt), *n.* a salt of sulphurous acid.

sul-phur ('fĕr), *n.* a non-metallic element, brittle and of a yellow color, insoluble in water, but fusible by heat.

sul-phur-ate (-āt), *v.t.* to combine with, or subject to the action of, sulphur: *adj.* pertaining to, or of the color of, sulphur.

sul-phur-a-tor ('fĕr-ā-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for bleaching by the fumes of sulphur.

sul-phu-re-ous (-fū're-us), *adj.* consisting of, impregnated with, or having the qualities of, sulphur. Also sulphurous.

sul-phu-ret, same as sulphide.

sul-phu-ret-ted ('fu-ret-ed), *adj.* combined with sulphur.

sul-phu-ric (-fū'rik), *adj.* obtained from, or containing, sulphur.

sul-phu-ric ac-id (as'id), *n.* a heavy, corrosive liquid composed of sulphur, oxygen, and water; oil of vitriol.

sul-phur-ous ac-id ('fēr-us as'id), *n.* an acid composed of 2 parts of oxygen and 2 parts of sulphur.

sul-phur-y ('fēr-i), *adj.* like sulphur.

sul-tan ('tân), *n.* the title of a Mohammedan sovereign, especially the sovereign of the Ottoman Empire. *Feminine* sultana.

sul-tan-ate ('tân-āt), *n.* the rule or dominion of a sultan.

sul-tan-ship ('tân-ship), *n.* the office, rank, or dignity of a sultan.

sul-tri-ly ('tri-li), *adv.* oppressively.

sul-tri-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sultry.

sul-try ('tri), *adj.* [*comp.* sultrier, *superl.* sultriest], very hot, close, and oppressive; close and heavy with a moist heat.

sum (sum), *n.* the aggregate of two or more things taken together; whole; total; quantity of money; substance; compendium; utmost degree; arithmetical problem for solution: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* summed, *p.pr.* summing], to add into one amount; condense into few words.

su-mac (sōō'mak or shōō'mak), *n.* a plant or shrub the dried leaves and roots of which are used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine. Some species produce a severe skin rash, as the poison sumac.

sum-ma-ri-ly (sum'â-ri-li), *adv.* in a short way or method; concisely.

sum-ma-rize ('â-rīz), *v.t.* to state concisely.

sum-ma-ry ('â-ri), *adj.* brief; laconic; compendious; done in a short way or method: *n.* an abridgment; compendium.

sum-ma-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of forming a total; aggregate.

sum-mer ('ĕr), *n.* that part of the year which comprises the hottest months, June, July, and August; now estimated to extend from the summer solstice to the autumnal equinox; a large piece of timber to receive the ends of the joists in building; horizontal girder; a stone to support an arch or arches: *v.i.* to pass the summer: *v.t.* to feed or keep during the summer.

sum-mit ('it), *n.* the top or highest point.

sum-mon ('un), *v.t.* to cite or call by authority; command to appear in court; invite; rouse to exertion: *n.pl.* a citation to appear in court on a certain day; document containing such a citation; authoritative call.

sump (sump), *n.* a pond of water for salt-works; a pit for receiving metal on its first fusion.

sump-ter (sump'tĕr), *n.* a burden-carrying animal; a pack horse or mule.

sump-tu-a-ry (sump'tū-â-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or regulating, expense.

sump-tu-a-ry laws (lawz), *n.pl.* laws to limit excessive expenditure on dress or other luxuries.

sump-tu-ous ('tū-us), *adj.* expensive; costly; luxurious; magnificent.

sun (sun), *n.* the luminous body around which the earth, and other planets, &c., of the solar system revolve; the source of light and heat to the earth; any center of a system of worlds; anything like the sun in splendor or power; sunshine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* sunned, *p.pr.* sunning], to expose to the sun's rays; warm or dry in the sun.

Sun-day ('dā), *n.* the first day of the week, the Christian Sabbath, or Lord's Day: *adj.* pertaining to Sunday.

sun-der ('dĕr), *v.t.* to divide or rend.

sun-dew ('dū), *n.* a plant of the genus Drosera, whose leaves secrete a dew-like viscid fluid.

sun-dries ('driz), *n.pl.* numerous small or miscellaneous articles or matters.

sun-dry ('dri), *adj.* various; several.

sung, *p.p.* of sing.

sunk, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sink.

sunk-en (sungk'en), *adj.* lying on the bottom of the sea; fallen or pressed down.

sunn (sun), *n.* an East Indian plant, the fiber of which is used as a substitute for hemp.

sun-ni-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sunny.

sun-ny ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, like, proceeding from, or exposed to, the sun; bright; warm; cheerful.

sun-shine ('shīn), *n.* the light or rays of the sun; warmth; brightness.

sun-stroke ('strōk), *n.* a kind of apoplexy, caused by the intense heat of the sun's rays.

sun-up ('up), *n.* sunrise.

sup (sup), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* supped, *p.pr.* supping], to take into the mouth with the lips; sip: *v.i.* to take supper: *n.* a small mouthful, as of a liquid; sip.

super, *prefix* meaning *over, above, beyond, in excess.*

su-per-an-nu-ate (sū-pĕr-an'ū-āt), *v.t.* to pension on account of old age or infirmity.

su-per-an-nu-a-tion (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the state of being superannuated; pension granted to one who is superannuated.

su-perb (sū-pĕrb'), *adj.* grand; proud; stately; elegant; first-rate; sumptuous.

su-per-car-go (sū-pĕr-kär'gō), *n.* a person or officer in a merchant vessel who superintends the cargo and commercial affairs of a ship during its voyage.

su-per-cil-i-a-ry (-sil'i-ā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated above, the eyebrow.

su-per-cil-i-ous ('i-us), *adj.* haughty; proud; disdainful; dictatorial; overbearing.

su-per-cil-i-um (-sil'i-um), *n.* the eyebrow.

su-per-er-o-ga-tion (sū-pĕr-ĕr-ō-gā'shun), *n.* the performance of more than is required by duty.

su-per-er-og-a-to-ry (-ĕr-og'ā-to-ri), *adj.* performed beyond what is required by duty.

su-per-fi-cial (-fish'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or being on the surface; slight; not deep; unlearned.

Syn. flimsy, shallow, partial.
Ant. (see thorough).

su-per-fi-cial-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superficial; slight knowledge. Also superficialness.

su-per-fi-cies (-fish'ēz), *n.* superficial area or exterior face of a body.

su-per-flu-i-ty (-flōō'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* superfluities (-tiz)], superabundance; excess.

su-per-flu-ous ('flōō-us), *adj.* more than enough or necessary; excessive.

su-per-heat (-hēt'), *v.t.* to heat to an extreme degree; heat (steam) until it resembles a perfect gas.

su-per-hu-man (-hū'man), *adj.* beyond the power of skill of man.

su-per-in-duce (-in-dūs'), *v.t.* to bring in or upon as an addition to something else; superadd.

su-per-in-tend (-in-tend'), *v.t.* to have, or exercise the charge or oversight of; direct or control.

su-per-in-tend-ence (-tend'ens), *n.* supervision; oversight; control.

su-per-in-tend-ent ('ent), *n.* one who superintends; overseer.

su-pe-ri-or (sū-pē'ri-or), *adj.* higher or above in place, position, rank, dignity, office, or

excellence; stronger; surpassing others; unconquered; preferable; beyond the power or influence of; placed above another organ: *n.* one who is superior to others; one of higher rank or position; head of a religious house.

su-pe-ri-or-i-ty (-ri-or'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being superior; preëminence; advantage.

su-per-la-tive (-pēr'la-tiv), *adj.* superior to all others; highest in degree: *n.* a word expressing the highest degree of anything.

su-per-la-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a superlative manner.

su-per-la-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being superlative.

su-per-nal ('nāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated in, a higher place or region; celestial.

su-per-nat-u-ral (-nat'ū-răl), *adj.* beyond, or exceeding, the powers or laws of nature.

Syn. miraculous, preternatural.
Ant. (see natural).

su-per-nat-u-ral-ism (-izm), *n.* the state or quality of being supernatural; the doctrine that revelation is the only means by which man acquires the knowledge of God.

su-per-nat-u-ral-ist (-ist), *n.* one who believes in the doctrine of supernaturalism.

su-per-nat-u-ral-ly (-li), *adv.* in a supernatural manner.

su-per-num-er-a-ry (-nūm'ĕr-ā-ri), *n.* [*pl.* supernumeraries (-riz)], a person or thing beyond the stated or required number: *adj.* exceeding the number stated or required.

su-per-phos-phate (-fos'fāt), *n.* a phosphate containing the greatest quantity of phosphoric acid capable of entering into combination with the base.

su-per-scribe (-skrīb), *v.t.* to write or inscribe, or engrave on the outside or top.

su-per-scrip-tion (-skrip'shun), *n.* the act of superscribing; the address or direction.

su-per-sede (-sēd'), *v.t.* to set aside or render null and void by superior power; come into, or take, the place of.

su-per-se-de-as (-sē'de-as), *n.* a proceeding in law which acts to set aside some other proceeding.

su-per-sti-tion (-stish'un), *n.* reverence for, and belief in, the supernatural, or objects which are not worthy of worship; false worship or religion; extreme observance of religious rites or ceremonies.

su-per-sti-tious ('us), *adj.* pertaining to, characterized by, proceeding from, or addicted to superstition; overscrupulous and extreme in religious rites or ceremonies.

su-per-struc-ture (-struk'tūr), *n.* anything built or founded on something else; a building.

su-per-ton-ic (-ton'ik), *n.* in music, the note next above the keynote.

su-per-vene (-vēn), *v.i.* to come upon as something extraneous; occur.

su-per-vise (-ziz'), *v.t.* to oversee.

su-per-vi-sion (-vizh'un), *n.* the act of supervising; superintendence.

su-per-vis-or (-vīz'ĕr), *n.* an overseer.

su-per-vi-so-ry (-vī'zō-ri), *adj.* exercising supervision.

su-pine (sū-pīn'), *adj.* lying on the back; indolent; careless; inattentive; negligent: *n.* (sū'pīn), a Latin verbal noun, ending in *um*, and *u*.

su-pine-ly ('li), *adv.* in a supine manner.

su-pine-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supine.

sup-per (sup'ĕr), *n.* the evening meal.

sup-plant (-plant'), *v.t.* to displace and take the place of, as by craft; supersede.

sup-ple ('l), *adj.* flexible; yielding; servile: *v.t.* to make supple: *v.i.* to grow pliant.

sup-ple-ment ('le-ment), *v.t.* to add something to; fill up or supply: *n.* something added to render anything more complete or supply defects or errors; appendix; the quantity by which an arc or angle falls short of a semicircle.

sup-ple-men-tal (-men'tăl), *adj.* serving as a supplement; additional. Supplementary.

sup-ple-ness (sup'l-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being supple; pliancy.

sup-pli-ance (sup'pli-ans), *n.* the act or state of being suppliant.

sup-pli-ant (sup'li-ânt), *adj.* beseeching; entreating; suing: *n.* one who supplicates; humble petitioner. Also supplicant.

sup-pli-cant (-kant), *n.* one who supplicates: *adj.* asking humbly.

sup-pli-cate (-kāt), *v.t.* to ask or beg humbly and earnestly; address in prayer; beseech; implore.

sup-pli-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of supplicating; humble and earnest prayer or entreaty.

sup-pli-ca-to-ry ('li-kā-to-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of, supplication.

sup-pli-er (-lī'ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, supplies.

sup-ply ('lī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* supplied, *p.pr.* supplying], to furnish with what is required; provide; serve instead of; fill: *n.* [*pl.* supplies (-liz')], the act of supplying; thing supplied; amount of money or food required for daily necessaries, as of an army, &c. (usually *pl.*).

sup-port (-pōrt'), *v.t.* to sustain; bear up; endure; uphold; favor; second; incur; carry on; provide for or nourish: *n.* the act of supporting; that which supports; maintenance; livelihood; aid.
Syn. bear, keep, maintain, prop.
Ant. (see abandon).

sup-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to imagine; admit without proof; assume as true; think.
Syn. guess, surmise, think.
Ant. (see ascertain).

sup-po-si-tion (-po-zish'un), *n.* the act of supposing; thing supposed; assumption.

sup-pos-i-ti-tious (-poz-i-tish'-us), *adj.* supposed or imaginary; not genuine; counterfeit.

sup-pos-i-to-ry (-poz'i-to-ri), *n.* a medicated mass, usually in the form of a cone, for introduction into some cavity of the body where it dissolves.

sup-press (-pres'), *v.t.* to subdue; crush; keep in or down; quell; conceal; restrain the publication of; arrest the normal secretions of.

sup-pres-sion (-presh'un), *n.* the act of suppressing; stoppage; concealment; omission.

sup-press-or ('ĕr), *n.* one who suppresses.

sup-pu-rate ('ū-rāt), *v.i.* to generate pus.

sup-pu-ra-tion (-ū-rā'shun) *n.* the act of generating pus; pus generated in a sore.

sup-pu-ra-tive ('ū-rā-tiv), *adj.* tending to produce, or accompanied by, suppuration: *n.* a medicine to promote suppuration.

supra, a *prefix* meaning *above, beyond, over* as *supra*lapsarian.

su-pra-re-nal (sū-prā-rē'nal), *adj.* located above the kidneys.

su-prem-a-cy (sū-prem'ă-si), *n.* the state of being supreme; highest authority.

su-preme (-prēm'), *adj.* highest in power or authority; most excellent; extreme; utmost.

su-preme-ly ('li), *adv.* in a supreme manner.

sur a *prefix* meaning *over, beyond, above, upon,* as *sur*charge (sĕr-chärj'), *n.* an excessive charge, load or burden; an overcharge beyond what

is just and right: *v.t.* to charge more than is due; overload.

su-rah (sōō'rà), *n.* a soft, twilled silk fabric.

su-ral (sōō'ral), *adj.* of or pertaining to the calf of the leg.

su-rat (sōō-rat'), *n.* a kind of short coarse cotton.

sur-base (sēr'bās), *n.* a cornice, or series of mouldings, on the top of the base of a pedestal; a border above the base or floor of a room.

sur-cease (sur-sēs'), *v.t.* to put an end to: *v.i.* to cease; leave off: *n.* cessation; stop.

sur-cin-gle ('sing-gl), *n.* a girth, belt, or girdle for passing around the body of a horse and securing the saddle or some burden, &c.; girdle of a cassock.

sur-coat ('kōt), *n.* a coat worn over another coat or garment.

surd (sērd), *n.* a mathematical quantity that cannot be expressed by rational numbers, or has no root, as 3: *adj.* not expressible by rational numbers; involving surds; uttered with the breath.

sure (shōōr), *adj.* fit to be depended upon; certain; reliable; infallible; firm; safe: *adv.* certainly; securely.

sure-ly ('li), *adv.* certainly; without risk, hazard, or doubt.

sure-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being sure; certainty.

sure-ty ('ti), *n.* [*pl.* sureties ('tiz)], certainty; security against loss or damage; guarantee; hostage; one who becomes jointly bound with another; bail.

sure-ty-ship (-ship), *n.* the state of being surety; obligation of being bound to answer for another.

surf (sērf), *n.* the swell of the sea that breaks and foams upon the shore or the rocks.

sur-face (sēr'fes), *n.* the exterior part or upper face of anything; superficies; outside.

surf-boat (sērf'bōt), *n.* a strong, light boat for landing through the surf.

sur-feit (sēr'fit), *n.* excess in eating or drinking; sickness caused by such excess: *v.t.* to feed to excess and sickness.

surf-man (sērf-mân), *n.* a boatman of a surf-boat.

surf-y ('i), *adj.* covered with surf.

surge (sērj), *n.* a large wave or billow; great roll; swell: *v.i.* to roll or rise high.

sur-geon (sēr'jun), *n.* a medical practitioner, especially one who performs surgical operations.

sur-geon-cy (-si), *n.* the post of a surgeon in the army or navy.

sur-ger-y ('jēr-i), *n.* the act and art of treating injuries or diseases by manual operations; place where a surgeon operates or keeps his medicines.

sur-gi-cal ('ji-kal), *adj.* pertaining to surgery.

sur-li-ly (sēr'li-li), *adv.* in a surly manner.

sur-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* surly behavior.

sur-loin, see sirloin.

sur-ly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* surlier, *superl.* surliest], gloomily morose; rough; uncivil; churlish; snarling; ill-natured.

sur-mise (-mīz'), *n.* guess or conjecture; suspicion: *v.t.* to imagine without certain knowledge; suspect; conjecture; fancy.

sur-mount (-mount'), *v.t.* to rise above; overcome; conquer; vanquish; exceed.

sur-name ('nām), *n.* a name added to the baptismal names; family name: *v.t.* to give the family name to.

sur-pass (-pâs'), *v.t.* to exceed; excel; go beyond in excellence or badness.

sur-plice ('plis), *n.* the outer linen vestment with wide sleeves, worn by the officiating clergy and choristers of the Roman Catholic and Anglican Churches.

sur-plus ('plus), *n.* that which remains over and above what is required; excess: *adj.* exceeding what is required.

sur-prise (-prīz'), *n.* the act of taking unawares; astonishment; sudden emotion, confusion, or perplexity: *v.t.* to take unawares; confuse or perplex; assail unexpectedly; astonish.

sur-prise par-ty ('pär-ti), *n.* a party who visit the house of a mutual friend unexpectedly, each bringing some article of food for supper.

sur-pris-ing (-prīz'ing), *adj.* causing surprise or astonishment; extraordinary.

sur-ren-der (-ren'dēr), *v.t.* to yield to the power of another; give up on compulsion; cede; resign: *v.i.* to yield; give up one's self into the power of another: *n.* the act of yielding into the power or possession of another; a yielding or giving up.

Syn. relinquish, yield, abandon.

sur-rep-ti-tious (-rep-tish'us), *adj.* done by stealth or fraud; unauthorized.

sur-rey (sur'ē), *n.* a light pleasure carriage with two seats. [Am.]

sur-ro-gate (sur'o-gāt), *n.* the deputy of a bishop; an officer who deals with the probation of wills.

sur-round (-round'), *v.t.* to enclose on all sides; encompass; environ; invest: *n.* a precipitous place where animals are surrounded and driven over and captured.

Syn. encircle, enclose.

sur-roy-al (-roi'ăl), *n.* the crown antler of a stag.

sur-tax (sēr'taks), *n.* an additional tax: *v.t.* (sēr-taks'), to impose a surtax on.

sur-tout (-tōō'), *n.* a wide-skirted coat reaching below the knees.

sur-veil-lance (-vāl'yăns), *n.* watch; oversight; inspection.

sur-vey (-vā'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* surveyed, *p.pr.* surveying], to inspect or take a view of; overlook; examine; measure and estimate, as land: *n.* (sēr'vā or sēr-vā'), the act of surveying; particular view or examination; customs district.

sur-vey-ing ('ing), *n.* the art or business of measuring land.

sur-vey-or ('ēr), *n.* one who surveys; one whose business it is to measure land.

sur-vise (sēr'vis), *v.t.* to look over; supervise.

sur-vi-val (-vī'văl), *n.* continuance beyond the life of another; any ancient use, custom or belief continuing to the present day.

sur-vive (-vīv'), *v.t.* to live longer than; outlive: *v.i.* to remain alive.

sur-vi-vor ('vēr), *n.* one who outlives another; the longer-lived of two joint tenants, &c.

sur-vi-vor-ship (-ship), *n.* the state of outliving another; a reversionary benefit contingent upon some surviving life.

sus, *prefix*, another form of sub.

sus-cept-i-bil-i-ty (sus-sept-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being susceptible; impressibility; sensibility; capability. Also susceptibleness.

sus-cept-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of admitting something additional, or any charge, influence, affection, &c.; easily acted upon; impressible. Also susceptive.

sus-cept-i-bly ('i-bli), *adv.* in a susceptible manner.

sus-lik, sous-lik (sōōs'lik), *n.* a squirrel-like rodent of Central Europe.

sus-pect (-pekt'), *v.t.* to have a suspicion of; imagine to exist; conjecture; mistrust: *n.* a person suspected to be guilty of some crime.

sus-pend (-pend'), *v.t.* to make to hang by anything; delay; interrupt; cause to cease for a time; debar temporarily.

sus-pend-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, suspends: *pl.* braces to hold up clothing.

sus-pense (-pens'), *n.* a state of uncertainty, doubt, or anxiety; indecision; act of withholding the judgment; temporary cessation of a man's right.

sus-pens-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* capable of being suspended, or held from sinking.

sus-pen-sion (-pen'shun), *n.* the act of suspending; state of being suspended; a keeping in doubt; uncertainty; delay; interruption; temporary privation of power, office, privilege or rights; continuation of a note from one chord to another. [Music]

sus-pen-sor ('sēr), *n.* something that suspends; a suspensory.

sus-pen-so-ry ('so-ri), *adj.* that suspends: *n.* a suspensory band, or pouch.

sus-pi-cion (-pish'un), *n.* the act of suspecting; distrust; want of confidence; imagination of something wrong on slight or insufficient proof; hint; very small quantity.

sus-pi-cious ('us), *adj.* full of, inclined to, or cherishing, suspicion; open to, or exciting, suspicion; doubtful.

sus-tain (-tān'), *v.t.* to hold up or support; maintain; keep; support; nourish; bear; endure; strengthen.

Syn. maintain, support.

sus-tained (-tānd'), *adj.* maintained at a certain pitch or level; uniform.

sus-ten-ance ('ten-ans), *n.* that which supports life; food; maintenance or support.

sus-ten-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* the act of sustaining; support or maintenance.

su-sur-rous (sū-sur'rus), *adj.* whispering; rustling.

su-sur-us (-us), *n.* a soft murmuring or humming sound.

sut-ler (sut'lēr), *n.* a person who follows an army and sells provisions, liquor, &c., to the troops.

Su-tras (sōō'trâz), *n.pl.* certain aphorisms summarizing the teaching of the Brahmans and giving the essence of their doctrines in short, connected sentences.

sut-tee (sut-ē'). *n.* a Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile of her deceased husband; a form of widow sacrifice, formerly common among the Hindus, in which the wife was burnt with her deceased husband on his funeral pile.

su-tu-ral (sū'tū-râl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, a suture.

su-ture ('tūr), *n.* the drawing together of the edges of a wound by sewing; lines of junction of the bones of the skull; seam at the union of two margins of a plant.

su-ze-rain (sū'ze-rān), *n.* a feudal lord, to whom fealty was due; superior or paramount ruler.

su-ze-rain-ty (-ti), *n.* the office, or dignity, of a suzerain; paramount authority.

swab (swob), *n.* a mop for cleaning decks, floors, &c.; clumsy person or lubber: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swabbed, *p.pr.* swabbing], to rub or clean with a swab.

swad-dle (swod'l), *v.t.* to swathe or bind together, especially infants.

swad-dling ('ling), *adj.* binding tightly.

swag (swag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swagged, *p.pr.* swagging], to sink down by its own weight; hang heavily; sag: *n.* an unequal, hobbling motion; thieves' booty.

swage (swāj), *n.* a tool for shaping, binding, or compressing metal: *v.t.* to shape with a swage or swage block.

swag-ger ('ēr), *v.i.* to bully or bluster; strut haughtily or with affected superiority: *n.* an affected or insolent manner of walking; noisy boastfulness.

swain (swān), *n.* a peasant; rustic lover; sweetheart.

swale (swāl), *n.* low, marshy ground; a shade or shady spot.

swal-low (swol'ō), *n.* a well-known migratory passerine bird; any species of swift resembling the swallow; groove round a tackle-block; the gullet or esophagus; voracity; as much as can be swallowed at once: *v.t.* to take into the stomach through the esophagus; absorb; engulf; engage entirely; retract; put up with: *v.i.* to perform the act of swallowing.

swal-low-tailed (-tāld), *adj.* like a swallow's tail; having tapering or forked skirts.

swam, *p.t.* of swim.

swamp (swomp), *n.* wet or boggy land; soft low land saturated with water: *v.t.* to plunge, overwhelm, or sink in, or as in, a swamp; overset or sink in water; plunge into inextricable difficulties; ruin.

swamp-y ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, a swamp.

swan (swon), *n.* a web-footed bird of the genus Cygnus, with a very long neck, and remarkable for its grace in swimming.

swan-skin (swon'skin), *n.* a kind of soft, fine-twilled flannel; very thick, closely-woven woolen cloth used by printers.

swap (swop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swapped, *p.pr.* swapping], to exchange or barter: *n.* barter; a blow or stroke: *adv.* hastily; suddenly.

sward (swawrd), *n.* the grassy surface of land.

sward-ed ('ed), *adj.* covered with sward.

sware (old) *p.t.* of swear.

swarm (swawrm), *v.i.* to throng together in a crowd; collect and rise from the hive: said of bees; breed multitudes; to climb a tree, &c., by embracing it with the arms and legs alternately (with *up*): *n.* a cluster of insects, especially bees; crowd or multitude in motion.

swart, see swarthy.

swarth-i-ly (swôrth'i-li), *adv.* with a swarthy hue.

swarth-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being swarthy. Also swartness.

swarth-y ('i), *adj.* of a dark or tanny hue; dark-skinned. Also swart, swarth.

swash (swosh), *n.* a dashing or splashing of water: *v.i.* to dash or splash water about.

swash-ing ('ing), *adj.* crushing; slashing.

swash-y ('i), *adj.* soft like fruit too ripe.

swath (swawth), *n.* a line or ridge of grass or grain as cut down by the mower; sweep of a scythe in mowing.

swathe (swāth), *v.t.* to bind with a bandage or roller; wrap: *n.* a bandage or roller.

sway (swā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swayed, *p.pr.* swaying], to move backwards and forwards; influence by power or moral force; bias; govern: *v.i.* to incline on one side; be drawn by weight: *n.* the swing or sweep of a weapon; cast of the balance; anything moving with power and bulk; rule; dominion; authority; control; inclination or weight on one side.

sweal (swēl), *v.t.* to singe or scald off the hair, as from hogs: to melt and run down, as the tallow of a candle; to gutter.

swear (swār), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swore, sware, *p.p.* sworn, *p.pr.* swearing], to make a solemn declaration by appealing to God for the truth of what is affirmed; give evidence on oath; use profane language: *v.t.* to utter or affirm by appeal to God; cause to take, or bind by, an oath.

sweat (swet), *n.* the moisture which exudes from the pores of the skin; perspiration; toil; exertion: *v.i.* to exude moisture through the pores of the skin; perspire; labor; drudge: *v.t.* to cause to sweat: oppress by employing at an unfair rate of wages.

sweat-ing-sys-tem ('ing-sis-tem), *n.* the system by which middlemen employ people to work at their own homes for unfair wages.

Swe-den-bor-gi-an (swē-den-bôr'ji-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the doctrines of Swedenborg, a Swedish mystic, the founder of the New Jerusalem Church.

sweep (swēp), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swept, *p.pr.* sweeping], to brush, rub over, or clean, with a broom, &c.; drive or carry along or off with force; strike with a long stroke; touch in passing: *v.i.* to pass with violence, speed or pomp; pass with celerity or force; move along with a long

reach: *n.* the act of sweeping; general destruction; range; extent; direction of a curve; rapid survey with the eye; extent of a stroke; chimney-sweeper; large oar; blackguard.

sweep-ing (swēp'ing), *p.adj.* clearing away by force; carrying all before it, as a *sweeping* triumph; inclusive; comprehensive: *n.pl.* collection of dirt and particles swept up; refuse.

sweep-stakes ('stāks), *n.pl.* the whole money or other things staked or won at a horse-race or in gaming.

sweet (swēt), *adj.* pleasing to the senses, as smell, taste, &c.; tasting like sugar; luscious; fragrant; melodious; soft; obliging; loved; not stale or putrid; fresh; not salted: *n.* a term of endearment: *n.pl.* confectionery; home-made wines.

sweet-bread ('bred), *n.* a calf's pancreas.

sweet-bri-ar ('brī-ēr), *n.* a thorny shrub of the rose kind; eglantine.

sweet-corn ('kôrn), *n.* a kind of maize of a sweet taste, extensively used as a table food.

sweet-en ('n), *v.t.* to make sweet; render mild, kind, grateful, or pleasing; render less painful, difficult or laborious; palliate: *v.i.* to become sweet.

sweet-flag ('flag), *n.* an aromatic plant with sword-shaped leaves; calamus.

sweet-heart ('hart), *n.* a lover; one who is the object of a lover's affection.

sweet-ish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat sweet.

sweet-meat ('mēt), *n.* a confection made wholly or partly of sugar.

sweet-po-ta-to (-po-tā'tō), *n.* a plant and its edible root; yam.

sweet-will-iam (-wil'yăm), *n.* a beautiful flowering plant of the pink kind.

swell (swel), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swelled, *p.p.* swelled, swollen, *p.pr.* swelling], to expand or enlarge; increase in bulk; heave; be inflated; rise and increase by degrees; be puffed up; grow in violence: *v.t.* to heighten; cause to rise or increase; inflate; dilate: *n.* extension of bulk; act or state of swelling; gradual increase of sound; succession of large waves; gradual elevation of land; a distinguished personage; fop: *adj.* dandified.

swell-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* becoming inflated; turgid: *n.* the act of increasing in bulk; tumor or any morbid enlargement.

swel-ter ('tēr), *v.t.* to perspire profusely; faint with excessive heat.

swel-try ('tri), *adj.* sultry.

swept, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of sweep.

swerve (swērv), *v.i.* to turn aside from any prescribed line or rule of duty; deviate; incline.

swerv-ing ('ing), *n.* deviation.

swift (swift), *adj.* moving far in a short time; rapid; quick; ready; sudden: *adv.* rapidly: *n.* a bird allied to the swallow; a species of moth; the common newt; current of a stream.

swig (swig), *v.t.* to take a deep draft: *n.* a deep draft, as of liquor.

swill (swil), *v.t.* to drink greedily or grossly; inebriate: *n.* drink taken in excessive quantities; liquid food for animals, particularly the refuse or leavings of the kitchen, as given to swine.

swim (swim), *v.i.* [*p.t.* swam, swum, *p.p.* swum, *p.pr.* swimming], to float on water or other liquid; move progressively in the water by the hands and feet; be conveyed along by, or as by, a current; glide smoothly; overflow; be dizzy: *v.t.* to cause to swim or float: *n.* the act of swimming; air-bladder of fishes.

swim-mer ('ēr), *n.* one who swims; an animal adapted for swimming, as a swimming bird; a movable protuberance on a horse's leg.

swim-ming ('ing), *n.* the act of moving progressively in the water by aid of the hands and feet: *adj.* floating; moving in water.

swim-ming-ly ('ing-li), *adv.* in a smooth, easy, gliding manner; with great success or without hindrance.

swin-dle (swin'dl), *v.t.* to cheat grossly and deliberately under pretense of fair dealing: *n.* a gross fraud.

swin-dling ('dling), *adj.* cheating grossly.

swine (swīn), *n.* any animal of the genus Sus with bristly skin and long snout; pig.

swine-herd ('hērd), *n.* a tender or keeper of swine.

swing (swing), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swung, *p.pr.* swinging], to wave or vibrate to and fro; oscillate; practice swinging; float round with the tide; be hanged: *v.t.* to move to and fro; wave loosely; brandish: *n.* the act or state of swinging; contrivance for swinging to and fro; full course.

swinge (swinj), *v.t.* to whip or thrash: *n.* sweep or swing of anything in movement; sway; influence.

swin-gle (swing'gl), *v.t.* to cleanse (flax) by beating: *v.i.* to dangle: *n.* a sword-shaped instrument for beating flax.

swin-gle-tree (-trē), *n.* the cross-bar of a carriage, &c., to the ends of which the traces of the horse are fastened.

swi-nish (swī'nish), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, swine; bestial.

swipe (swīp), *n.* a vigorous blow at cricket or golf; sweeping blow: *pl.* thin or small beer: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to deliver a strong blow; hit out with great force in a ball game; to take and carry away; to purloin.

swirl (swērl), *v.i.* to rush along in, or form eddies: *n.* a whirling or eddying motion.

swish (swish), *v.t.* to lash; flog.

Swiss (swis), *adj.* pertaining to Switzerland, its language, or its inhabitants.

switch (swich), *n.* a small, thin, flexible rod; a movable rail for transferring a railway carriage, &c., from one line to another; a device for connecting electric circuits; a tress of false hair, used by women in hair dressing: *v.t.* to lash or flog; shunt.

Switz-er (swit'sēr), *n.* Swiss.

swiv-el (swiv'l), *n.* something fixed in another body so as to turn round in it; twisting link in a chain; a kind of small cannon which turns on a pivot: *v.t.* & *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* swiveled, *p.pr.* swiveling], to turn on a swivel or pivot.

swol-len, *p.p.* of swell.

swoon (swōōn), *v.i.* to sink into a fainting fit, with apparent suspension of the vital and mental powers: *n.* the act of swooning; syncope.

swoon-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of fainting.

swoop (swōōp), *v.t.* to fall upon and seize at once, as prey: *v.i.* to catch prey while on the wing: *n.* a sudden falling upon and seizing.

swop (swop), another form of swap.

sword (sôrd), *n.* a keen-edged weapon for cutting and thrusting; destruction by war; emblem of authority, power, justice, or vengeance.

sword-fish ('fish), *n.* a fish allied to the mackerel, with the upper jaw elongated into a sword shaped process.

swore, *p.t.* of swear.

sworn, *p.p.* of swear: *adj.* bound by an oath.

Syb-a-rite (sib'ă-rīt), *n.* an effeminate voluptuary; from the inhabitants of Sybaris, Italy, an ancient Greek city noted for its luxury.

Syb-a-rit-ic (-rit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a Sybarite.

syc-a-more ('ă-mōr), *n.* a tree of Syria allied to the fig; the American buttonwood.

sy-cee (sī-sē'), *n.* pure native silver cast into small hemispherical ingots by the Chinese, and used as silver currency.

syc-o-phan-cy (sik'o-fân-si), *n.* obsequious or servile flattery.

syc-o-phant ('o-fânt), *n.* a mean or servile flatterer, especially of great men; parasite.

sy-en-ite (si'en-īt), *n.* a granitic rock found at Syene in Egypt.

syl-lab-ic (sil-ab'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllable.

syl-lab-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in syllables.

syl-lab-i-ca-tion, **syl-lab-i-fi-ca-tion** (-kā'shun), *n.* the formation of syllables.

syl-la-ble ('ā-bl), *n.* that part of a word which can be uttered distinctly by a single effort of the voice; anything proverbially concise.

syl-la-bub, same as sillibub.

syl-la-bus ('ā-bus), *n.* a table of contents; compendium of the heads of a discourse; abstract.

syl-lo-gism ('o-jizm), *n.* an argument stated in logical form, consisting of three propositions, the first two being called the premises and the last the conclusion which contains the matter to be proved.

syl-lo-gis-tic (-jis'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a syllogism.

syl-lo-gis-tic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in a syllogistic form.

sylph (silf), *n.* an imaginary being inhabiting the air; fairy.

syl-van (sil'vân), *adj.* pertaining to, or inhabiting, or growing in, a wood or grove; rustic; woody; shady.

sym, *prefix*, another form of syn.

sym-bi-o-sis (sim-bi-ō'sis), *n.* the more or less permanent vital union of certain animal and vegetable organisms rendering mutual service to each other.

sym-bi-ot-ic (-ot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to symbiosis.

sym-bol ('bol), *n.* an emblem or sign resembling something else; type; mark or character used as an abbreviation; a creed.

sym-bol-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or of the nature of, a symbol: *n.pl.* the study of creeds. Also symbolical.

sym-bol-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* by symbols.

sym-bol-ism ('bol-izm), *n.* the use of, or the being represented by, symbols: science of creeds.

sym-bol-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to represent by a symbol: *v.i.* to have a typical resemblance; agree.

sym-met-ric-al (-met'rik-âl), *adj.* having corresponding parts or relations; harmonious; proportionate. Also symmetric.

sym-met-ric-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a symmetrical manner.

sym-met-ry ('et-ri), *n.* the due proportion of the several parts of a body to each other; harmony or adaptation of parts to each other.

Syn. proportion, regularity.
Ant. (see disproportion).

sym-pa-thet-ic (-pâ-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, expressing, or inducing, sympathy; compassionate. Also sympathetical.

sym-pa-thet-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in a sympathetic manner.

sym-pa-thize ('pâ-thīz), *v.i.* to have a mutual feeling with another; be compassionate.

sym-pa-thy ('pâ-thi), *n.* mutual feeling of pleasure or pain; reciprocal action of the organs of a body.

Syn. commiseration, compassion, condolence.

sym-phon-ic (-fon'ik), *adj.* agreeing in sound; pressing, or inducing, sympathy; comphonious.

sym-pho-ny ('fo-ni), *n.* [*pl.* symphonies (-niz)], harmony of sound; a musical composition for a full band of instruments; instrumental introduction or ending of a vocal composition.

sym-po-si-um (-pō'zi-um), *n.* [*pl.* symposia (-â)], a banquet; a drinking together; merry-making; an article in a magazine in which various writers express their views on some given topic.

symp-tom (simp'tom), *n.* that which indicates the existence of something else of which it is the effect; token or sign.

symp-to-mat-ic (-to-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, serving as, or indicating, a symptom. Also symptomatical.

symp-to-mat-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* by symptoms.

syn, a *prefix* meaning *with, together,* as *syn*antherous: *adj.* having stamens united by their anthers.

syn-ær-e-sis (sin-er'e-sis), *n.* the contraction of two vowels into one.

syn-a-gogue ('â-gog), *n.* a religious assembly of Jews for worship; Jewish place of worship.

syn-chro-nism (sing'kro-nizm), *n.* concurrence in time of two or more events; tabular arrangement of contemporaneous events.

syn-chro-nize ('kro-nīz), *v.t.* to cause to agree in time: *v.i.* happen simultaneously.

syn-chro-nous ('kro-nus), *adj.* happening at the same time. Also synchronal.

syn-cli-nal (-klī'nâl), *adj.* noting a line or axis formed when strata dip in opposite directions and meet in a common point or line.

syn-co-pate ('ko-pāt), *v.t.* to contract by omitting letters from the middle of (a word); to unite (the last note of one bar to the first note of the next) by a slur.

syn-co-pe ('ko-pē), *n.* the omission of letters from the middle of a word; fainting caused by interruption of the heart's action.

syn-cret-ic (sin-kret'ik), *adj.* pertaining to syncretism.

syn-cre-tism ('kre-tizm), *n.* the attempt to blend opposite and contradictory tenets into one system to produce union and concord.

syn-dic (sin'dik), *n.* a government official invested with varying powers in different countries.

syn-di-cal-ism ('di-cal-izm), *n.* a system of labor-unionism marked by its revolutionary methods and acts of violence as distinct from political or social procedure.

syn-di-cal-ist ('di-cal-ist), *n.* one who practices syndicalism.

syn-di-cate ('di-kāt), *n.* a body of syndics; a combination of capitalists to promote some special undertaking or speculation.

syn-ec-do-che (-ek'do-kē), *n.* a rhetorical figure in which the whole is put for a part, or a part for the whole.

syn-er-e-sis, see synæresis.

syn-er-gy ('ēr-ji), *n.* correlation between different organs.

syn-od ('od), *n.* a council or meeting of ecclesiastics for consultation on religious matters; a church council composed of several presbyters.

syn-od-al ('od-âl), *adj.* pertaining to a synod or synods.

syn-od-ic (-od'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or transacted by, a synod. Also synodical.

syn-od-ic-al-ly (-âl-i), *adv.* by the authority of a synod.

syn-o-nym ('o-nim), *n.* a word having nearly the same signification as another.

syn-op-sis (-op'sis), *n.* a general or collective view of any subject; summary.

syn-op-tic (-op'tik), *adj.* giving a general view of the whole or principal parts of a thing. Also synoptical.

syn-op-tic-al-ly (-âl-i), *adv.* in a synoptical manner.

syn-o-vi-a (-ō'vi-â), *n.* the lubricating fluid secreted by the synovial membranes in the joints of the body.

syn-tac-tic (-tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to, or arranged according to, the rules of syntax. Also syntactical.

syn-tac-tic-al-ly (-âl-i), *adv.* in a syntactical manner.

syn-tax ('taks), *n.* that part of grammar which teaches of

the proper construction and arrangement of words in a sentence.

syn-the-sis ('the-sis), *n.* [*pl.* syntheses (-sēz)], composition or putting of two or more things together; opposed to analysis; the method or process of deducing and combining complex ideas from simple ones.

syn-thet-ic (-thet'ik), *adj.* pertaining to synthesis. Also synthetical.

syn-thet-ic-al-ly (-ăl-i), *adv.* by synthesis.

syn-ton-ic (-ton'ik), *adj.* sharp; intense.

syn-to-nin ('to-nin), *n.* muscle fibrine.

syn-to-nize (sin-to'nīz), *v.t.* to attune or direct wireless telegraphic messages in a given direction.

syn-to-ny (sin'to-ni), *n.* the electrical tuning of wireless transmitters and receivers to each other.

syph-i-lis (sif'i-lis), *n.* an infectious venereal disease.

syph-i-lit-ic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with, syphilis.

syph-i-loid ('i-loid), *adj.* resembling syphilis.

sy-phon, another form of siphon.

sy-ren, another form of siren.

Syr-i-ac (sir'i-ak), *adj.* pertaining to Syria, its inhabitants, or language. Also Syrian.

Sy-rin-ga (si-rin'gă), *n.* a genus of plants, including the lilac.

syr-inge (sir'inj), *n.* a small tube with a handle and worked like a pump: *v.t.* to inject or cleanse with a syringe.

syr-up (sir'up), *n.* a saturated or medicated solution of sugar in water; liquid refuse of sugar.

sys-tem (sis'tem), *n.* combination of parts in a whole; orderly arrangement according to some common law; collection of rules and principles; connected body of principles in science or art; method of transacting business.

Syn. method, plan, order.
Ant. (see disorder).

sys-tem-at-ic (-at'ik), *adj.* methodical; according to system. Also systematical.

Syn. orderly, regular, methodical.
Ant. (see chaotic).

sys-tem-at-ic-al-ly (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a systematic manner.

sys-tem-a-tize ('tem-ă-tīz), *v.t.* to reduce to a system.

sys-to-le ('to-lē), *n.* the shortening of a long syllable; contraction of auricles and ventricles of the heart for expelling the blood and circulating it through the body.

sys-to-lic (sis-tol'ic), *adj.* pertaining to systole; contracting.

sys-tyle ('tīl), *adv.* having columns so arranged that they are distant two diameters from each other; having a row of columns set closely together.

syz-y-gy (siz'i-ji), *n.* [*pl.* syzygies (-jiz)]. the point at which the moon or a planet is in conjunction with, or in opposition to, the sun; times of new and full moon.

—T—

tab (tab), *n.* a shoe latchet; tag; border of a woman's cap.

tab-ard ('ărd), *n.* a loose garment or mantle worn over armor; herald's coat.

tab-a-ret ('ă-ret), *n.* a strong satin-striped silk used in upholstering.

tab-by ('i), *adj.* brindled; having a variegated, wavy, or

watered appearance: *n.* a kind of wavy or watered silk; mixture of stone or shell with mortar; tabby-cat: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tabbied, *p.pr.* tabbying], to water or cause to look wavy.

tab-by-cat ('i-kat), *n.* a brindled cat.

tab-by-ing ('i-ing), *n.* the process of passing fabrics under a calender to give them a watered, wavy appearance.

tab-e-fac-tion (-fak-shun), *n.* emaciation arising from disease; marasmus.

tab-er-nac-le ('ĕr-nak-l), *n.* a temporary dwelling, movable residence, or tent; the human body as the temporary dwelling of the soul; the movable structure or place of worship carried by the Israelites in the wilderness; receptacle for the consecrated Host in Roman Catholic Churches; place of worship: *v.i.* to sojourn; take up a temporary residence.

ta-bes (tā'bez), *n.* a progressive emaciation of the body; a decline; wasting away.

tab-in-et (tab'in-et), *n.* a mixed woolen and silk fabric, used for window-curtains, &c.

tab-la-ture ('lā-tūr), *n.* a painting on walls or ceilings; single piece comprehended in one view; division of the skull into two tables.

ta-ble (tā'bl), *n.* a flat smooth board, furnished with legs; flat surface; persons sitting at a repast or entertainment; fare; supply of food; entertainment; tablet; index or syllabus; Holy Eucharist or Lord's Supper; smooth, simple member or ornament, usually rectangular; a scheme; schedule; synopsis; inscription: *pl.* collection of many particulars brought into view; collection of numbers or figures methodically arranged; the Ten Commandments, consisting of two tables: *v.t.* to catalogue or index; lay or place on a table (as a report) for future consideration: *v.i.* to board.

ta-bleau (tā-blō'), *n.* [*pl.* tableaux or tableaus (tā-blōz')], a striking and vivid representation.

ta-bleau vi-vant (vē-väng'), *n.* a living picture; a picturesque representation by one or more silent and motionless performers costumed and posed. [Fr.]

ta-ble d'hôte (tā'bl-dōt), *n.* a meal for several persons at the same hour and at a fixed price; ordinary. [Fr.]

ta-ble-land (tā'bl-land), *n.* a plateau.

tab-let (tab'let), *n.* a small table; medicine in the form of a small flat disk; small flat piece of ivory, &c., for memoranda; ancestral monument; small flat cake, as of soap.

ta-ble-turn-ing (tā'bl-tĕrn-ing), *n.* the movement of tables said to be caused by the agency of spirits.

tab-li-er (tab-li-ā'), *n.* a large apron or small overskirt.

tab-loid (tab'loid), *n.* a tablet containing a specified portion of a drug (a registered trademark). Used figuratively to designate anything compound or condensed; as tabloid sermon.

ta-boo (tă-bōō'), *n.* a religious rite formerly prevalent among the Polynesians by which persons and things were rendered sacred and inviolable; ban; prohibition: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tabooed, *p.pr.* tabooing], to forbid approach to, or use of. Also tabu.

ta-bor (tā'bĕr), *n.* a small drum, beaten with one stick. Also tabour.

tab-o-ret (tab'ō-ret), *n.* a small tabor; an ornamental cushioned stool. Tabouret.

tab-o-rine, another form of tambourine.

tab-u-lar (tab'ū-lär), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the form of, a table; formed in plates or laminæ; set down, computed, or arranged in, tables or schedules.

tab-u-late ('ū-lāt), *v.t.* to reduce to, or arrange in, tables or synopses; shape with a flat surface.

tac-a-ma-hac (tak'ă-mă-hak), *n.* the balsam poplar; an aromatic resin from various trees.

tache (tach), *n.* a flat, colored spot on the skin, as a freckle.

ta-chym-e-ter (-kim'e-tĕr), *n.* a surveyor's instrument for making rapid measurements.

tac-it (tas'it), *adj.* implied, but not expressed verbally.

tac-i-turn ('i-tērn), *adj.* habitually silent.
Syn. mute, reticent, reserved.
Ant. (see unreserved).

tac-i-turn-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* habitual silence.

tack (tak), *n.* a small broad-headed nail; direction of a vessel in regard to the trim of her sails; hence a change of policy: *v.t.* to fasten with tacks; fasten slightly; attach: *v.i.* to change the course of a vessel by shifting the position of her sails.

tack-le ('l), *n.* the ropes, rigging, &c., of a vessel; apparatus for raising or lowering heavy weights consisting of pulleys and ropes; implements or gear: *v.t.* to harness; seize or lay hold of; deal with or attack vigorously.

tack-ling ('ling), *n.* the furniture of the masts and yards of a vessel; instruments of action; gear.

tact (takt), *n.* nice discernment and delicate skill in saying and doing exactly what is expedient or suitable in given circumstances.

tac-tic (tak'tik), *adj.* pertaining to the art of tactics. Also tactical.

tac-ti-cian (-tish'ân), *n.* one skilled in tactics.

tac-tics ('tiks), *n.* naval and military evolutions; the science of disposing and maneuvering naval and military forces for battle.

tac-tile ('til), *adj.* perceptible by the touch; capable of being touched.

tac-til-i-ty (-til'i-ti), *n.* perceptibility by the touch.

tac-tu-al (tak'tū-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the organs of touch.

tad-pole (tad'pōl), *n.* the young aquatic larva of an amphibian, especially that of the frog.

tael (tāl), *n.* a Chinese money of account, value about $1.05; a weight of 1 1-3 oz.

taf-fer-el, same as taffrail.

taf-fe-ta (taf'e-tâ), *n.* a fine, thin, glossy silken fabric. Also taffety.

taff-rail ('rāl), *n.* the upper flat part of the stern of a ship; rail round a ship's stern.

taf-fy ('i), *n.* molasses candy; toffy; flattery.

taf-i-a ('i-â), *n.* rum distilled from molasses. [W. Ind.]

tag (tag), *n.* a point of metal at the end of a string or a lace; something small attached to another; anything paltry or mean; a children's game: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tagged, *p.pr.* tagging], to fix a tag to; append or tack on; follow closely and persistently.

tag-rag ('rag), *n.* the rabble.

tail (tāl), *n.* the end of the backbone of an animal's body; usually hanging loose; hinder, or inferior part of anything; anything pendant; luminous appendage of the nucleus of a comet; catkin: *v.i.* to depart one after another, as a crowd (with *off*).

tail-age ('ej), *n.* tax or toll. Also tallage.

tail-board ('bōrd), *n.* the movable board at the rear of a cart.

tail-ing ('ing), *n.* the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall; refuse of stamped ore thrown behind the rail of the washing apparatus: *pl.* chaff.

tail-or ('ēr), *n.* one whose business is to cut out and make men's clothes and ladies' costumes. *Feminine* tailoress.

taint (tānt), *n.* corruption; infection; spot or stain; disgrace: *v.t.* to imbue or impregnate with anything noxious; infect; corrupt: *v.i.* to be corrupted by incipient putrefaction.

take (tāk), *v.t.* [*p.t.* took, *p.p.* taken, *p.pr.* taking], to lay or seize hold of; obtain; receive mentally; capture; engage or interest; choose; use or require; catch; assume; conduct or lead; transport; tolerate; swallow; note or take down; make or perform (a journey or walk): *v.i.* to have recourse; have the intended effect; please: *n.* the amount or quantity received or caught, especially fish.
Syn. accept, receive.
Ant. (see give).

tak-er ('ēr), *n.* one who takes, seizes, or captures; one who accepts a bet.

tak-ing ('ing), *adj.* attractive; alluring; pleasing; infectious: *n.* the act of gaining possession; seizure; agitation: *pl.* receipts.

tal-bot (tawl'bot), *n.* a quick-scented hunting-dog, with long pendulous ears.

tal-bo-type ('bō-tīp), *n.* a process of taking pictures by the camera on chemically prepared paper.

talc (talk), *n.* a hydrous silicate of magnesia occurring in thin flakes.

tale (tāl), *n.* a narrative or story; fable; anecdote; reckoning; number reckoned.

tale-bear-er ('bār-ēr), *n.* an officious teller of tales; a gossip.

tal-ent (tal'ent), *n.* among the ancients, a weight, coin, or sum of money of varying value; mental capacity; eminent ability; skill; cleverness; gift.

tal-ent-ed ('ent-ed), *adj.* endowed with talents or eminent ability.

ta-les (tā'lēz), *n.* a writ for summoning additional jurors; a list of persons to be so summoned.

tales-man (talz'man), *n.* a person selected from a tales or supply of persons near a courthouse, to replace an absent juror.

tal-i-pes (tal'i-pēz), *n.* malformation of the feet; club-foot.

tal-is-man (is-mân), *n.* [*pl.* talismans (-mânz)], a magical figure cut in metal or stone supposed to possess magical virtues in averting evil, &c.; something that produces an extraordinary effect.

tal-is-man-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the properties of, a talisman; magical.

talk (tawk), *v.i.* to utter words; speak familiarly; converse; prattle: *v.t.* to utter; make a subject of conversation: *n.* familiar converse; colloquy; subject of discourse; rumor; conference.

talk-a-tive ('â-tiv), *adj.* addicted to much talking.

Syn. garrulous, communicative, loquacious.

Ant. (see silent).

talk-a-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a talkative manner.

talk-a-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being talkative.

talk-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of conversing: *adj.* loquacious.

tall (tawl), *adj.* high in stature; lofty; extravagant.

tal-lage, same as tailage.

tal-low (tal'ō), *n.* the melted fat of oxen and sheep; candle-grease: *v.t.* to grease or smear with tallow; fatten.

tal-ly ('i), *n.* [*pl.* tallies ('iz)], a stick notched to match another stick, used for keeping accounts; one thing made to match or suit another: *v.t.* to make to correspond: *v.i.* to be fitted; match.

tal-ly-ho (-hō), *interj.* & *n.* the huntsman's cry to incite his hounds; a four-in-hand coach.

tal-ly-man (-mân), *n.* [*pl.* tallymen (-men)], one who sells goods to be paid for by instalments.

tal-ly-shop (-shop), *n.* a shop where goods are sold on the tally-system.

tal-ly-sys-tem (-sis-tem), *n.* the practice of selling goods on credit to be paid for by instalments.

Tal-mud ('mud), *n.* the book which contains the whole body of the Jewish civil and canonical laws and traditions, with the commentaries and speculations of the Rabbis, consisting of two parts, the Mishnah and Gemara.

tal-on ('on), *n.* the claw of a bird of prey; an ogee molding.

Tal-pa ('pâ), *n.* the mole genus of animals.

tal-pa, *n.* a wen; [Mil.] a protection for a mining party.

ta-lus (tā'lus), *n.* the ankle-bone; sloping part of a work; sloping heap of broken rocks accumulated at the foot of a cliff.

tam-a-bil-i-ty (tām-ā-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tamable. Tamableness.

tam-a-ble ('ā-bl), *adj.* capable of being tamed.

ta-ma-le (tā-mä'lē), *n.* a kind of dumpling, made of minced chicken and corn-meal, seasoned with red pepper, wrapped in corn-husks, and boiled or cooked by steam.

tam-a-rack (tam'ā-rak), *n.* the American black larch.

tam-a-rin ('ā-rin), *n.* a South American monkey with a squirrel-like tail.

tam-a-rind ('ā-rind), *n.* a leguminous and lofty tropical tree yielding long pods which contain a soft acid pulp.

tam-a-risk ('ā-risk), *n.* a tree or shrub of the genus Tamarix, with small pink or white flowers and feathery branches.

tam-bac, same as tombac.

tam-bour ('bēr), *n.* a drum-like frame on which a kind of embroidery with threads of gold, silver, and silk are worked in the figures of flowers, &c.; drum; the naked part of certain capitals of drum-like appearance; enclosure of stockade work: *v.t.* to embroider with, or upon, a tambour.

tam-bour-ine (-ēn'), *n.* a small hand-drum with little cymbals inserted in the hoop; a sprightly French stage dance.

tame (tām), *adj.* domesticated; spiritless; insipid: *v.t.* to bring from a wild to a domesticated state; subdue.

tame-less ('les), *adj.* wild; not capable of being tamed.

tam-is (tam'is), *n.* a highly glazed woolen cloth, used for straining sauces.

tam-o'-shan-ter (tam-ō-shan'-tēr), *n.* a cap of woolen stuff, tight fitting. [Scotch]

tamp (tamp), *v.t.* to block up with clay or similar material the blast-hole in a rock to direct the course of the explosion; drive in or down by repeated gentle strokes.

tam-pan ('pan), *n.* a venomous South African tick.

tam-per ('pēr), *v.i.* to meddle so as to injure or alter anything; use bribery; try small experiments.

tam-pi-on ('pi-on), *n.* a stopper, especially for the mouthpiece of a cannon. Also tompion.

tam-tam ('tam), same as tom-tom.

tan (tan), *n.* the bark of the oak or other trees bruised and broken by a mill for tanning hides: *adj.* tan-colored: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tanned, *p.pr.* tanning], to convert (a hide) into leather by steeping it in an infusion of bark or tannin; make brown by exposure to the sun; beat: *v.i.* to become sunburnt.

tan-a-ger (tan-ā-jer), *n.* a tropical American bird allied to the finches and usually of brilliant color.

tan-dem ('dem), *adv.* with two horses or persons one before the other: *n.* a vehicle with two horses harnessed one before the other; a bicycle or tricycle for two, one riding before the other.

tang (tang), *n.* a strong taste or flavor; something that leaves behind a taste peculiar to itself; that part of a knife, fork, tool, &c., which is inserted into the handle; sound or tone: *v.t.* to cause to sound loudly.

tan-gen-cy ('jen-si), *n.* a contact or touching.

tan-gent ('jent), *adj.* touching: *n.* a straight line that meets or touches a circle or curve, but when produced, does not cut it.

tan-gen-tial (-jen'shâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or in the direction of, a tangent.

tan-gen-tial-ly (-li), *adv.* in the direction of a tangent.

tan-ger-ine (-jēr-ēn'), *n.* a small orange.

tan-ghin (tan'gin), *n.* a Madagascar tree, from the seeds of which a powerful poison is obtained; the ordeal-tree.

tan-gi-bil-i-ty (tan-ji-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tangible. Also tangibleness.

tan-gi-ble ('ji-bl), *adj.* perceptible to the touch; capable of being possessed or realized; evident; real.

tan-gle (tang'l), *v.t.* to interweave so as to render difficult to unravel; implicate; embarrass; entangle; complicate: *v.i.* to be entangled: *n.* a knot of things interwoven confusedly in one another; complication; perplexity; a kind of seaweed with long broad fronds.

tan-gly ('gli), *adj.* interweaved; covered with seaweed.

tan-go (tăn'go), *n.* a dance, originally merely a diagonal shuffle, which now contains a whirl, a dip and a swing.

tank (tangk), *n.* a cistern or reservoir for storing water; an armored car with caterpillar belts.

tank-age ('ej), *n.* capacity of a tank or tanks; price for storage in tanks; the residuum of fats, &c.

tank-ard ('ĕrd), *n.* a drinking vessel with a lid.

tan-nate (tan'āt), *n.* a salt of tannic acid.

tan-ner ('ĕr), *n.* one who tans hides.

tan-ner-y (-i), *n.* [*pl.* tanneries (-iz)], a place where hides are tanned; process of tanning.

tan-nic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, bark.

tan-nic ac-id (as'id), *n.* an astringent principle in oak-bark, and gall-nuts. Also tannin.

tan-ning ('ing), *n.* the process of converting hides into leather.

tan-sy ('zi), *n.* a bitter aromatic plant with small yellow flowers.

tan-tal-i-za-tion (-tăl-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of tantalizing; state of being tantalized.

tan-tal-ize ('tăl-īz), *v.t.* to tease or torment by exciting hopes or fears which will not be realized; provoke: from the classic fable of Tantalus.

tan-tal-iz-ing ('ing), *adj.* teasing or tormenting.

tan-ta-mount ('tă-mount), *adj.* equivalent in value or signification.

tan-tiv-y (-tiv'i or 'ti-vi), *adv.* swiftly; speedily: *n.* a hunting term.

tan-trum ('trum), *n.* a sudden outburst of temper or passion.

tap (tap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tapped, *p.pr.* tapping], to strike or touch lightly; broach (a vessel) to let out a fluid; put a new sole or heel on; find a new outlet for; bore into; *n.* a gentle blow, or touch; pat; place where liquor is drawn and retailed; pipe through which liquor is drawn from a cask.

tape (tāp), *n.* a narrow band of linen or cotton cloth.

ta-per (tā'pĕr), *n.* a small wax candle; small light: *adj.* growing smaller or regularly narrowed towards the point, or from the bottom to the top: *v.i.* to become gradually more slender: *v.t.* to narrow to a point.

ta-per-ing (-ing), *adj.* gradually diminishing towards a point.

tap-es-try (tap'es-tri), *n.* a textile fabric of wool or silk ornamented with a raised design, figures, &c., used for hangings: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tapestried, *p.pr.* tapestrying], to hang, or adorn with, tapestry.

tap-es-try car-pet (kär'pet), *n.* a kind of carpet somewhat resembling Brussels.

tape-worm (tāp'wĕrm), *n.* a flat ribbon-like intestinal worm (Tænia solium).

tap-i-o-ca (tap-i-ō'kă), *n.* a farinaceous food obtained from the root of the cassava.

ta-pir (tā'pĕr), *n.* a South American quadruped allied to the hog.

ta-pis (tă-pē'), *n.* a carpet. [Fr.]

tap-pet (tap'et), *n.* a small lever or projection for changing or regulating motion.

tap-ping ('ing), *n.* a tap; act of tapping; a surgical operation for the relief of dropsy.

tap-root ('rōōt), *n.* the main root of a plant.

tap-ster ('stēr), *n.* one whose business is to draw liquor from a cask.

tar (tär), *n.* a thick, dark-brown, oily, viscous substance obtained by distillation from pine, or fir trees, coal, &c.; a sailor: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tarred, *p.pr.* tarring], to smear with, or as with, tar.

tar-an-tass (tar-an-tas'), *n.* a large four-wheeled Russian springless carriage.

tar-an-tel-la (-an-tel'ä), *n.* a wild, rapid Neapolitan dance; music for such a dance.

tar-an-tu-la ('tū-lä), *n.* a large spider whose bite was formerly supposed to produce an irresistible mania for dancing.

tar-ax-a-cin (-aks'ä-sin), *n.* the bitter crystalline principle of the root of the dandelion.

tar-boosh (tär-bōōsh'), *n.* a kind of red fez with a blue tassel worn by Orientals.

tar-di-ly ('di-li), *adv.* slowly.

tar-di-ness ('di-nes), *n.* slowness of pace or motion; reluctance.

tar-dy ('di), *adj.* [*comp.* tardier, *superl.* tardiest], moving with a slow pace or motion; dilatory; reluctant; late.

tare (tär), *n.* weight of the cask, package, &c., which contains the commodity which is weighed with it and for which an allowance is made; the darnel.

tar-get (tär'get), *n.* a small shield; butt or mark set up for rifle and artillery practice.

tar-iff (tar'if), *n.* a schedule or table of dutiable goods, specifying the customs rates, &c., to be paid or allowed on articles exported or imported; a duty levied according to such a schedule: *v.t.* to fix a duty on.

tar-la-tan (tär'lä-tän), *n.* a thin, transparent dress-muslin.

tarn (tärn), *n.* a small mountain lake; marsh.

tar-nish (tär'nish), *v.t.* to diminish the luster of; sully: *v.i.* to lose luster; become dull.

ta-ro (tä'rō), *n.* a plant of the Arum kind, the roots of which are used for food by the South Sea Islanders.

tar-pan ('pan), *n.* a small horse of the Russian steppes.

tar-pau-lin (-paw'lin), *n.* stout water-proof canvas.

tar-ry (tar'i), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tarried, *p.pr.* tarrying], to stay behind; delay; linger.

tar-ry (tär'i), *adj.* covered with tar; like tar.

tar-sal (tär'säl), *adj.* pertaining to the tarsus.

tar-sus ('sus), *n.* [*pl.* tarsi ('sī)], the instep, consisting of several bones: *pl.* the connective cartilages of the eyelids; feet of an insect or crustacean.

tart (tärt), *adj.* sharp to the taste; acid; severe; keen: *n.* a small open pie.

tar-tan (tär'tän), *n.* woolen cloth, checkered with various colors; a small Mediterranean coasting vessel: *adj.* made from, or like, tartan.

tar-tar ('tär), *n.* the white earthy substance deposited on the teeth, &c.

Tar-tar, *n.* an inhabitant of Tartary (also Tatar); a person of keen, irritable temper.

Tar-ta-re-an (-tä're-än), *adj.* pertaining to Tartarus or Hell; infernal.

tar-tar e-met-ic (e-met'ik), *adj.* antimony combined with potassium and tartaric acid.

tar-tar-ic ac-id (-tar'ik as'id) *n.* an acid found in the juice of grapes, berries, &c.

Tar-ta-rus ('tä-rus), *n.* the deep and sunless abyss of the infernal regions; Hades.

tar-trate (tar'trāt), *n.* a salt of tartaric acid.

ta-sim-e-ter (tä-sim'e-tēr), *n.* an electrical instrument for measuring minute variations in temperature, moisture, motion, &c.

task (täsk), *n.* business or study imposed by another; usually a definite amount; lesson to be learned;

duty; burdensome employment: *v.t.* to impose a task upon; burden.

tas-sel ('l), *n.* a pendent ornament of silk, wool, &c.; a male goshawk; pendant flower or head of certain plants, as maize.

tas-seled ('ld), *p.adj.* adorned with tassels.

tas-set (tas'et), *n.* armor protecting the front of the thigh.

tast-a-ble (tāst'ă-bl), *adj.* savory.

taste (tāst), *v.t.* to perceive by the tongue and palate; obtain pleasure from; test by eating or sipping a little; participate in; experience: *v.i.* to try by the palate; have a flavor; enjoy moderately: *n.* the sensation produced on the tongue and palate by something taken into the mouth; quality or flavor; relish; trial; experiment; intellectual relish or discernment of the sublime or beautiful; choice of pleasures, pursuits, &c.; a sample.

Syn. flavor, relish, savor.

Ant. (see tastelessness).

taste-ful ('fool), *adj.* savory; characterized by, or showing, good taste.

Syn. dainty, delicate, tasty, nice, artistic.

Ant. (see distasteful).

taste-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* in a tasteful manner.

tast-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* with good taste.

tast-y ('i), *adj.* showing taste; savory.

tat (tat), *n.* coarse cloth made from jute: *v.t.* to make trimming by tatting. Also tatt.

Ta-tar, see Tartar.

tat-ter ('ĕr), *n.* a loose hanging rag: *pl.* rags: *v.t.* to make ragged; rend.

tat-ter-de-mal-ion (-tĕr-de-māl'-yun), *n.* a ragged fellow.

tat-tie ('i), *n.* a split bamboo door or window screen, over which water is made to trickle to cool the air. [East Indian] Also tatty.

tat-ting ('ing), *n.* a kind of narrow lace for edging, made with a small hand-shuttle; art of making such kind of lace.

tat-tle ('l), *v.i.* to talk idly or triflingly; prate; tell tales or secrets: *n.* trifling or idle talk.

tat-too (-tōō'), *n.* a beat of drum, especially for warning soldiers to retire to their quarters; marks or figures made by puncturing the skin with a needle and rubbing a stain or dye into the wounds: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tattooed, *p.pr.* tattooing], to mark permanently (the skin) by puncturing it and staining the wounds.

tat-too-ing ('ing), *n.* the operation or practice of tattooing the body.

tau (taw), *n.* a cross resembling the Greek letter T (tau).

taught, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of teach.

tau-be (taw'be), *n.* a German type of monoplane.

taunt (tänt or tawnt), *adj.* lofty: *n.* bitter or sarcastic reproach; scoff; insulting invective: *v.t.* to reproach with bitter, sarcastic, or insulting language; revile.

tau-ri-form (taw'ri-fôrm), *adj.* having the form of a bull.

tau-rine ('rin), *adj.* bull-like.

Tau-rus ('rus), *n.* one of the signs of the zodiac.

taut (tawt), *adj.* tight; stretched; snug; secure.

tau-tog (taw'tog), *n.* a North American fish.

tau-to-log-ic-al (-to-loj'ik-ăl), *adj.* of the nature of tautology.

tau-to-log-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a tautological manner.

tau-tol-o-gy (-tol'o-ji), *n.* repetition of the same thing or idea in different words; sameness of words or of meaning.

tav-ern (tav'ĕrn), *n.* an inn or public-house; a hotel.

taw (taw), *v.t.* to dress (skins) to make them into leather: *n.* a game of marbles; a marble to be played with.

taw-dri-ly ('dri-li), *adv.* gaudily.

taw-dri-ness ('dri-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tawdry.

taw-dry ('dri), *adj.* showy or fine without elegance; gaudily dressed.

taw-ny ('ni), *adj.* of a yellowish-brown color.

tax (taks), *n.* a rate or duty on income or property; excise; impost; burdensome or oppressive duty: *v.t.* to impose a rate or duty upon for state or municipal purposes; burden or oppress; accuse.
Syn. custom, duty, impost, excise, toll, assessment, rate.

tax-a-bil-i-ty (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state of being taxable.

tax-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* subject or liable to taxation.

tax-a-tion (-â'shun), *n.* the act of taxing; rate or tax imposed; system of raising revenues; examination of a bill of costs.

tax-i-cab (taks'i-cab), *n.* a motor cab of recent invention, having a mechanical device for registering time and distance traversed, the rate of fare being based on these.

tax-i-der-mist ('i-dēr-mist), *n.* one who is skilled in taxidermy.

tax-i-der-my ('i-dēr-mi), *n.* the art of stuffing and arranging specimens of natural history.

tax-i-me-ter (taks'i-mē-tēr), *n.* an automatic device for measuring the distance travelled by a taxicab.

tax-in ('in), *n.* the resinous substance obtained from the leaves of the yew-tree.

tax-on-o-my (-on'o-mi), *n.* that department of natural history which treats of the laws and principles of classification.

taz-za (tät'sâ), *n.* an ornamental cup or vase with a large shallow bowl, a foot and sometimes handles. [It.]

tea (tē), *n.* the prepared leaves of the tea plant (*Thea Sinensis*); the beverage obtained by the infusion of the dried leaves; afternoon repast at which tea is served; an infusion of other substances, as beef.

teach (tēch), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* taught, *p.pr.* teaching], to impart knowledge to; instruct; inform; cause to learn or acquire skill in: *v.i.* to give instruction.
Syn. drill, educate, train.

teach-ing ('ing), *n.* instruction.

teak (tēk), *n.* a very hard durable timber obtained from an Indian tree.

teal (tēl), *n.* a species of small, wild, fresh-water duck.

team (tēm), *n.* two or more horses, &c., harnessed to the same vehicle for drawing; litter; brood; number of persons associated together to form a side in a game, or to perform a certain piece of work.

team-ster ('stēr), *n.* the driver of a team.

tear (tēr), *n.* a small drop of the watery fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland of the eye; anything tear-like, or shaped like a tear.

tear (târ), *n.* a rent: *v.t.* [*p.t.* tore, *p.p.* torn, *p.pr.* tearing], to separate by violence; rend; disrupt; lacerate: *v.i.* to be rent; rave or rant.

tear-ful (tēr'fool), *adj.* shedding tears.

tease (tēz), *v.t.* to comb or unravel, as wool or flax; separate the fibers of: irritate or annoy; vex by petty requests or raillery: *n.* one who teases.
Syn. taunt, tantalize, vex.

teas-el ('l), *n.* a biennial plant, with hooked burrs, which are used for raising the nap of woolen cloth. Also teazel.

teat (tēt), *n.* the nipple of the female breast; mammilla.

tech-i-ly (tech'i-li), *adv.* in a techy manner.

tech-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being techy.

tech-nic (tek'nik), *adj.* pertaining to the mechanical arts; relating to art, science, or to a particular profession. Also technical: *n.pl.* those branches of learning which relate to the arts; doctrine of arts in general.

tech-nique (-nēk'), *n.* artistic execution.

tech-no-log-ic-al (-no-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to technology.

tech-nol-o-gist (-nol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in technology.

tech-nol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the science of the industrial arts.

tech-y (tech'i), *adj.* peevish; irritable.

tec-ton-ics (tek-ton'iks), *n.* the science or art of construction.

ted (ted), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tedded, *p.pr.* tedding], to turn or spread for drying, as new-mown hay.

Te De-um (tē dē'um), *n.* an ancient hymn of the Christian Church sung at matins and on occasions of thanksgiving: said to have been composed by Hilary, Bishop of Arles.

te-di-ous (tē'di-us), *adj.* wearisome by continuance or repetition; tiresome.

te-di-um (tē'di-um), *n.* wearisomeness.

tee (tē), *n.* the mark aimed at in quoits and curling; nodule of earth from which the ball is struck at golf; umbrella-shaped finial of a Buddhist tope; short piece of connective pipe.

teem (tēm), *v.i.* to be prolific; be full; be stocked to overflowing.

teem-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* prolific.

teen (tēn), *n.* sorrow: *pl.* years of one's age ending in *teen*.

teeth *pl.* of tooth.

teeth-ing (tē*th*'ing), *n.* dentition.

tee-pee (tē'pē), *n.* an Indian conical tent.

tee-ter (tē'ter), *v.t.* to seesaw or make like movements.

tee-to-tal (tē-tō'tăl), *adj.* pertaining to teetotalers or teetotalism.

tee-to-tal-er (-ēr), *n.* a total abstainer.

tee-to-tal-ism (-izm), *n.* entire abstinence from intoxicating liquors.

tee-to-tum (-tō'tum), *n.* a child's toy used in games of chance.

teg-men (teg'men), *n.* [*pl.* tegmina ('mī-nă)], a covering; inner layer of the coating of a seed: *pl.* scaly coat of the leaf-buds of trees.

teg-u-ment ('ū-ment), *n.* natural covering or envelope; skin.

te-hee (te-hē'), *n.* a titter: *v.i.* to titter.

teil (tēl), *n.* the linden tree; the terebinth.

tel-a-mon (tel'a-mon), *n.* [*pl.* telamones (-mō'nēz)], a figure of a man, usually colossal, used as a column or pilaster.

tel-au-to-graph (tel-aw'to-grăf), *n.* a telegraphic instrument for reproducing writings or drawings at a distance.

tel-e-du ('e-dōō), *n.* the stinking badger of Java and Sumatra.

tel-e-gram ('e-gram), *n.* a telegraphic communication.

tel-e-graph ('e-grăf), *n.* an instrument or apparatus for communicating intelligence rapidly between certain points, especially by means of electricity: *v.t.* to convey by telegraph; signal: *v.i.* to send a telegraphic message.

tel-e-graph-er (tel'e-grăf-er or te-leg'ră-fēr), *n.* one who sends telegraphic messages; telegraphist.

tel-e-graph-ic (tel-e-graf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, done by, means of, or communicated by, telegraph.

tel-e-graph-ic-al-ly (-ăl-i), *adv.* by telegraph.

tel-e-graph-ist (tel'e-graf-ist or te-leg'ră-fist), *n.* one skilled in telegraphy.

tel-e-graph-plant (-plant), *n.* a leguminous East Indian plant, the leaves of which have a jerky movement.

tel-e-graph-y (tel'e-grăf-i or te-leg'ră-fi), *n.* the science or art of constructing and working telegraphs.

tel-em-e-ter (-em'e-tēr), *n.* an apparatus for determining distances; also one to re-

cord measurements (as of a thermometer) at a distance.

tel-e-ol-o-gy (tel-e-ol'o-ji), *n.* the doctrine of the final causes of things.

tel-ep-a-thy (tel-ep'ă-thi), *n.* the transference of thought from one person to another by the exercise of the will or unconsciously.

tel-e-phone (tel'e-fōn), *n.* an instrument for transmitting speech or other sounds to a distance by means of electricity: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to communicate by telephone.

tel-e-phon-ic (-fon'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or conveyed by means of, the telephone.

tel-e-phon-ist (tel'e-fō-nist), *n.* one who is skilled in, or operates, a telephone.

tel-e-pho-ny (tel'e-fō-ni or tel-ef'o-ni), *n.* the science or art of transmitting sounds to a distance.

tel-e-pho-tog-ra-fy (tel-e-fo-tog'ra-fi), *n.* the reproduction of photographs at a distance by aid of the telegraph.

tel-e-post (tel'e-pōst), *n.* a system of telegraphing by aid of a punched tape, by which it is claimed that 1,000 or more words per minute can be sent.

tel-e-scope (tel'e-skōp), *n.* an optical instrument for viewing objects at a distance: *v.t.* to drive into one another, as railway cars in collision.

tel-e-scop-ic (-skop'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, visible by, or like, a telescope. Also telescopical.

tel-e-scop-ic-al-ly (-ăl-i), *adv.* by means of a telescope.

tel-e-sco-pist ('e-skō-pist), *n.* one who is skilled in using the telescope.

tel-e-sco-py ('e-skō-pi), *n.* the art or science of using or constructing a telescope.

tel-e-scribe (tel'e-skrīb), *n.* an apparatus for recording telephonic conversations.

tel-ic (tel'ik), *adj.* noting the final end or purpose.

tell (tel), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* told, *p.pr.* telling], to express or make known by words; narrate; enumerate; explain; communicate; confess: *v.i.* to give an account; report; play the informer; act effectively.

tell-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who tells, narrates, or communicates; a bank clerk whose duty is to receive and pay money over the counter; one of two members of a legislative body who count votes on a division for each party.

tell-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of relating: *adj.* effective.

tell-tale ('tāl), *adj.* telling tales: *n.* a person who officiously or maliciously divulges the private concerns of others; an automatic device for counting or indicating.

tel-lu-ric (tel-ū'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or derived from, the earth or the metal tellurium.

tel-lu-ri-um ('ri-um), *n.* a rare element usually found associated with other metals.

tel-o-type (tel'o-tīp), *n.* an electric telegraph that prints the message.

tel-pher-age ('fĕr-ej), *n.* a system of automatic haulage by electricity.

te-mer-i-ty (te-mer'i-ti), *n.* foolhardiness; precipitancy.

Syn. rashness, heedlessness, audacity, hastiness.

Ant. (see caution).

tem-per (tem'pĕr), *v.t.* to modify or regulate; qualify; assuage; calm; bring to a due proportion; bring to a proper degree of elasticity or hardness: *n.* due proportion of different qualities or ingredients; state of a metal as to its hardness or elasticity; mental disposition; equanimity; mood; natural inclinations; heat of mind or passion; irritation.

tem-per-a-ment ('pĕr-ă-ment), *n.* natural constitution or organization; due mixture of opposite or different qualities.

tem-per-ance ('pĕr-ăns), *n.* moderation, especially in respect to the appetites or passions; patience; sobriety; total abstinence.

tem-per-ate ('pĕr-et), *adj.* moderate; not character-

ized by passion or indulgence of the appetites; abstemious; calm; not liable to excess of heat or cold.

tem-per-ate-ly (-li), *adv.* moderately.

tem-per-ate-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being temperate.

tem-per-a-ture ('pēr-å-tūr), *n.* state of a body with respect to sensible heat; degree of any quality.

tem-pered ('pērd), *adj.* constitutionally disposed; hardened.

tem-pest ('pest), *n.* wind rushing with great violence, usually accompanied by rain, hail, &c.; hurricane; tumult.

tem-pes-tu-ous (-pes'tū-us), *adj.* very stormy; pertaining to, or like, a tempest; violent.

Tem-plar ('plēr), *n.* one of a religious and military order, especially in the 12th century.

tem-plate ('plāt), *n.* a mold or pattern used by masons, bricklayers, &c., in cutting or setting out their work. Also templet.

tem-ple ('pl), *n.* an edifice for the worship of a deity or deities; residence of a divinity; place of public worship; the flat part of either side of the head above the cheek-bones.

tem-po-ral ('po-rāl), *adj.* pertaining to time; secular; measured or restricted by time; civil or political.

tem-po-ra-ri-ly ('po-rā-ri-li), *adv.* for a time.

tem-po-ra-ri-ness (-nes), *n.* the state of being temporary.

tem-po-ra-ry (-ri), *adj.* existing or continuing for a limited time or some special purpose.
Syn. fleeting, transient, transitory.
Ant. (see permanent).

tem-po-rize ('po-riz), *v.i.* to comply with the times; yield to current opinion; parley; delay.

tempt (tempt), *v.t.* to put to trial; test; persuade to evil; defy; allure; entice.

temp-ta-tion (temp-tā'shun), *n.* the state of being tempted; enticement, especially to evil.

tempt-er (tempt'ēr), *n.* one who tempts; the Devil (with *the*). *Fem.* temptress.

tempt-ing ('ing), *adj.* alluring; seductive.

ten (ten), *adj.* one more than 9; twice 5; *n.* the sum of 5 and 5; ten units.

ten-a-bil-i-ty (-å-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tenable. Also tenableness.

ten-a-ble ('å-bl), *adj.* capable of being held, maintained, or defended.

te-na-cious (te-nā'shus), *adj.* holding fast or firmly; cohesive; tough; obstinate.
Syn. pertinacious, retentive.
Ant. (see yielding).

te-nac-i-ty (-nas'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tenacious; cohesiveness; adhesiveness.

ten-an-cy (ten-ån-si), *n.* [*pl.* tenancies (-siz)], the holding of land or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; tenure.

ten-ant ('ånt), *n.* one who holds lands or tenements on certain conditions and for a specified time; occupant: *v.t.* to hold as a tenant.

ten-ant-ry (-ri), *n.* tenants collectively.

tench (tench), *n.* a fresh-water fish of the carp kind.

tend (tend), *v.t.* to care for; attend; watch over or protect; accompany; swing at the turn of the tide: said of a vessel: *v.i.* to move in a particular direction; be directed to any end or purpose; contribute.

tend-en-cy (tend'en-si), *n.* inclination; aim; direction or course.
Syn. aim, drift, scope.

ten-der ('dēr), *adj.* easily impressed or injured; sensitive; soft; not hard; weak and feeble; easily influenced by love, pity, &c.; compassionate; pathetic; gentle; careful: *n.* a vehicle attached to a locomotive containing coal and water; smaller vessel attending a larger one; an offer or proposal for acceptance; offer of a sum due in money under specified legal

conditions: *v.t.* to offer for acceptance: *v.i.* to make an offer to do certain work or supply certain goods for a specified price.

ten-der-foot ('dĕr-foot), *n.* one who is new to life in a mining region or frontier district.

ten-der-ling (-ling), *n.* one of the first horns of a deer; one made tender by inordinate care or affection.

ten-der-loin (-loin), *n.* the tenderest part of the loin of beef or other meat.

ten-der-ness (-nes), *n.* kindness; benevolence; sensibility; pathos; caution; soreness.

ten-di-nous (ten'di-nus), *adj.* pertaining to a tendon; sinewy.

ten-don ('dun), *n.* the hard bundle of fibers which connects a muscle to a bone.

ten-dril ('dril), *n.* the slender, twining part of a plant which attaches itself to a supporting body.

ten-e-ment ('e-ment), *n.* a house, shop, land, &c., held by a tenant; dwelling house; suite of rooms; any kind of permanent property, as land, rents, &c.

ten-et ('et), *n.* a doctrine, dogma, opinion, or belief held or maintained as true.

Syn. position, view, conviction.

ten-fold ('fōld), *adj.* & *adv.* ten times as much or as many.

ten-nis ('is), *n.* a game played with rackets.

ten-on ('un), *n.* the end of a timber cut wedge-shaped for fitting into a mortise in another timber: *v.t.* to form tenons in.

ten-or ('ĕr), *n.* manner of continuity; general tendency or drift; purport or substance; exact copy of a writing; the highest of adult male voices: *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, tenor.

ten-or-clef (-klef), *n.* the C clef, when placed on the third line of the staff.

ten-pins ('pins), *n.* a game played in a bowling alley in which ten upright wooden pins are used. [Am.]

tense (tens), *adj.* drawn tightly; rigid; not lax: *n.* a modification in the inflection of a verb, expressing time of action.

tense-ly ('li), *adv.* with tension.

tense-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tense. Also tensility.

ten-si-ble (ten'si-bl), *adj.* extensible.

ten-sile (ten'sĭl), *adj.* ductile.

ten-sion ('shun), *n.* the act of stretching or straining; the state of being stretched; mental strain; strong excitement of feeling; expansive or elastic force.

ten-sor ('sĕr), *n.* a muscle that stretches.

tent (tent), *n.* a temporary shelter or habitation; usually of canvas, supported by poles and ropes; a Rechabite lodge; plug or roll of lint for dilating a wound, &c.; a variety of sacramental wine: *v.t.* to camp out; pitch a tent; keep open with a tent, as an ulcer; to probe.

ten-ta-cle (ten'tă-kl), *n.* a process or organ in certain invertebrate animals used for feeling, prehension, or locomotion.

ten-tac-u-lar (-tak'ū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to tentacles.

ten-tac-u-lum (-tak'ū-lum), *n.* [*pl.* tentacula (-lă)], tentacle.

ten-ta-tive ('tă-tiv), *adj.* experimental.

ten-ta-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* by experiment.

ten-ter ('tĕr), *n.* a frame for stretching cloth on by hooks; a tenter-hook: *v.t.* to hang or stretch on tenters.

ten-ter-hook (-hook), *n.* a sharp, hooked nail; anything that painfully strains.

tenth (tenth), *adj.* next in order after the ninth; the ordinal of ten.

te-nu-i-ty (te-nū'i-ti), *n.* thinness; rarity.

ten-u-ous (ten'ū-us), *adj.* slender; not dense.

ten-ure ('ūr), *n.* conditions under which a tenement is held; right or manner of holding real estate; manner of holding; term of holding.

te-pee (tē'pē, tep-ē'), *n.* an Indian wigwam or tent. Also teepee.

tep-e-fac-tion (tep-e-fak'shun), *n.* the act of warming or making tepid.

tep-e-fy ('e-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tepefied, *p.pr.* tepefying], to make tepid: *v.i* to become tepid.

tep-id ('id), *adj.* moderately warm; lukewarm.

tep-id-i-ty (tep-id'i-ti), *n.* moderate warmth. Also tepidness.

ter, a *prefix* meaning *three times.*

ter-aph (ter'åf), *n.* [*pl.* teraphim ('å-fim), a tutelary household god or image consulted by the ancient Hebrews as an oracle.

ter-a-tol-o-gy (-å-tol'o-ji), *n.* that branch of biology which treats of malformations or deviations from the normal type of animal and plant structure.

terce, same as tierce.

ter-cen-ten-a-ry (-sen'ten-å-ri), *adj.* comprising 300 years; indicating an event three centuries old: as the tercentenary of the discovery of America.

ter-cine ('sin), *n.* the outer coat of the ovule of a plant; chorion.

ter-e-binth ('e-binth), *n.* the turpentine-tree.

ter-e-bin-thine (-bin'thin), *adj.* pertaining to, of the nature of, or like, turpentine.

ter-e-do (ter-ē'dō), *n.* the shipworm, which bores into ship timbers.

ter-gal (tēr'gal), *adj.* of or pertaining to the back; dorsal.

ter-giv-er-sa-tion (tēr-jiv-ēr-sā'shun), *n.* evasion; subterfuge.

ter-gum ('gum), *n.* the back.

term (tērm), *n.* a limit or boundary; limited time; subject or predicate of a proposition; number of a compound mathematical quantity; expression; condition or arrangement; word or expression noting something peculiar to an art or science; time during which the law courts are open; time during which instruction is given in universities, schools, &c.; time when rent is paid [Scotch]: *pl.* conditions or stipulations: *v.t.* to name, designate, or express.

Syn. boundary, limit, period.

ter-ma-gant (tēr'mā-gânt), *adj.* noisy and violent: *n.* a noisy, violent woman.

ter-mi-nal ('mi-nål), *adj.* pertaining to the end or extremity; arranged according to the terminations: *n.* a limit or boundary; end; one of the ends of a conducting circuit of a dynamo, &c.

ter-mi-nate ('mi-nāt), *v.t.* to limit or bound; end: *v.i.* to be limited or ended.

ter-mi-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* the act of terminating; a bound or limit; end; conclusion or result; final syllable or letter.

ter-mi-na-tor ('mi-nā-tēr), *n.* one who, or that which, terminates; the dividing line between the illuminated and non-illuminated part of the moon.

ter-mi-nol-o-gy (-mi-nol'o-ji), *n.* the definition of technical terms.

ter-mi-nus ('mi-nus), *n.* [*pl.* termini (-nī)], a limit or boundary; station at the end of a railway.

ter-mite ('mīt), *n.* the white ant, an insect allied to the ant in habits but not in structure.

tern (tērn), *n.* an aquatic bird allied to the gull: *adj.* arranged in threes.

ter-na-ry (tēr'nå-ri), *adj.* proceeding by, or consisting of, threes: *n.* the number 3.

ter-nate (tēr'net or nāte), *adj.* arranged in threes.

Terp-sich-o-re-an (tērp-sik-o-rē'ån), *adj* pertaining to Terpsichore or to dancing.

ter-ra (ter'å), *n.* the earth; earth.

ter-race ('es), *n.* a raised level space or platform of

earth with sloping sides, usually laid with turf; flat roof on an oriental house; large open balcony or gallery; row of houses: *v.t.* to form into a terrace.

ter-ra cot-ta (kot'ă), *n.* a composition of fine clay and sand used for statues, &c., and hardened by heat; a work of art executed in terra cotta.

ter-ra fir-ma (fĕr'ma), *n.* dry land; the mainland.

ter-ra ja-pon-i-ca (jă-pon'i-kă), *n.* pale catechu or gambier.

ter-ra-pin ('ă-pin), *n.* a species of fresh-water tortoise, much esteemed for food.

ter-ra-que-ous (-rā'kwe-us), *adj.* consisting of land and water.

ter-res-tri-al (-res'tri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, existing on, or consisting of, earth; belonging to the present world; not celestial.

ter-res-tri-al-ly (-i), *adv.* in a terrestrial manner.

ter-ret ('et), *n.* one of the rings on a harness-pad through which the driving reins pass.

ter-ri-ble (ter'i-bl), *adj.* exciting or causing fear or awe; dreadful; extreme; severe.

ter-ri-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* dreadfulness.

ter-ri-bly (-bli), *adv.* violently; dreadfully.

ter-ri-er ('i-ĕr), *n.* a breed of small dogs, used to hunt burrowing animals.

ter-rif-ic (-if'ik), *adj.* very alarming; causing terror.

ter-ri-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* terrified, *p.pr.* terrifying], to frighten or alarm exceedingly.

ter-ri-to-ri-al (-i-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to a territory; limited to a particular district.

ter-ri-to-ri-al-ly (-li), *adv.* as regards territory.

ter-ri-to-ry ('i-to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* territories (-riz)], the extent of land within the jurisdiction of a state, sovereign, city, &c.; large tract of land.

Syn. dominion.

Ter-ri-to-ry, *n.* an undeveloped region, under a temporary government, that ultimately may become a State; e. g. the United States and Canadian Territories.

ter-ror ('ĕr), *n.* extreme fear; fright; one who excites extreme fear; [colloq.] a nuisance or bore.

ter-ror-ism (-izm), *n.* a system of government by terror; intimidation.

ter-ror-ist (-ist), *n.* one who governs by terror, especially an agent of the revolutionary tribunal during the Reign of Terror in France.

ter-ror-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to intimidate or coerce by terror.

ter-ry ('i), *n.* a heavy corded pile fabric.

terse (tĕrs), *adj.* elegantly and forcibly concise.

Syn. brief, pithy, short.

Ant. (see lengthy).

terse-ly ('li), *adv.* in a terse manner.

terse-ness ('nes), *n.* quality of being terse.

ter-tian (tĕr'shăn), *adj.* occurring, or recurring, every third day: *n.* an intermittent fever the paroxysms of which recur every other day.

ter-ti-a-ry ('shi-ă-ri), *adj.* of the third order, rank, or formation.

Ter-ti-a-ry, *n.* the third era or series of formations in geology.

tes-sel-late (tes'el-āt), *v.t.* to lay with squares or checkered work.

tes-se-ra ('e-ră), *n.* [*pl.* tesseræ (-rē)], a cube of marble, glass, &c., used in mosaic work.

tes-ser-o-graph (-o-graf), *n.* an apparatus for printing railroad tickets as needed.

test (test), *n.* anything by which the nature of a substance is tried; examination by a cupel; standard; discrimination; proof: *v.t.* to put to the proof; compare with a stand-

ard; try; refine in a cupel; examine or try by means of a reagent.

test-tube ('tūbe), *n.* a narrow thin glass tube, used in making chemical tests.

tes-ta (tes'tă), *n.* [*pl.* testæ ('tē)], the outer integument or covering of a seed; shelly covering of certain animals.

tes-ta-ceous (-tā'shus), *adj.* consisting of, or having, a hard shell.

tes-ta-cy ('tă-si), *n.* the state or fact of leaving a valid will.

tes-ta-ment ('tă-ment), *n.* a solemn, authentic instrument in writing disposing of the estate of a person deceased; will.

Tes-ta-ment *n.* one of the two great divisions of the Bible.

tes-ta-men-ta-ry (-mem'tă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, bequeathed by, or done by, a will. Also testamental.

tes-tate ('tāt), *adj.* having left a will.

tes-ta-tor (-tā'tēr), *n.* one who makes and leaves a will. *Fem.* testatrix.

tes-ter ('tēr), *n.* an old English coin, value 6d.; a flat canopy; one who tests.

tes-tes ('tēz), *n.pl.* the testicles.

tes-ti-cle ('ti-kl), *n.* one of the two glands which secrete the seminal fluid in males.

tes-ti-fy ('ti-fī), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* testified, *p.pr.* testifying], to bear witness; make a solemn declaration; give evidence: *v.t.* affirm or declare solemnly on oath; bear witness to.

tes-ti-ly ('ti-li), *adv.* in a testy manner.

tes-ti-mo-ni-al (-ti-mō'ni-ăl), *n.* a writing or certificate bearing testimony to character, proficiency, &c.; a present given as a token of respect; acknowledgment of services rendered, &c.: *adj.* pertaining to, or containing testimony.

tes-ti-mo-ny (-ti-mo-ni), *n.* [*pl.* testimonies (-niz)], evidence; proof; solemn declaration; profession; the two tables of the Law; divine revelation.

Syn. affirmation, proof, evidence, witness.

test-i-ness (test'i-nes), *n.* peevishness.

test-ing ('ing), *n.* the operation of refining gold and silver; assay; proof; trial.

tes-tu-di-nal (-tū'di-năl), *adj.* tortoise-like.

tes-tu-di-nate ('di-nāt), *adj.* arched like a tortoise's shell.

tes-tu-do (-tū'dō), *n.* [*pl.* testudines ('di-nēz)], a protective covering used by the ancient Roman soldiers in besieging a city, by overlapping their shields; a screen to shelter miners in places likely to cave in; an encysted tumor.

tes-ty (tes'ti), *adj.* [*comp.* testier, *superl.* testiest], peevish; morose; irritable.

tet-a-nus (tet'ă-nus), *n.* lockjaw.

tetch-y, same as techy.

tête-á-tête (tāt-ă-tāt'), *n.* private or confidential conversation; a kind of settee.

teth-er (*teth*'ēr), *n.* a rope for confining an animal within certain limits; scope or freedom allowed: *v.t.* to confine, as an animal, within certain limits.

tetra, a *prefix* meaning *four*, as *tetra*branchiate, *adj.* having four branchiæ or gills.

tet-ra-chord (tet'rā-kôrd), *n.* half of the octave scale [Music]; an instrument with four strings.

tet-rad ('răd), *n.* the number 4; collection of four things; tetravalent radical or element.

tet-ra-gon ('rā-gon), *n.* a plane figure with four sides and four angles.

tet-ra-he-dral (-hē'drăl), *adj.* four-sided.

tet-ra-he-dron (-hē'dron), *n.* a solid figure bounded by four triangles.

tet-ram-e-ter (tet-ram'e-tēr), *n.* a verse or line consisting of four measures.

tet-ra-pod (tet'rā-pod), *n.* a four-footed insect.

tet-rarch (tet'rärk), *n.* a Roman governor whose jurisdiction extended over the fourth part of a province; petty prince.

tet-ra-style (tet'rā-stīl), *n.* a building or portico with four columns in front.

tet-ter ('ēr), *n.* a cutaneous disease characterized by itching and redness; herpes.

Teu-ton (tū'ton), *n.* one of the German race.

Teu-ton-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Teutons or the Teutonic languages, Low German, Scandinavian, and High German.

Teu-ton-ism ('on-izm), *n.* a Germanism.

tex-as (teks'ăs), *n.* the pilot-house, &c., on the hurricane deck of a steamer.

text (tekst), *n.* that on which a comment is written; original words of an author; verse, &c., of Scripture forming the subject of a sermon; topic; theme for composition, argument, &c.; text-hand.

text-book ('book), *n.* a standard book of instruction.

text-hand ('hand), *n.* a large hand in writing.

tex-tile (teks'til), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed by, weaving; capable of being woven.

tex-tu-al ('tū-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or serving for, a text.

tex-ture ('tūr), *n.* manner of weaving; web; disposition of the several parts of a body in connection with each other; filaments or fibers interwoven; tissue.

thal-a-mus (thal'ă-mus), *n.* the place where a nerve originates or is supposed to originate; receptacle of a flower.

tha-las-sic (thă-las'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed in, the sea.

tha-ler (tä'lĕr), *n.* a German silver coin, value about 72 cents.

thal-li-um (thal'i-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.

than (*th*an), *conj.* used after the comparative degree of adjectives and adverbs expressing diversity or comparison.

thane (thān), *n.* a title of honor or dignity among the Anglo-Saxons, held by persons having large territorial possessions.

thane-ship ('ship), *n.* the dignity, state, or property of a thane.

thank (thangk), *v.t.* to express gratitude or obligation to.

thank-ful ('fool), *adj.* grateful.

Syn. grateful, obliged.

thank-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* gratefully.

thank-less ('les), *adj.* ungrateful; not obtaining or deserving thanks.

Syn. ungracious, profitless, ungrateful, unthankful.

thanks (thangks), *n.pl.* an expression of gratitude or obligation.

thanks-giv-ing (thangks-giv'ing), *n.* the act of expressing gratitude for favors and mercies; a public celebration of divine goodness; a day so set apart.

Thanks-giv-ing Day (dā), *n.* a day set apart annually, usually the last Thursday in November, for thanksgiving to God for national mercies. [Am.]

that (*th*at), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* those (*thōz*)], not this but the other: *conj.* because; since.

thatch (thach), *n.* straw, reeds, &c., used for covering the roofs of cottages, stacks, &c.: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, thatch.

thau-ma-trope (thaw'mă-trōp), *n.* an optical toy for showing the persistence of an impression on the eye after the luminous object is withdrawn.

thau-ma-tur-gic (-tur'jik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, thaumaturgy: *n.* legerdemain; magical feats.

thau-ma-tur-gy ('mă-tur-ji), *n.* the act of performing miracles; legerdemain; magic.

thaw (thaw), *v.i.* to melt or become liquid, as ice or snow; become milder or more genial: *v.t.* to dis-

solve: *n.* the melting of ice or snow by rise of temperature.
Syn. melt, dissolve, liquefy.
Ant. (see freeze).

the-a (thē'ā), *n.* the tea plant.

the-a-ter, the-a-tre ('ā-tēr), *n.* a public building where dramatic representations are given; large room arranged for lectures, anatomical demonstrations, &c.; scene or sphere of action.

the-at-ric-al (-at'rik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, or adapted for, a theater, or scenic representations; resembling the manner of actors; histrionic; pompous: *n.pl.* dramatic performances.
Syn. dramatic, showy, ceremonious, meretricious.

the-at-ric-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in a manner adapted for the stage.

the-at-ro-phone ('ro-fōn), *n.* an automatic telephone connected with a theater by which a person may hear a dramatic performance while seated at home.

the-ba-ine ('bå-in or īn), *n.* a poisonous alkaloid found in opium. Also thebin.

the-ca ('kå), *n.* a sheath; seedcase of a fern.

thee (*th*ē), *pron.* objective case of thou.

theft (theft), *n.* the act of stealing; robbery.
Syn. depredation, spoliation.

the-ine (thē'in or īn), *n.* the bitter and volatile principle of tea, identical with caffeine in coffee.

their (*th*ār), **theirs** (*th*ārz), *pron.pl.* possessive case of they.

the-ism (thē'izm), *n.* the belief in the existence of a God; opposed to atheism.

the-ist ('ist), *n.* one who believes in the existence of a God; opposed to atheist.

the-is-tic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to theism or theists. Also theistical.

them (*th*em), *pron.* the objective case of they.

them-selves (-selvz), *pron.* plural form of himself and itself.

theme (thēm), *n.* the subject or topic of a discourse or dissertation; short essay on a given subject; radical of a noun or verb; series of notes selected as the subject of a new composition. [Music]
Syn. subject, topic, text, essay.

then (*th*en), *conj.* in consequence; therefore; in that case: *adv.* next; at that or another time; immediately after.

thence (*th*ens), *adj.* from that place or time.

the-o-bro-mine (thē-o-brō'min), *n.* an alkaloid contained in cacao-beans.

the-oc-ra-cy (-ok'rå-si), *n.* the government of a state by the immediate direction of God; the state thus governed.

the-oc-ra-sy ('rå-si), *n.* a mixture of the worship of different deities, as of God and idols; the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation.

the-o-crat ('o-krat), *n.* one living under a theocracy.

the-o-crat-ic ('krat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to a theocracy; administered by the immediate direction of God.

the-od-o-lite (-od'o-līt), *n.* an instrument for measuring horizontal and vertical angles and ascertaining distances and heights.

the-od-o-lit-ic (-lit'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or ascertained by means of, the theodolite.

the-og-o-ny (-og'o-ni), *n.* that branch of mythology which treats of the origin or genealogy of ancient deities; a poem treating of such genealogies.

the-o-lo-gi-an (-o-lō'ji-ån), *n.* one versed in theology; professor of divinity; a divine.

the-o-log-ic-al (-loj'ik-ål), *adj.* pertaining to theology.

the-ol-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* [*pl.* theologies (-jiz)]. the science that treats of the existence, nature, and attributes of God, especially of man's relations to God; divinity.

the-o-rem ('o-rem), *n.* a proposition to be proved.

the-o-ret-ic-al (-o-ret'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or depending on, theory; not practical; speculative. Also theoretic.

the-o-ret-ic-al-ly (-li), *adv.* in or by theory.

the-o-rist ('o-rist), *n.* one who theorizes; speculatist.

the-o-rize ('o-rīz), *v.i.* to form a theory or theories; speculate.

the-o-ry ('o-ri), *n.* [*pl.* theories (-riz)], an exposition of the abstract principles of a science or art considered apart from practice; hypothesis; philosophical explanation of moral or physical phenomena.

Syn. speculation, scheme, plea, hypothesis, conjecture.

the-o-soph-ic (-o-sof'ik), *adj.* pertaining to theosophy or theosophists. Also theosophical.

the-os-o-phist ('o-fist), *n.* a believer in theosophy. Also theosoph.

the-os-o-phy ('o-fi), *n.* a system of philosophy which professes to investigate the unexplained laws of nature, the powers of man over nature, and the direct knowledge of God attained by extraordinary illumination.

ther-a-peu-tic (ther-ă-pū'tik), *adj.* curative: *n.pl.* the art or science of curing diseases.

there (*thār*), *adv.* in that place; at that point or stage.

there-fore (*thār'* or *thēr'fôr*), *adv.* & *conj.* for that or this reason; for that reason or purpose.

Syn. accordingly, consequently, hence.

there-up-on (up-on'), *adv.* upon that; by reason of that; immediately; without delay.

therm, a *prefix* meaning *heat.* Also thermo.

ther-mæ (thēr'mē), *n.pl.* hot springs or baths.

ther-mal ('măl), *adj.* pertaining to heat; warm. Thermic.

ther-mit ('mit), *n.* a mixture of aluminum and iron oxide which burns with a very high temperature, used for welding iron.

ther-mo-e-lec-tric-i-ty (ther-mō-e-lec-tris'i-ti), *n.* electricity generated by heat action.

ther-mom-e-ter (-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the degree of heat or temperature of bodies.

ther-mo-met-ric (-mō-met'rik), *adj.* pertaining to, made, or ascertained by, a thermometer.

ther-mo-met-ric-al-ly (-ăl-i), *adv.* by means of a thermometer.

ther-mo-pile ('mo-pīl), *n.* an instrument for indicating slight variations of temperature.

ther-mo-scope ('mo-skōp), *n.* an instrument indicating relative differences in temperature.

ther-mo-stat ('mo-stat), *n.* an automatic apparatus for regulating temperature.

ther-mot-ic (-mot'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or produced by, heat: *n.pl.* the science of heat.

ther-mot-ro-pism ('ro-pizm), *n.* the phenomena exhibited by some plants of turning towards the sun or source of heat.

the-sau-rus (the-saw'rus), *n.* a storehouse or treasury; lexicon or dictionary.

these, *pl.* of this.

the-sis (thē'sis), *n.* [*pl.* theses ('sēz)], an essay or dissertation on some particular subject; subject set a student on which to write prior to granting him a degree; the exercise itself; in logic, an affirmation.

Thes-pi-an ('pi-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to Thespis, the founder of Greek drama; hence dramatic.

the-ta (thē'tă), *n.* the Greek *th* (*θ*).

the-ur-gic (-ēr'jik), *adj.* pertaining to theurgy or supernatural magic.

the-ur-gy (-ji), *n.* necromancy; black art; natural magic.

thews (thūz), *n.pl.* muscles; strength.

they, *pl.* of he, she, or it.

thick (thik), *adj.* not thin; compact; dense; not clear or transparent; misty; muddy; indistinct; dull; very intimate; closely set; crowded; following in quick succession: *adv.* closely; indistinctly; to a great depth; fast: *n.* the densest part.
Syn. close, compact, solid, coagulated, muddy, turbid, foggy.
Ant. (see thin).

thick-en ('n), *v.t.* to make thick or thicker; render dense; inspissate; make dark or obscure: *v.i.* become thick or thicker.

thick-en-ing ('en-ing), *n.* something added to a liquid mass to make it thicker.

thick-et ('et), *n.* a close wood or cluster of trees.

thick-set ('set), *adj.* closely planted; having a thick body: *n.* a close, thick hedge.

thief (thēf), *n.* [*pl.* thieves (thēvz)], one who takes unlawfully what is not his own.

thieve (thēv), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to steal.

thiev-ish ('ish), *adj.* addicted to theft; dishonest; obtained by stealing.

thigh (thī), *n.* the thick muscular part of the leg between the knee and the trunk.

thill (thil), *n.* the shaft of a cart or other vehicle; floor of a coal mine.

thill-er ('ėr), *n.* the shaft horse.

thim-ble (thim'bl), *n.* a cup-shaped metallic protective cover for the finger in sewing; anything like a thimble; an iron ring belonging to a sail, fitted to receive a rope.

thim-ble-rig (-rig), *n.* a sleight-of-hand trick in which a pea is pretended to be hidden under one of three thimbles: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* -rigged, *p.pr.* -rigging], to cheat by means of the thimble-rig trick.

thin (thin), *adj.* [*comp.* thinner, *superl.* thinnest], having little thickness; slim; slender; not dense or thick; not close or crowded; poor; slight; meagre; not full or well grown: *adv.* not thickly: *v.t.* to make thin; attenuate: *v.i.* to grow thin.
Syn. flimsy, lean, scraggy.

thine (*thīn*), *pron.* & *adj.* belonging to, relating to, or being the property of, thee.

thing (thing), *n.* whatever is distinct, or conceived to be distinct, from one's self or other intelligent beings; inanimate matter; part or portion; an object of pity and contempt: *pl.* clothes; furniture; luggage, &c.

think (thingk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* thought, *p.pr.* thinking], to have the mind occupied on some subject; form an opinion by reasoning; believe; judge; intend or purpose; imagine; recollect; consider or reflect; presume: *v.t.* to imagine.
Syn. consider, reflect, ponder, conceive, fancy, regard, deem.

think-a-ble ('ă-bl), *adj.* conceivable.

think-ing ('ing), *adj.* having the faculty of thought; capable of a regular train of thought: *n.* meditation; judgment.

thin-ness (thin'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being thin.

third (thėrd), *adj.* the next after the second; the ordinal of three; noting one of three equal parts: *n.* a third part of anything; an interval of three diatonic sounds and two intervals. [Music]

thirst (thėrst), *n.* great desire for drink; drought; eager wish: *v.i.* to be thirsty.

thirst-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a thirsty manner.

thirst-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being thirsty.

thirst-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* thirstier, *superl.* thirstiest], feeling thirst.

thir-teen (thėr'tēn), *adj.* 10 and 3: *n.* the number of 10 and 3.

thir-teenth ('tēnth), *adj.* next in order after the twelfth; the ordinal of thirteen.

thir-ti-eth ('ti-eth), *adj.* next in order after the twenty-ninth.

thir-ty ('ti), *adj.* three times 10: *n.* the sum of three tens.

this (*th*is), *pron.* & *adj.* [*pl.* these (*th*ēz)], that which is present; that which is just now or last mentioned.

this-tle (this'l), *n.* a plant with a prickly stem and leaves.

thith-er (*thith*'ẽr), *adv.* to that place or end.

thole (thōl), *n.* a pin set in the gunwale of a boat to serve as a fulcrum for the oar.

thong (thông), *n.* a thin leather strap or string for fastening something; striking part of a whip.

tho-rac-ic (thō-ras'ik), *adj.* pertaining to the thorax.

tho-rax ('raks), *n.* the chest, containing the heart, lungs, &c.; breast-plate or cuirass.

tho-rite (thō'rīt), *n.* an isometric mineral; a powerful high explosive.

tho-ri-um ('ri-um), *n.* a rare metallic element. Also thorinum.

thorn (thôrn), *n.* a prickle or spine; prickly tree or shrub; anything that troubles or annoys; care.

thorn-back ('bak), *n.* a species of spiny ray or skate.

thorn-y ('i), *adj.* full of thorns; harassing; annoying.

thor-ough (thur'ō), *adj.* passing through or to the end; perfect; finished; complete.
Syn. accurate, trustworthy, reliable.
Ant. (see superficial).

thor-ough bass (bās), *n.* the science of harmony; an accompaniment to a continued bass by means of figures. [Music.]

thor-ough-bred (-bred), *adj.* of pure and unmixed breed; completely instructed; accomplished; high-spirited.

thor-ough-fare (-fār), *n.* a passage from one street opening to another; an unobstructed way for traffic.

thor-ough-go-ing (gō'ing), *adj.* going all lengths; complete; consistent in all points.

thor-ough-ly (-li), *adv.* completely; fully.

thor-ough-paced (pāst), *adj.* going all lengths; complete.

thorp (thôrp), *n.* a small cluster of houses; village; hamlet.

those, *pl.* of that.

thou (*thou*), *pron.* [*pl.* you], 2d *per. sing.* of I.

though (*thō*), *conj.* granting, or supposing that; notwithstanding that; if: *adv.* nevertheless; however.

thought (thawt), *n.* the act of thinking; that which the mind thinks; meditation; study; care or anxiety: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of think.
Syn. idea, conception, consideration, opinion, reflection, deliberation.

thought-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of thought; contemplative; attentive; considerate for others; anxious or careful.
Syn. reflective, cautious, heedful, provident, pensive, dreamy.
Ant. (see thoughtless).

thought-ful-ly ('i), *adv.* in a thoughtful manner; with thought.

thought-less ('les), *adj.* unthinking; heedless; inattentive; inconsiderate.
Syn. rash, improvident, precipitate.

thought-read-ing ('rēd-ing), *n.* the act or art of discerning what another person is thinking of; mind-reading.

thought-read-er ('rēd-ẽr), *n.* one who possesses telepathic power.

thou-sand (thou'zănd), *adj.* consisting of ten times 100: *n.* 1,000; a large number.

thou-sandth ('zandth), *adj.* next in order after the 999th; the ordinal of 1,000.

thral-dom ('trawl'dum), *n.* serfdom; slavery.

thrall (thrawl), *n.* a slave; serf.

thrash (thrash), *v.t.* to beat out (grain) from the husk; beat or flog soundly: *v.i.* to perform the operation of thrashing; drudge.

thrash-er ('ēr), *n.* one who thrashes; a species of shark; the sea-fox; a thrashing machine.

thrash-ing ('ing), *n.* the operation of separating grain from the husk; a sound flogging.

thread (thred), *n.* a very thin line or cord of flax, cotton, silk, or other fibrous substance twisted and drawn out; a filament; uniform tenor; something continued in a long course; spiral part of a screw: *v.t.* to pass through the eye of; pierce through.

thread-bare ('bār), *adj.* worn to the threads; poverty-stricken; hackneyed; dull.

threat (thret), *n.* a menace: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to menace.

threat-en ('n), *v.i.* to use threats: *v.t.* terrify by menaces.

threat-en-ing (-ing), *n.* the act of one who threatens; menace: *adj.* indicating a menace or some impending evil.

three (thrē), *adj.* noting the sum of 2 and 1: *n.* the number the sum of 2 and 1.

three-pence (thrē'pens, or thrip'ens), *n.* a small British silver coin, value 6 cents.

thren-o-dy (thren'o-di), *n.* a dirge.

thresh, same as thrash.

thresh-er (thresh'ēr), *n.* a shark of tropical seas, with a very long tail used as a weapon; one who threshes. See thrasher.

thresh-old (thresh'old or ōld), *n.* the sill of a door; entrance; door; place or point of entrance.

threw, *p.t.* of throw.

thrice (thrīs), *adv.* three times; repeatedly.

thrid (thrid), *v.t.* to pass through a narrow space; thread.

thrift (thrift), *n.* frugality; economical management; good husbandry; increase of wealth; profit; the sea-pink and other species of Armeria.

thrift-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a thrifty manner.

thrift-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being thrifty.

thrift-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* thriftier, *superl.* thriftiest], characterized by economy and good management; frugal.

thrill (thril), *v.t.* to pierce; cause to have a shivering, tingling, or exquisite sensation: *v.i.* to penetrate, as something sharp; feel a sharp tingling or exquisite sensation running through the whole body; quiver: *n.* a tingling sensation; tremor.

thrive (thrīv), *v.i.* [*p.t.* thrived, throve, *p.p.* thrived, thriven, *p.pr.* thriving], to prosper by industry, economy, and good management; increase or prosper in business, &c.; grow rich; grow vigorously or luxuriantly; increase or flourish.

thriv-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* increasing in wealth; prosperous or successful; growing.

thro', *contr.* of through.

throat (thrōt), *n.* the fore-part of the neck of an animal containing the windpipe and gullet; contracting part of a vessel, &c.

throat-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* a guttural utterance.

throat-y ('i), *adj.* guttural.

throb (throb), *v.i.* to beat, as the pulse, with more than usual force; palpitate: *n.* a strong pulsation.

throe (thrō), *n.* agony; extreme pain, especially in parturition: *v.i.* to be in agony.

throm-bo-sis (throm-bō'sis), *n.* the obstruction of a blood-vessel by a clot of blood.

throne (thrōn), *n.* a chair of state; sovereign power and dignity: *v.t.* to place upon a throne; exalt.

throng (thrông), *n.* a multitude; crowd: *v.t.* to crowd or press together; annoy with numbers: *v.i.* to come in multitudes.

Syn. crowd, host, jam, concourse.

thros-tle (thros'l), *n.* the song-thrush; a machine for spinning wool and cotton.

thros-tling ('ling), *n.* a disease in cattle, characterized by a swelling in the throat.

throt-tle (throt'l), *v.t.* to strangle or choke by pressure on the windpipe: *n.* the wind-pipe; a throttle-valve.

throt-tle-valve (-valv), *n.* a valve in the steam-pipe of a boiler for controlling the flow of steam to any apparatus.

through (thrōō), *prep.* from end to end of; between the sides of; in the midst of; among; by the agency of: *adv.* from end to end; from the beginning to the end.

through-out (-out'), *adj.* through or in every part: *prep.* all through.

throve, *p.t.* of thrive.

throw (thrō), *v.t.* [*p.t.* threw, *p.p.* thrown, *p.pr.* throwing], to fling or hurl; cast to a distance; cast in any manner; propel; overturn; put on hastily or carelessly; strip; shape or form roughly; give utterance to; produce; twist or wind: *n.* the act of flinging or hurling; a cast of dice; distance a missile can be thrown; stroke, as of a slide-valve; potter's wheel.

thrum (thrum), *n.* the end of a weaver's thread; coarse yarn: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* thrummed, *p.pr.* thrumming], to fringe or put tufts on; play idly or unskilfully on (a stringed instrument) with the fingers: *v.i.* to strum; drum.

thrush (thrush), *n.* a sweet-songed bird of the genus Merula; a disease of infants characterized by minute white ulcers in the mouth and fauces; an inflammatory and suppurating affection in the feet of horses.

thrust (thrust), *v.t.* to push or drive with force; urge or impel: *v.i.* to push forward; enter by pushing; intrude; attack with a pointed weapon: *n.* a violent or sudden push; stab.

thrust-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of pushing with force or violence: *pl.* white whey expressed from the curd.

thud (thud), *n.* a dull sound produced by a body falling on a comparatively soft substance.

thug (thug), *n.* one of a fraternity of robbers and assassins in India who practiced secret murder as an act of propitiation to the goddess Kali; a ruffian.

Thu-le (thū'le), *n.* the name given by the ancient geographers to the most northern part of the world as then known.

thumb (thum), *n.* the short, thick digit of the human hand: *v.t.* to handle awkwardly; soil with the thumb: *v.i.* to play awkwardly.

thumb-screw ('skrōō), *n.* a screw made to turn with the finger and thumb; an instrument of torture for compressing the thumb. Also thumbkins.

thum-min ('m), *n.pl.* mysterious symbol worn on the breastplate of the Jewish high priest, signifying perfection.

thump (thump), *n.* a hard, heavy blow: *v.t.* to strike or beat with dull heavy blows: *v.i.* to fall or strike with such a blow.

thump-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, thumps; something huge; barefaced lie.

thun-der (thun'dẽr), *n.* the noise accompanying a flash of lightning; a loud noise; an alarming denunciation or threat: *v.i.* to produce thunder; make a loud noise: *v.t.* to utter with a loud and threatening voice.

thun-der-bolt (-bōlt), *n.* a shaft of lightning; something resembling lightning in suddenness and terror; dreadful denunciation, especially ecclesiastical censure; a daring or irresistible hero; a belemnite.

thun-der-ing ('ing), *adj.* emitting, or producing, a great noise like thunder; very great: *n.* the report accompanying a discharge of lightning.

thun-der-struck (-struk), *p.adj.* astonished or struck dumb by sudden amazement, &c.

thu-ri-ble (thū'ri-bl), *n.* a censer used for burning incense.

Thurs-day (thĕrz'dā), *n.* the fifth day of the week.

thus (*thus*), *adv.* in this or that manner; to this degree or extent; so: *n.* (thus), the resin of the spruce fir.

thwack (thwak), *v.t.* to strike with something flat and heavy; thump: *n.* a heavy blow with something blunt and hard; a thump.

thwart (thwawrt), *adj.* crosswise; oblique: *prep. & adv.* across: *n.* a seat in a boat extending from side to side: *v.t.* to oppose; run counter to; frustrate.

thy (*thī*), *pron. poss. case* of thou.

thy-ine (thī'in), *adj.* noting a kind of wood of the cedar family yielding a resin called sandarach.

thyl-a-cine (thil'ă-sin), *n.* the zebra wolf of New Zealand.

thyme (tīm), *n.* a common aromatic herb of the genus Thymus.

thy-mus ('mus), *n.* a ductless gland of the neck.

thy-roid (thī'roid), *adj.* shield-shaped; noting one of the cartilages of the larynx: *n.* a ductless gland of the mouth; the projection in the throat known as the Adam's apple (thyroid cartilage).

thyr-sus ('sus), *n.* [*pl.* thyrsi ('si)], a staff or spear entwined with ivy and vine leaves and grapes with a cone at the top, carried at the festivals of Bacchus by his devotees.

thy-self, emphatic for thy.

ti-a-ra (tī-ā'rā), *n.* the triple crown worn by the Pope; a lofty headdress worn by the ancient Persians; the miter of the Jewish high priest; diadem.

tib-i-a (tib'i-ă), *n.* the inner and larger of the two leg bones; the shinbone.

tic (tik), *n.* neuralgia. Also tic-douloureux.

ti-cal (tī-kăl'), *n.* a silver coin of Siam.

tick (tik), *n.* a name for various parasites which infest dogs, sheep, &c.; a case for holding feathers, &c., for bedding; small mark; small, quick, distinct sound or beat; credit: *v.i.* to make a small, quick, distinct sound, as a clock; go on credit: *v.t.* to mark off by a tick.

tick-et ('et), *n.* a label or card giving its possessor some specific right; label specifying price, &c., of goods; printed list of candidates at an election: *v.t.* to distinguish by, or as by, a ticket.

tick-ing ('ing), *n.* cloth used for bed-ticks.

tick-le ('l), *v.t.* to touch lightly so as to produce a thrilling sensation, usually accompanied by laughter; gratify and amuse: *v.i.* to feel titillation.

tick-ler ('lĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, tickles; something puzzling or difficult; a filing device.

tick-lish ('lish), *adj.* sensible to slight touches; easily tickled; critical; precarious; difficult; delicate to handle or achieve.

tick-seed ('sēd), *n.* a common name for plants of the genera Corispermum and Coreopsis.

tid-al (tīd'ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the tides; ebbing and flowing like the tides.

tide (tīd), *n.* the regular rising and falling of the sea, rivers, &c.; stream; time; season; turning-point; tendency; in mining, period of twelve hours: *v.t.* to drive with the stream: *v.i.* to work in or out of a river or harbor by drifting with the tide.

tide-wai-ter ('wā-tĕr), *n.* an officer who watches the landing of goods to secure the payment of duties.

ti-di-ly ('di-li), *adv.* in a tidy manner.

ti-di-ness ('di-nes), *n.* neatness.

ti-dings ('dingz), *n.pl.* news.

ti-dol-o-gy (-dol'o-ji), *n.* the science of tidal movements.

ti-dy ('di), *adj.* [*comp.* tidier, *superl.* tidiest], kept or dressed in proper and habitual neatness; trim; neat; orderly: *n.* an ornamental cover for the back of a chair, &c.: *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* tidied, *p.pr.* tidying], to make neat or tidy; put in proper order.

tie (tī), *n.* a knot or fastening; bond; obligation; beam or rod for holding two parts together; equality in numbers; knot of hair; curved line placed over or under two or more notes, signifying they are to be slurred, or be sounded as one [Music]: *v.t.* to fasten with, or as with, a cord; bind; restrict; unite, as notes [Music]: *v.i.* to make an equal score.
Syn. restrain, secure, unite, join, band, ligament, ligature.
Ant. (see loose).

tier (tēr), *n.* a row or rank, especially one of two or more rows placed one above the other.

tierce (tērs), *n.* a cask of 42 gallons; sequence of three cards; thrust in fencing; a third [Music].

tier-cel (tēr'sel), *n.* a male hawk.

tiff (tif), *n.* a fit of anger; slight quarrel; small draught of liquor: *v.i.* to be in a fit.

tif-fa-ny ('ă-ni), *n.* a thin gauze or silk.

tif-fin (tif'in), *n.* a midday lunch.

tige (tēzh), *n.* the shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

ti-ger (tī'gĕr), *n.* a large, fierce, rapacious quadruped of the genus Felis; a servant-boy in livery.

ti-ger-lil-y (-lĭl-i), *n.* a handsome lily having flowers spotted with orange.

ti-ger-wood (-wood), *n.* a valuable wood yielded by a tree of British Guiana.

tight (tīt), *adj.* not loose; close; tenacious; compactly built; fitting close to the body; not leaky; taut; snug; parsimonious; ill-supplied or stringent; drunk: *n.pl.* closely fitting underclothing worn by actors.

tight-en ('en), *v.t.* to make tight.

ti-gress (tī'gres), *n.* the female of the tiger.

tile (tīl), *n.* a thin slab of baked clay, used for roofing, &c.; hat; door of a Masonic lodge: *v.t.* to cover with tiles; guard (the door of a lodge).

til-er ('ēr), *n.* one who roofs houses with tiles; door-keeper of a Masonic lodge. Tyler.

til-i-a-ceous (-i-ā'shus), *adj.* allied to, or like, the limetree.

till (til), *n.* a money drawer in a desk or counter; a glacial deposit of unlaminated clay, sand, and gravel: *prep.* to the time of: *adv.* to the time when: *conj.* to the degree that; until: *v.t.* to prepare (land) for seed, &c.; cultivate.

till-age ('ej), *n.* land prepared for crops; husbandry; agriculture.

till-er ('ēr), *n.* a husbandman; handle or lever for turning the rudder of a vessel; a sprout springing from a root or stump.

tilt (tilt), *n.* a tent; the cloth covering of a cart or wagon; cover of a boat or stern awning; a thrust; a mediæval military exercise or pageant in which the combatants on horseback attacked each other with lances; a tilt-hammer; upheaval of strata to a higher angle: *v.t.* to cover with an awning; point or thrust with, or as with, a lance; forge with a tilt-hammer; raise on end; incline: *v.i.* to run or ride and thrust with a lance.

tilth (tilth), *n.* cultivated land; tillage ground.

tilt-ham-mer (tilt'ham-ĕr), *n.* a heavy hammer used in iron foundries, worked by steam or hydraulic power.

tilt-ing ('ing), *n.* the process by which blister-steel is rendered ductile; inclination forward; act of one who, or that which, tilts.

tim-ber (tim'bĕr), *n.* the body or stem of a tree; wood suitable for buildings, carpentry, shipbuilding, &c.; piece of wood prepared for building or already in place; wooded land: *v.t.* to furnish or construct with timber.

tim-bre ('bĕr), *n.* tone or character of musical sound.

tim-brel ('brel), *n.* a kind of drum or tabret.

time (tīm), *n.* measure of duration, whether past, present, or future; particular period of duration; age or period during which anything occurred or a person lived; present

life or existence; season; era; epoch; proper date; repetition; leisure; musical measure or duration of sounds; tense; hour of travail: *v.t.* to adapt to the time or occasion; do at the proper season; regulate or measure: *v.i.* to keep or beat time.

Syn. duration, season, period, era, age, date, span, spell.

time-bar-gain (-bär'gen), *n.* an agreement to buy or sell at a certain time.

time-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* seasonableness.

time-ly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* timelier, *superl.* timeliest], being or occurring in time; opportune.

time-piece (tīm'pēs), *n.* a clock or watch; chronometer; device for measuring the passage of time.

tim-id (tim'id), *adj.* wanting in courage; faint-hearted; fearful.

ti-mid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* want of courage.

tim-ist (tīm'ist), *n.* one who keeps time. [Music]

tim-or-ous (tim'ĕr-us), *adj.* fearful of danger; full of scruples.

tim-o-thy grass ('o-thi grås), *n.* a valuable grass used for fodder.

tin (tin), *n.* a silvery-white, soft, malleable, and fusible metal; thin plates of iron covered with tin; a cylindrical vessel of tin; money: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tinned, *p.pr.* tinning], to cover with tin, or with tinned iron; put into tins for preservation.

tin-a-mou ('å-mōō), *n.* a South American bird, resembling the partridge.

tin-cal (ting'kål), *n.* crude borax.

tinc-to-ri-al (tingk-tō'ri-ål), *adj.* pertaining to, relating to, or imparting, a color.

tinc-ture ('tūr), *n.* a tinge or shade of color; slight taste or quality; solution of any medicine in or by means of spirits of wine; fine or more volatile parts of a substance: *v.t.* to dye or color; tinge.

tin-der ('dĕr), *n.* any inflammable material used to kindle a fire from a spark, as rotten wood or scorched linen.

tine (tīn), *n.* a tooth or spike.

tin-foil (tin'foil), *n.* tin beaten into thin leaf.

ting (ting), *n.* a sharp, bell-like sound; that part of a Chinese temple which contains the idol.

tinge (tinj), *v.t.* to stain or color; impregnate with something foreign; dye: *n.* a slight degree of some color, taste, or quality imparted to a substance; tint.

tin-gle ('ting'l), *v.i.* to feel a thrilling sensation, or pain: *v.t.* to ring; cause to tingle: *n.* a thrilling sensation or pain.

tink-er (tink'ĕr), *n.* a mender of metal pots, kettles, &c.; *v.t.* to patch up: *v.i.* meddle in an officious manner.

tin-kle ('kl), *n.* a small, quick, sharp, ringing sound: *v.i.* to make such a sound: *v.t.* to cause to give out a tinkle.

tinned (tind), *adj.* covered with tin; packed or put up in tins.

tin-plate ('plāt), *n.* iron-plate coated with tin.

tin-sel ('sel), *n.* a kind of cloth overlaid or interwoven with gold and silver; thin glittering metallic plate; anything showy but of little value; something superficial and gaudy: *adj.* showy to excess; superficial; outwardly fine but really worthless: *v.t.* to decorate with, or as with, tinsel; make outwardly gaudy, while valueless in reality.

tint (tint), *n.* a slight coloring distinct from the principal color; hue or shade: *v.t.* to give a slight coloring to.

tin-tin-nab-u-la-tion (tin-ti-nab-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a tinkling sound, as of bells.

tin-to ('tō), *n.* a red Madeira wine.

tin-tom-e-ter (-tom'e-tĕr), *n.* an apparatus for estimating shades of color by comparison with standard shades or tints.

tin-type, same as ferrotype.

tin-ware ('wār), *n.* domestic articles made of tin, or tinned iron.

ti-ny (tī'ni), *adj.* [*comp.* tinier, *superl.* tiniest], very small; puny.

tip (tip), *n.* a point or top of anything small; end; ferrule or nozzle; anther; gentle stroke; small present; private hint, especially in betting; tilt: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tipped, *p.pr.* tipping], to form a point to; cover the end of; strike lightly; give private hint to; give a small present to; tilt up.

Syn. lean, dip, careen, incline.

tip-cat ('kat), *n.* a game played with a small piece of wood pointed at both ends.

tip-pet ('et), *n.* a narrow cape, or covering of cloth or fur for the neck or shoulders.

tip-ple ('l), *v.i.* to drink spirits or strong liquors habitually; drink frequently in small quantities: *n.* liquor.

tip-si-ly ('si-li), *adv.* in a tipsy manner.

tip-si-ness ('si-nes), *n.* the state of being tipsy.

tip-staff ('stăf), *n.* a constable.

tip-ster ('stēr), *n.* one who supplies private information about racehorses, &c.

tip-sy ('si), *adj.* intoxicated.

tip-sy-cake (-kāk), *n.* sponge cake soaked in wine and stuck over with almonds.

tip-toe ('tō), *n.* the end of a toe: *adv.* on tiptoe; stealthily: *v.i.* to walk or stand on tiptoe; be on the strain, or alert.

tip-top ('top), *n.* the highest point or degree; best of anything: *adj.* most excellent.

ti-rade (ti-rād'), *n.* a long, violent, declamatory speech; strain of censure or reproof; filling of an interval by the intermediate diatonic notes.

ti-rail-leur (ti-rā-lyĕr'), *n.* a sharpshooter; a skirmisher. [Fr.]

tire (tīr), *n.* a band or hoop of iron or rubber binding the felloes of wheels: *v.t.* to exhaust the strength of by labor; weary or fatigue; exhaust the patience of: *v.i.* to become weary or fatigued.

Syn. harass, weary, fag.

Ant. (see refresh).

tire-some ('sum), *adj.* wearisome; tedious; fatiguing; annoying.

tire-some-ly (-li), *adv.* in a tiresome manner.

tire-some-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tiresome.

tir-wit (tĕr'wit), *n.* the lapwing.

tis-sue (tish'ōō), *n.* a woven fabric, especially thin, transparent silk used for veiling, formerly interwoven with gold or silver threads; any thin or delicate texture or fabric; thin cellular organization or parts, consisting of forms closely compacted and performing special functions; connected series: *v.t.* to form tissue of; interweave.

tis-sued ('ōōd), *adj.* variegated.

tis-sue-pa-per (-pā-pĕr), *n.* very thin, gauze-like paper.

tit (tit), *n.* morsel or bit; small horse; titmouse; name for various species of small singing birds.

Ti-tan (tī'tan), *n.* one of the fabled giants who fought against Jupiter; hence, a man of enormous strength.

ti-tan-ic (tī-tan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, or like the Titans; hence huge; of enormous strength.

ti-ta-ni-um (-tā'ni-um), *n.* a rare, and extremely hard metal, allied to tin.

tit-bit ('bit), *n.* a choice morsel.

tit-for-tat (-tat), *n.* exact equivalent or fair retaliation.

tithe (tīth), *n.* the tenth part of anything, especially the tenth part of the annual increase of the profit arising from land, stock, &c., allotted to the support of the clergy; small part: *v.t.* to tax or levy a tithe of.

tith-ing ('ing), *n.* the taking or levying of tithes.

tit-il-late (tit'i-lāt), *v.t.* to tickle.

tit-il-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* a tickling or itching sensation or state of feeling.

tit-i-vate ('i-vāt), *v.t.* to make smart or adorn.

tit-lark ('lärk), *n.* any small singing bird of the genus Anthus.

ti-tle (tī'tl), *n.* an inscription over or at the beginning of something serving to designate it; name; appellation of dignity, rank, distinction, or preëminence; claim of right; presentation to a curacy as a condition of ordination: *v.t.* to entitle.

ti-tle-deed (-dēd), *n.* the instrument or written evidence of right of ownership of property.

tit-mouse (tit'mous), *n.* [*pl.* titmice ('mīs)], a small, active, perching bird. Also tit.

tit-rate (tit'rāt), *v.t.* to estimate or determine the strength of by volumetric analysis.

ti-tra-tion (ti-trā'shun), *n.* volumetric analysis.

tit-ter (tit'ēr), *v.i.* to laugh with restraint; giggle; see-saw: *n.* a restrained laugh.

tit-tle (tit'l), *n.* a small particle; iota.

tit-tle-tat-tle (-tat'l), *n.* idle, trifling talk.

tit-u-lar ('ū-lăr), *adj.* existing in name or title only; nominal: *n.* one who is invested with a title to an office, but does not possess the power and authority appertaining to it.

to (tōō), *prep.* noting motion towards; in accordance with.

toad (tōd), *n.* a batrachian reptile, resembling the frog, of the genus Bufo.

toad-eat-er ('ēt-ēr), *n.* a sycophant.

toad-fish ('fish), *n.* a fish with a large head and wide mouth, of the genus Batrachus.

toad-stool ('stōōl), *n.* a name of numerous species of fungi of the genus Agaricus.

toad-y ('i), *n.* a sycophant: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* toadied, *p.pr.* toadying], to fawn upon as a sycophant: *v.i.* to play the sycophant.

toad-y-ism (-izm), *n.* sycophancy.

toast (tōst), *n.* bread scorched or browned before the fire; one who is named when a health is drunk: *v.t.* to brown or heat at the fire; show honor to in drinking; name when a health is drunk.

to-bac-co (to-bak'ō), *n.* an American plant of the genus Nicotiana, the dried leaves of which are used for smoking, chewing, or as snuff.

to-bac-co-nist (-nist), *n.* a dealer in tobacco, cigars, &c.

to-bog-gan (-bog'ăn), *n.* a kind of sledge in which one or more persons sit for sliding down snow-covered hills or inclines: *v.i.* to slide downhill by means of a toboggan.

to-by (tō'bi), *n.* a small jug in the form of an old man with a three-cornered hat.

toc-sin (tok'sin), *n.* an alarm-bell.

to-day (to-dā'), *n.* the present day.

tod-dle (tod'l), *v.i.* to walk with short, tottering steps like a child: *n.* a toddling walk.

tod-dler ('lēr), *n.* one who toddles; a young child.

tod-dy ('i), *n.* a sweet juice obtained from certain palms; mixture of spirit and water sweetened.

to-do (to-dōō'), *n.* bustle; stir.

toe (tō), *n.* one of the terminal members of the foot of a man or animal; forepart of a horse's hoof; a projection: *v.t.* to touch, reach, or strike with the toe or toes.

tof-fy (tof'i), *n.* a sweetmeat; taffy.

to-ga (tō'gă), *n.* [*pl.* togas (gâz), togæ ('jē)], the loose outer garment worn by the ancient Romans.

to-geth-er (too-geth'ēr), *adv.* in company or association; mutually; in union or concert; uninterruptedly.

tog-ger-y (tog'ēr-i), *n.* clothes; articles.

tog-gle ('l), *n.* a small wooden pin tapering towards both

ends and grooved round its center; button or frog.

tog-gle-joint (-joint), *n.* an elbow or knee joint.

toil (toil), *n.* labor oppressive to mind or body; fatiguing exertion; snare; net: *v.i.* to labor or work with pain or fatigue.

toi-let ('let), *n.* a covering of linen, silk, &c., spread over a bedroom or dressing-room table; dressing-table; style or manner of dressing; attire.

toi-li-nette (-li-net'), *n.* a cloth the weft of which is of woolen yarn and the warp of cotton and silk.

toil-some ('sum), *adj.* laborious; wearisome.

toil-some-ly (-li), *adv.* in a toilsome manner.

toil-some-ness (-nes), *n.* laboriousness.

To-kay (tō-kā'), *n.* a rich wine, originally from Tokay, in Hungary.

to-ken ('kn), *n.* a mark or sign; memorial of affection, &c.; symbol of good faith or authenticity; piece of metal not coined by authority, but current by sufferance.

to-la ('lă), *n.* in British India, a weight for gold and silver = 180 grains troy.

told *p.t. & p.p.* of tell.

To-le-do (-lē'dō), *n.* a sword or sword-blade of the finest temper, made originally at Toledo, Spain.

tol-er-a-ble (tol'ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* endurable; supportable; fairly good.

tol-er-a-ble-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tolerable.

tol-er-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* passably.

tol-er-ance ('ĕr-ăns), *n.* endurance; toleration.

tol-er-ant ('ĕr-ănt), *adj.* disposed to, or favoring, toleration.

tol-er-ate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to endure; permit; allow so as not to hinder or prohibit.

Syn. admit, receive, let, suffer.
Ant. (see oppose).

tol-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of tolerating; allowance of that which is not wholly approved; recognition of the right of private judgment in religious opinions and modes of worship differing from those of the established Church; freedom from bigotry.

toll (tōl), *n.* the sound of a bell slowly repeated at short intervals, as at funerals; a duty or tax on travelers or goods passing along a public road or bridge; tax or duty paid for some privilege: *v.i.* to sound or ring slowly, as a bell; annul.

to-lu (to-lōō'), *n.* a balsam produced by a South American tree (*Myroxylon toluifera*).

tom-a-hawk (tom'ă-hawk), *n.* a hatchet used by the North American Indians in war and the chase: *v.t.* to strike, or kill, with a tomahawk.

to-man (to-măn'), *n.* a gold coin current in Persia, value about $1.76.

to-ma-to (to-mā' or to-mă'tō), *n.* [*pl.* tomatoes ('tōz)], *n.* plant and its well-known fleshy fruit. Also love-apple.

tomb (tōōm), *n.* a grave, or vault; monument erected to enclose and preserve the memory of the dead: *v.t.* to entomb.

tomb-stone ('stōn), *n.* a stone, usually with an inscription, erected over a grave; a monument.

tom-bac (tom'bak), *n.* an alloy of copper and zinc.

tom-boy ('boi), *n.* a wild, romping girl.

tom-cat ('kat), *n.* a full-grown male cat.

tom-cod ('kod), *n.* a small edible fish of the cod kind.

tome (tōm), *n.* a large book.

to-men-tose (to-men'tōs), *adj.* covered so closely with hairs as to be scarcely discernible; nappy. Also tomentous.

to-men-tum ('tum), *n.* the closely matted down on the leaves or stems of certain plants.

tom-fool ('fōōl), *n.* a great fool; silly trifler.

tom-fool-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* nonsense; absurd trifles or ornaments.

to-mor-row (to-mor'ō), *n.* the day after the present; next coming day.

tom-pi-on (tom'pi-on), *n.* the stopper or plug of a cannon; the iron button to which a charge of grape shot is affixed. Also tampion.

tom-tit ('tit), *n.* the titmouse.

tom-tom ('tom), *n.* a drum flat at one end and convex at the other: used in Africa and the East Indies. Also tam-tam.

ton (tun), *n.* 20 hundredweight; 40 cubic feet in ship measurement; prevailing fashion (tŏng).

to-nal (tō'nal), *adj.* pertaining to tone or tones.

to-nal-i-ty (tō-nal'i-ti), *n.* key relationship; accuracy of pitch.

tone (tōn), *n.* sound, or character of sound; note; accent; quality of the voice; prevailing style or character; state of the body with reference to the healthy performance of its animal functions; harmony of the colors of a painting; interval of sound; chant [Music]: *v.t.* to bring to a required shade or color; mitigate.

tongs (tŏngs), *n.pl.* a metal instrument with two jointed limbs for grasping anything.

tongue (tung), *n.* the chief instrument of speech, and the organ of taste; power of speech; manner of speaking; dialect; idiom; discourse; mere words; fluency; clapper of a bell; anything resembling a tongue; promontory: *v.t.* to modulate or modify with the tongue; scold: *v.i.* to talk; prate.

ton-ic (ton'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or based on, the key-note; increasing tension; strengthening: *n.* a strengthening medicine.

Ton-ka bean (tong'kå bēn), *n.* the aromatic kernels of the fruit of a shrubby plant of Guiana, used for scenting snuff, &c. Also Tonkuin bean.

ton-nage (tun'ej), *n.* the weight of goods carried in a boat or ship; carrying capacity of a vessel; duty or toll on vessels; collective shipping of any port or country.

ton-neau (to-nō'), *n.* the rounded rear body of an automobile.

to-night (to-nīt'), *n.* the coming or present night.

ton-sils (ton'silz), *n.pl.* two almond-shaped glands situated at the two sides of the fauces of the throat.

ton-sil-i-tis (-sil-ī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the tonsils.

ton-so-ri-al (ton-sō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to shaving or to a barber.

ton-sure ('shūr), *n.* the act of clipping the hair or of shaving the crown of the head; the corona thus worn by Roman Catholic clerics: *v.t.* to give the tonsure to.

ton-tine (-tēn'), *n.* loan raised on life annuities with benefit accruing to the last survivor.

too (tōō), *adv.* more than enough; likewise; in addition; over and above; also.

took, *p.t.* of take.

tool (tōōl), *n.* an instrument of manual operation; one who acts as the instrument of another: *v.t.* to shape with a tool; drive, as a coach.
Syn. utensil, implement.

tool-ing ('ing), *n.* workmanship performed with a tool.

toon (tōōn), *n.* the valuable dark wood of a large cedar tree of the East Indies and Australia.

toot (tōōt), *v.t.* to sound, as a horn or flute: *n.* a blast on a horn.

tooth (tōōth), *n.* [*pl.* teeth (tēth)], one of the hard bony processes growing in the jaws used for biting and chewing; any projection resembling a tooth; palate or taste: *v.t.* to indent or form into teeth.

tooth-ful ('fool), *adj.* pleasant to the taste: *n.* a sip; a mouthful.

tooth-some ('sum), *adj.* palatable.

tooth-some-ly (-li), *adv.* palatably.

tooth-some-ness (-nes), *n.* the quality of being palatable.

tooth-wort ('wĕrt), *n.* a plant of various genera having indented leaves.

top (top), *n.* the highest part; summit; upper side or surface; highest person, place, or rank; crown of the head; small platform at the head of the lower mast; a child's toy: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* topped, *p.pr.* topping], to cover or place on the top; rise to the top of; excel; cut off the top of.

Syn. summit, apex, head, crown, surface.

Ant. (see bottom).

to-pau (tō'paw), *n.* the rhinoceros-bird.

to-paz ('paz), *n.* a crystallized mineral of various colors used as a gem.

top-boots (top'bōōtz), *n.pl.* high boots with light-colored tops, used for riding, &c.

tope (tōp), *n.* a mound-shaped Buddhist monument containing relics; grove of trees. [Hindu]

to-pee (tō-pē'), *n.* a cork or pith helmet. Also topi.

to-per ('pēr), *n.* a drunkard.

top-gal-lant (top'gal-ânt), *adj.* situated above the topmast: *n.* a topgallant mast or sail.

top-ham-per ('ham-pēr), *n.* a ship's rigging, spars, &c.

To-phet (tō'fet), *n.* a place situated southeast of Jerusalem, in the Valley of Hinnom, where fire was burnt in honor of Moloch: subsequently made a burial place: hence, hell.

to-pi-a-ry (tō'pi-â-ri), *adj.* made ornamental or fanciful by cutting or training, as a garden plant.

top-ic (top'ik), *n.* a subject of discourse, conversation, or argument.

Syn. theme, subject, question, issue, matter.

top-ic-al (-âl), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, a topic or topics; relating to a place; local.

top-knot ('not), *n.* the cresty feathers on a bird's head; ornamental bow worn on a woman's head.

top-ic-al-ly (-i), *adv.* in a topical manner; locally.

top-mast ('mâst), *n.* the second mast from the deck of a ship.

to-pog-ra-pher (to-pog'râ-fĕr), *n.* one who describes particular places in writing.

top-o-graph-ic (top-o-grăf'ik), *adj.* descriptive of a particular place. Topographical.

top-o-graph-ic-al-ly (-âl-li), *adv.* in a topographical manner.

to-pog-ra-phy (to-pog'râ-fi), *n.* the scientific description of a particular place, &c.; the features of a region or locality.

top-ping (top'ing), *adj.* rising above; surpassing: *n.* the act of cutting off the top.

top-ple ('l), *v.t.* to overturn: *v.i.* to fall forward; tumble down.

top-sail ('sāl), *n.* the sail second from the deck.

top-sy-tur-vy ('si-tur-vi), *adv.* in an inverted position; in confusion: *adj.* disordered; chaotic.

toque (tōk), *n.* a kind of bonnet.

tor (tôr), *n.* high pointed hill; jutting rock.

To-rah (tō'rä), *n.* the Mosaic law; Pentateuch. Also Thorah.

torch (tôrch), *n.* a large light formed of resinous wood, flax, &c., soaked in some inflammable substance, and carried in the hand; any light used in the manner of a torch; flambeau.

tore, *p.t.* of tear.

tor-e-a-dor (tor-e-â-dor'), *n.* a bull fighter.

tor-ment (tôr'ment), *n.* extreme pain; torture; anguish; *v.t.* (tôr-ment') to put to extreme pain, physical or mental; torture; harass.

tor-men-til ('men-til), *n.* an astringent root.

torn (tôrn), *p.p.* of tear.

tor-na-do (tôr-nā'dō), *n.* [*pl.* tornadoes ('dōz)], a violent tempest or whirlwind.

to-rose (tō'rōs), *adj.* swelling in knobs; uneven.

tor-pe-do (tôr-pē'dō), *n.* [*pl.* torpedoes ('dōz)], a submarine apparatus for destroying ships by explosion; kind of firework; the cramp-fish: *v.t.* to destroy by a torpedo.

tor-pes-cent (-pes'ent), *adj.* becoming torpid.

tor-pid ('pid), *adj.* numb; inactive.

tor-pid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* inactivity; insensibility.

tor-pi-fy ('pi-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* torpified, *p.pr.* torpifying], to make torpid; benumb.

tor-por ('pēr), *n.* numbness; inactivity.

torque (tôrk), *n.* a twisted collar or necklace worn by certain ancient barbaric nations.

tor-re-fy (tor're-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* torrefied, *p.pr.* torrefying], to dry by fire; roast (ores).

tor-rent ('ent), *n.* a violent and rapid stream; heavy fall, as of rain; strong current, rising suddenly and rushing rapidly along.

tor-rid ('id), *adj.* dried with heat; extremely hot; burning; parching.
Syn. parching, scorching, sultry.

tor-sion (tôr'shun), *n.* the act of turning or twisting; the wrenching or twisting of a body by lateral force.

tor-so ('sō), *n.* [*pl.* torsos, torsi ('sōz, 'sē)], the trunk of a statue, especially one having the head or limbs mutilated.

tort (tôrt), *n.* in law, any wrong, injury, or damage.

tor-tile (tôr'til), *adj.* bent; twisted; wreathed.

tor-til-la (-tēl'yä), *n.* a thin unleavened cake of maize baked on a heated iron plate. [Sp.]

tor-toise (tôr'tis), *n.* a reptile of the family Testudinidæ with a very hard shell or test; a testudo.

tor-tu-ous ('tū-us), *adj.* crooked; twisted; wreathed; underhand; indirect; deceitful.
Syn. winding, crooked.
Ant. (see direct, straight).

tor-ture ('tūr), *n.* agony of mind or body; excruciating pain; pain inflicted as a punishment or as a means of extorting a confession: *v.t.* to punish with, or as with, torture; put to the rack; excruciate; vex; wrest from the true meaning.
Syn. torment, anguish, agony.

to-rus (tō'rus), *n.* a large semicircular molding in the base of a column; that part of a flower on which the carpels are seated.

To-ry (tō'ri), *n.* [*pl.* Tories ('riz)], in English politics, a Conservative; a royalist in the American Revolution.

To-ry-ism (-izm), *n.* the principles of the Tories or Conservatives of England.

toss (tos), *v.t.* to throw with the hand; throw upward; jerk; put into violent motion; cause to rise and fall: *v.i.* to roll or tumble; be tossed: *n.* a throwing upward or with a jerk.

toss-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of throwing upward; a rolling or tumbling.

tot (tot), *n.* anything small or insignificant; a term of endearment; *pl.* a series of figures in column form to be added up as an exercise in rapid calculation: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* totted, *p.pr.* totting] to add; count up.

to-tal (tō'tăl), *adj.* whole; complete; full; not divided: *n.* the whole sum or amount; completeness.

to-tal-i-ty (-tal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being total; entire quantity, amount, or sum.

to-tal-ly ('tăl-i), *adv.* entirely; fully.

tote (tōt), *v.t.* to carry. [Colloq.]

to-tem (tō'tem), *n.* an animal used as the symbol or name of an Indian tribe or clan.

tot-ter (tot'ĕr), *v.i.* to shake as if about to fall; be unsteady; stagger; reel; lose strength and stability, as a structure or tree.

tot-ter-y ('ĕr-i), *adj.* shaking as if about to fall; unsteady.

tou-can (tōō-kän'), *n.* a fruit-eating tropical bird with a long curved beak.

touch (tuch), *v.t.* to come in contact with; perceive by feeling; handle slightly; play; reach; attain to; meddle with; treat of in a superficial manner; add a light stroke to; affect the senses or sensibility of; injure or hurt: *v.i.* to be in contact; call in at a port: *n.* the act of touching; state of being touched; contact; sense of feeling; action of the hand on a musical instrument; tried qualities; emotion or affection; single stroke on a painting, &c.

touch-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* peevishly.

touch-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* irritability.

touch-ing ('ing), *adj.* pathetic: *n.* the act of coming in contact with: *prep.* with respect to; concerning.

Syn. tender, affecting, moving.

touch-stone ('stōn), *n.* Lydian stone or basanite, used for testing the purity of gold and silver: hence a criterion.

touch-wood ('wood), *n.* dried fungus or decayed wood which easily ignites and burns slowly.

touch-y ('i), *adj.* irritable; peevish.

tough (tuf), *adj.* flexible without being brittle; not easily broken or fractured; able to endure hardship; strong; firm; tenacious; viscous; difficult; not easy to masticate: *n.* a rough (slang).

tough-en ('n), *v.i.* to grow or become tough: *v.t.* to make tough.

tough-ish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat tough.

tou-pee (tōō-pē'), *n.* a small wig, or curl.

tour (tōōr), *n.* a circuitous journey; excursion; trip: *v.i.* to make a tour: *v.t.* to make a tour or circuit of: as, to *tour* the country.

tour-bil-lion (-bil'yun), *n.* a spiral wind; a rotating firework.

tour-ist ('ist), *n.* an excursionist; traveller.

tour-ma-line ('mâ-lin), *n.* a transparent aluminous mineral of various colors, some varieties of which are used as gems.

tour-na-ment ('nâ-ment), *n.* a mock fight by knights on horseback; contest of skill. Also tourney.

tour-ney (tōōr'ni), *n.* a tournament: *v.i.* to take part in a tournament.

tour-ni-quet ('ni-ket), *n.* a surgical instrument for compressing an artery and arresting hemorrhage.

tour-nure (-nūr'), *n.* the curving shape of a figure; contour.

tou-sle, tou-zle (tou'zl), *v.t.* to pull or tear; worry; put in disorder.

tout (tout), *v.i.* to look out for customers: *n.* one who secretly watches racehorses in training, in order to give private information to his clients to guide them in betting; a touter.

tout-en-sem-ble (tōō-täng-säm'-bl), *n.* the general effect of a work of art, costume, &c., regarded as a whole [Fr.].

tout-er (tout'ėr), *n.* one who hangs about to secure the custom of tourists for a particular hotel, &c.

tow (tō), *n.* the coarse part of flax or hemp: *v.t.* to drag, as a vessel, through the water by means of a rope.

tow-age ('ej), *n.* the act of towing; price paid for towing.

to-ward (tō'ârd), *prep.* in the direction of; with a tendency to; with respect to: *adv.* near; at hand. Also towards.

tow-boat ('bōt), *n.* a boat, especially a powerful steam vessel, used for towing.

tow-el (tou'el), *n.* a cloth for wiping the hands, &c., after washing.

tow-el-ing (-ing), *n.* cloth for towels.

tow-er (tou'ėr), *n.* a lofty building, square or circular, usually flat on the top; fortress; high

headdress worn by women in the 17th century: *v.i.* to rise to a great height; soar.

tow-er-ing ('ĕr-ing), *adj.* very high; soaring; violent; outrageous.

town (toun), *n.* any collection of houses larger than a village and not organized as a city; in parts of the United States a territorial subdivision or township; the inhabitants of a town.

town-ship ('ship), *n.* one of the districts into which many of the States are divided, subordinate to the county.

tox-e-mi-a, tox-æ-mi-a (toks-ē'mi-â), *n.* blood poisoning.

tox-ic ('ik), *adj.* poisonous.

tox-i-col-o-gist (-i-kol'i-jist), *n.* one skilled in toxicology.

tox-i-col-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the science that treats of poisons, their effects, antidotes, &c.

tox-i-co-ma-ni-a (-ko-mā'ni-â), *n.* a mania for intoxicating or poisonous drugs, as opium.

tox-in (toks'in), *n.* a poison produced by the action of bacteria upon organic matter.

toy (toi), *n.* a child's plaything; something of no real value; bauble; plaything: *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* toyed, *p.pr.* toying], to dally amorously; trifle.

trace (trās), *n.* a mark left by anything passing; footprint; small quantity: *pl.* the straps, &c., by which a vehicle is drawn by a horse: *v.t.* to delineate by marks; follow by tracks or footsteps; follow exactly.

Syn. track, token, sign, mark.

trace-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being traced.

trac-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* ornamentation in the form of mullions.

tra-che-a (trā'ke-â or trā-kē'â), *n.* the windpipe; the air-tubes in the bodies of insects (tracheæ).

tra-che-al ('kē-âl), *adj.* pertaining to the trachea.

tra-che-ot-o-my (-ot-o-mi), *n.* the surgical operation of making an opening into the windpipe.

tra-chi-tis (-kī'tis), *n.* inflammation of the trachea. Also tracheitis.

tra-cho-ma (-kō'mâ), *n.* a contagious granular inflammation of the eyelids.

trach-yte (trak'īt), *n.* igneous rock containing feldspar.

tra-cing (trā'sing), *n.* the act of one who traces; regular path; mechanical copy by marking on thin paper over the original.

track (trak), *n.* a mark or impression left by the foot; beaten path; course or way; course for racing; permanent way of a railroad: *v.t.* to pursue by following the footprints or marks left behind.

track-age ('ej), *n.* towage; railroad tracks.

tract (trakt), *n.* a short treatise, usually on some religious subject; region of indefinite extent; expanse.

tract-a-bil-i-ty (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* docility.

tract-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* docile; easily instructed or managed.

Syn. manageable, amenable.

tract-ate (trakt'āt), *n.* a small book or treatise.

trac-tile ('til), *adj.* capable of being drawn out; ductile.

trac-tion ('shun), *n.* the act of drawing; state of being drawn; attraction.

trac-tive ('tiv), *adj.* serving, or used, to draw along; pulling.

trac-tor ('tĕr), *n.* that which draws, or is used in drawing, as a farm tractor.

trade (trād), *n.* commerce; business; buying and selling for money; dealing by way of sale or exchange; traffic; persons engaged in a particular business: *adj.* pertaining to, carried on by, or characteristic of, a trade: *pl.* the trade winds: *v.i.* to carry on commerce; buy and sell;

traffic: *v.t.* to sell or exchange in commerce.

Syn. commerce, dealing, occupation, employment, office.

trade-mark ('märk), *n.* a distinguishing device affixed by a merchant to his goods to show his exclusive right, or as a guarantee of genuineness.

trade-price ('prīs), *n.* the price of an article as charged to the retailer.

trad-er ('ēr), *n.* one engaged in trade or commerce; merchant; shopkeeper; vessel engaged in any particular trade.

trades-un-ion (z'ūn-yun), *n.* an organized combination of workmen for the protection of their interest in any particular trade or industry.

trades-un-ion-ism (-izm), *n.* the principles and practices of trades-unions.

trade-winds ('windz), *n.pl.* certain ocean winds in or near the torrid zone which blow steadily from the same quarter periodically. Also trades.

trad-ing ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to trade.

tra-di-tion (tra-dish'un), *n.* the oral transmission of events, opinions, doctrines, practices, &c., through successive generations without written memorials; that which is so handed down; ancient custom.

tra-di-tion-al ('un-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, derived from, or handed down by tradition.

tra-di-tion-al-ly ('un-ăl-i), *adv.* in a traditional manner.

tra-duce (trâ-dūs'), *v.t.* to slander.

traf-fic (traf'ik), *n.* business or trade; commerce; transportation of persons or goods on a railway, vehicle, ship, &c.; intercourse: *v.i.* to trade; bargain: *v.t.* to barter.

Syn. exchange, intercourse.

trag-a-canth (trag'ă-kanth), *n.* a gum obtained from various species of Astragalus.

tra-ge-di-an (trâ-jē'di-ăn), *n.* an actor or writer of tragedies. *Feminine* tragedienne.

trag-e-dy (traj'e-di), *n.* [*pl.* tragedies (-diz)], a dramatic poem of elevated style, representing some event or series of events in the life of a person or persons and having usually a fatal ending; a melancholy and fatal event; an event in which human lives are lost by murderous violence or some catastrophe.

trag-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to tragedy; calamitous; fatal; terrible. Also tragical.

trag-ic-al-ly (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a tragic manner.

tra-gi-com-e-dy (-kom'e-di), *n.* a play combining tragic and comic scenes or incidents.

tra-gus (trā'gus), *n.* a prominence at the entrance of the ear.

trail (trāl), *v.t.* to draw or drag along the ground; hunt or follow by tracking: *v.i.* to be drawn out in length; fall or hang down; grow or climb at great length: *n.* the track followed by a hunter; scent left by a track; anything drawn out in length; the entrails of birds and fishes served up for the table.

train (trān), *n.* a series of railway carriages or trucks coupled together; something drawn or dragged behind as the skirt of a robe, &c.; retinue; procession; connected series; suite; process; line of gunpowder laid to fire a charge; a heavy kind of Canadian sledge: *v.t.* to instruct by exercise; drill; educate; draw along; form to a proper shape; discipline or tame for use; prepare for athletic contests or horse-racing; trace (a lode) to its head.

train-er ('ēr), *n.* an instructor, especially one who prepares men or horses for exercises of skill, races, &c.

train-oil ('oil), *n.* oil obtained by boiling whale's blubber.

trait (trāt), *n.* a peculiar feature or characteristic; touch.

trai-tor (trā'tēr), *n.* one who is guilty of treason or the betrayal of his country to an enemy by breach of trust; one who betrays any confidence; a deceiver. *Feminine* traitress or traitoress.

trai-tor-ous ('tēr-us), *adj.* guilty of treason; perfidious.

tra-jec-to-ry (trā-jek'to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* trajectories (-riz)], the curve described by a body in space, under the action of certain forces, as a comet, or stone thrown upwards.

tram (tram), *n.* a coal wagon used in mines; one of the rails of a tramway; a tramway; the English term for street railway. *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trammed, *p.pr.* tramming], to travel by tram-car [Eng.]: *v.t.* to transport on a tramway; to carry passengers, as on a street railway.

tram-mel ('el), *n.* a net used for fowling or fishing; shackle for horses; anything that impedes progress, action, or freedom: *v.t.* to impede or hinder; shackle.

Syn. fetter, shatter, clog, bond, chain, impediment, hindrance.

tra-mon-ta-na (trä-mon-tä'nä), *n.* a cold, blighting north wind peculiar to the Mediterranean.

tra-mon-tane ('tān or tān'), *adj.* beyond the mountains; ultramontane: *n.* a foreigner or barbarian.

tramp (tramp), *v.t.* to tread upon forcibly and repeatedly; travel over on foot: *v.i.* to wander: *n.* a vagrant foot traveler; journey on foot; sound of tramping.

tram-ple ('pl), *v.t.* to tread under the feet; prostrate by treading; treat with insult or contempt: *v.i.* to tramp rapidly and repeatedly with the feet; tread roughly.

tram-pot ('pot), *n.* the adjustable socket of an upright spindle, as of a millstone.

tram-way ('wā), *n.* a street railway; metal track for wagons or trucks. [Eng.]

tran, the prefix *trans* when used before s, as in *transcript*.

trance (trans), *n.* a state in which the soul appears to be absent from the body or rapt in visions; temporary suspension of sensation and volition while the heart and lungs continue to act; swoon; catalepsy: *v.t.* to place in, or as in, a state of trance.

tran-quil (trang'kwil), *adj.* calm; quiet; undisturbed; not agitated.

Syn. unruffled, peaceful, hushed.
Ant. (see noisy).

tran-quil-ize ('kwil-īz), *v.t.* to make tranquil or calm.

tran-quil-li-ty ('i-ti), *n.* calmness; quiet.

tran-quil-ly ('kwil-i), *adv.* in a tranquil manner.

trans a *prefix*, meaning *over, across, beyond, through, on the other side.*

trans-act (trans-akt'), *v.t.* to manage, as business; carry through; negotiate.

trans-ac-tion (-ak'shun), *n.* the management of any business or affair; that which is done or performed; a proceeding; affair: *pl.* report of a scientific or learned society.

Syn. negotiation, occurrence.

trans-ac-tor ('tēr), *n.* one who transacts.

trans-at-lan-tic (at-lan'tik), *adj.* beyond the Atlantic; crossing the Atlantic.

tran-scend (tran-send'), *v.t.* to rise above; surpass; surmount; excel; exceed.

tran-scend-en-cy ('en-si), *n.* the state or quality of being transcendent; supereminence. Also transcendence.

tran-scend-ent ('ent), *adj.* surpassing others in excellence; noting, in the Kantian philosophy, speculations concerning matters outside the range of the human intellect or experience.

tran-scen-dent-al ('āl), *adj.* noting that which lies beyond the limits of experience or external to the senses; speculative; metaphysical; vague; supereminent.

Syn. original, intuitive.

tran-scen-dent-al-ism ('āl-izm), *n.* the Kantian philosophy which affirms that the primary principles of knowledge are ascertained by the investigation of that which is *a priori*, or independent of experience; a religious movement in the United

States, 1839, associated with Emerson and Channing.

tran-scribe (-skrīb'), *v.t.* to copy.

tran-script ('skript), *n.* a written copy from an original.

tran-scrip-tion (-skrip'shun), *n.* a copy.

tran-sept ('sept), *n.* that part of a church at right angles on either side to the chancel.

trans-fer (trans-fēr'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* transferred, *p.pr.* transferring], to convey from one person or place to another; convey, as a right, title, &c.; produce by impression, as an engraving from a lithographic stone: *n.* (trans'fer) conveyance of a right, title, property, &c., from one person to another; deed by which such a transfer is executed; removal; a soldier transferred from one troop or company to another; drawing or writing printed off from one surface to another.

trans-fer-a-bil-i-ty (-â-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being transferable.

trans-fer-a-ble ('â-bl), *adj.* capable of being transferred. Also transferrible.

trans-fer-ee (-fēr-ē'), *n.* the person to whom anything is transferred.

trans-fer-rer (-fēr'ēr), *n.* one who makes a transfer.

trans-fig-u-ra-tion (-fig-ū-rā'-shun), *n.* a change of form or appearance, especially the supernatural change in the personal appearance of Jesus Christ on the Mount.

trans-fig-ure (-fig'ūr), *v.t.* to change the outward form or appearance of.

trans-fix (-fiks'), *v.t.* to pierce through.

trans-fix-ion (-fik'shun), *n.* the act of transfixing; state of being transfixed.

trans-form (-fôrm'), *v.t.* to change the shape or appearance of; convert or change the character of; transmute; metamorphose; change the form of (an algebraic equation) into another of different form without altering its value.

trans-for-ma-tion (-fôr-mā'-shun), *n.* the act of transforming; state of being transformed; transmutation; metamorphosis; change of character.

trans-form-er (-fôrm'ĕr), *n.* an induction coil for raising or lowering electric pressure.

trans-fuse (-fūz'), *v.t.* to pour out of one vessel into another; instil; transfer, as blood, from the veins of a person or animal to those of another.

trans-fu-sion (-fū'zhun), *n.* the act of transfusing; state of being transfused.

trans-gress (-gres'), *v.i.* to offend by the violation or infraction of any law, rule, &c.; sin: *v.t.* break or violate.

trans-gres-sion (-gresh'un), *n.* the act of violating any law or rule of moral duty; fault; offense; sin.

trans-gress-or (-gres'ĕr), *n.* an offender.

tran-sient (tran'shent), *adj.* fleeting; brief.

Syn. momentary, transitory, flying.

tran-sit (tran'sit), *n.* a passage through or over; passage of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place; passage of an inferior planet across the sun's disc.

tran-si-tion (-sish'un), *n.* the passage from one place or state to another; change, as of a key in music or of the subject of discourse.

tran-si-tion-al (-sish'un-âl), *adj.* involving or denoting transition.

tran-si-tive ('si-tiv), *adj.* noting an action passing from a subject to an object.

tran-si-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a transitive manner.

tran-si-tive-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being transitive.

tran-si-to-ri-ly ('si-to-ri-li), *adv.* with a short continuance.

tran-si-to-ri-ness (-nes), *n.* shortness of duration.

tran-si-to-ry ('si-to-ri), *adj.* continuing but a short time; evanescent; fleeting; unstable.

trans-late (trans-lāt'), *v.t.* to render from one language into another; interpret; remove to another place or position; remove to heaven without dying.

trans-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of translating; that which is translated; removal; version; removal of a bishop from one see to another.

trans-la-tor ('tĕr), *n.* one who translates.

trans-lit-er-ate (lit'ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to represent the letters or sounds of one language by those of another; to spell the same sound in different characters.

trans-lu-cent (-lōō'sent), *adj.* semi-transparent.

trans-mi-gra-tion (mi-grā'-shun), *n.* the passing of the soul after death from one body into that of another; metempsychosis.

trans-mis-si-bil-i-ty (-mis-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being transmissible.

trans-mis-si-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* that may be passed from one to another, or though a body or substance.

trans-mis-sion (-mish'un), *n.* the act of transmitting; the things transmitted; passage through. Also transmittal.

trans-mit (-mit'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* transmitted, *p.pr.* transmitting], to cause or suffer to pass over or through; send from one place or person to another.

trans-mit-ter ('ĕr), *n.* one who, or that which, transmits; a telegraphic or telephonic sending instrument.

trans-mu-ta-tion (-mū-tā'shun), *n.* a change from one form, nature, substance, or species into another.

trans-mute (-mūt), *v.t.* to change from one form, nature, substance, or species into another.

tran-som (tran'som), *n.* a cross-beam over a door or over the sternpost of a vessel; horizontal mullion or crossbar in a window.

trans-par-en-cy (trans-par'-en-si), *n.* [*pl.* transparencies (-siz)], the state or quality of being transparent; a picture painted on a semi-transparent material through which a light shines.

trans-par-ent ('ent), *adj.* having the property of transmitting rays of light; clear.

tran-spi-ra-tion (-spi-rā'shun), *n.* exhalation through the pores of the skin.

tran-spire (spir'), *v.i.* to be excreted through the pores of the skin; to leak out; become known. Incorrectly used as a synonym for *happen*.

trans-plant (trans-plant'), *v.t.* to remove and plant in another place; remove and establish.

trans-plan-ta-tion (-plan-tā'-shun), *n.* the act of transplanting.

trans-port (-pôrt'), *v.t.* to carry across or from one place to another; banish as a criminal; carry away by violence of passion, or pleasure: *n.* (trans'pôrt), conveyance for baggage or stores; a vessel employed for carrying troops, stores, &c., from one place to another; violent manifestation of anger; rapture; ecstasy.

trans-por-ta-tion (-pôr-tā'shun), *n.* banishment for crime; conveyance.

trans-port-ing (-pôrt'ing), *adj.* ravishing; ecstatic.

trans-pose (-pōz'), *v.t.* to change the place or order of things by putting each in the place of the other; change the key of; change (a term) from one side of an equation to the other by using the opposite sign.

trans-po-si-tion (-pō-zish'un), *n.* the act of trans-

posing; state of being transposed. Also transposal.

tran-sub-stan-ti-a-tion (tran-sub-stan-shi-ā'shun), *n.* the doctrine that after consecration the elements in the Eucharist are converted into the veritable body and blood of Christ.

tran-sude (-sūd'), *v.i.* to pass or ooze through the pores or interstices of a substance.

trans-verse (trans-vērs'), *adj.* lying or being across or crosswise; broader than long.

trans-verse-ly ('li), *adv.* in a transverse direction.

trap (trap), *n.* an instrument shutting suddenly with a spring for snaring game, vermin, and other animals; snare; ambush; stratagem; a game played with a bat, ball, and shoe-shaped block of wood; a carriage on springs; contrivance for preventing the escape of foul air from a drain; heavy igneous rock composed of feldspar, hornblende, &c.: *pl.* baggage; portable articles: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trapped, *p.pr.* trapping], to catch in, or as in, a trap; ensnare; take by stratagem; furnish with a trap: *v.i.* to set traps for game.

tra-peze (trā-pēz'), *n.* a swinging horizontal bar suspended at each end by a rope, used by gymnasts.

tra-pe-zi-um (-pē'zi-um), *n.* a plane figure bounded by 4 right lines, of which no two are parallel; the outermost bone of the second row of the carpus.

trap-e-zoid (trap'e-zoid), *n.* a plane figure with 4 sides, having 2 sides parallel to each other.

trap-per ('ēr), *n.* one who traps animals, especially to obtain the fur.

trap-pings ('ingz), *n.pl.* ornamented articles of dress; superficial decorations; ornaments for horses.

trash (trash), *n.* refuse; worthless or useless matter; rubbish; bruised canes or loppings of trees; lowest grade of tobacco.

Syn. nonsense, twaddle, trifles.

trash-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a trashy manner.

trash-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being trashy.

trash-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* trashier, *superl.* trashiest], worthless; useless.

trass (tras), *n.* a tufaceous alluvium or volcanic earth, used as a hydraulic cement. Also terras.

trau-ma (traw'mâ), *n.* an injury to the body due to violence; a wound.

trau-mat-ic (traw-mat'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, applied to, suitable for, or produced by, wounds.

trau-mat-ic fe-ver (fē'vēr), *n.* the fever that follows a severe injury, or a surgical operation.

trav-ail (trav'il or 'āl), *n.* labor with pain; severe toil; parturition: *v.i.* to suffer the pains of childbirth.

trav-el (trav'el), *v.i.* to journey, especially to foreign or distant places; proceed; move: *v.t.* to journey over: *n.* the act of journeying, especially to foreign or distant places: *pl.* an account of occurrences and things seen during a journey.

Syn. trip, ramble, peregrination, excursion, tour, voyage.

trav-eled ('eld), *p.adj.* having made journeys: hence experienced.

trav-el-er ('el-ēr), *n.* one who travels; one who journeys from place to place to solicit custom for a mercantile house; a ring that slides along a rope or spar.

trav-erse ('ērs), *adj.* lying or being across: *adv.* athwart; crosswise: *n.* a cross piece, something lying or placed across something else; a gallery or loft of communication in a church or large building; formal denial of the pleadings of the opposite party in a lawsuit; parapet and trench across a ditch; the turning of a gun to command different points: *v.t.* to lay or place in a cross direction; thwart; travel or pass over; survey carefully; turn to one side or the other and point, as a piece of ordnance; plane across the grain; deny

formally: *v.i.* to turn as on a pivot; move round; tread or move crosswise.

tra-ver-tine (trav'ẽr-tīn, tin), *n.* a hard limestone deposited by water holding lime in solution.

trav-es-ty ('es-ti), *n.* [*pl.* travesties (-tiz)], a burlesque or parody: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* travestied, *p.pr.* travestying], to burlesque or parody.

trawl (trawl), *n.* a large net of peculiar construction used in deep-sea fishing: *v.i.* to fish with a trawl.

trawl-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who trawls; a fishing vessel used in trawling.

trawl-ing ('ing), *n.* the act or process of fishing with a net which drags along the bottom of the sea.

tray (trā), *n.* [*pl.* trays (trāz)], a broad, flat vessel for holding or carrying dishes, glasses, &c.; salver.

tray-ful ('fool), *n.* [*pl.* trayfuls ('foolz)], as much as a tray will contain.

treach-er-ous (trech'ẽr-us), *adj.* betraying a trust; perfidious; faithless.

Syn. traitorous, treasonable, disloyal, false-hearted, sly, false.

Ant. (see trustworthy).

treach-er-y ('ẽr-i), *n.* [*pl.* treacheries (-iz)], treasonable or perfidious conduct; perfidy; violation of allegiance or faith; treason.

trea-cle (trē'kl), *n.* syrup drained from sugar in refining; the English term for molasses.

tread (tred), *v.i.* [*p.t.* trod, *p.p.* trodden, *p.pr.* treading], to step or walk, especially to walk with a more or less stately or measured step; copulate, as birds: *v.t.* to walk on; crush under the feet; subdue or vanquish: *n.* a walking or stepping; that on which something rests in moving.

tread-le ('l), *n.* that part of a loom or other machine moved by the foot.

tread-mill ('mil), *n.* a large wheel driven by persons treading on the steps of the periphery.

trea-son (trē'zn), *n.* the offense of betraying the state or subverting the government of the state to which the offender belongs; rebellion.

treas-ure (trezh'ūr), *n.* accumulated wealth; abundance; plenty; something highly valued: *v.t.* to lay up or collect for future use; hoard; accumulate; value highly.

treas-ur-er (-ẽr), *n.* one who has the charge of a treasure; a public officer who receives the money collected from taxes, duties, &c.; one who has charge of collected funds.

treas-ur-er-ship (-ship), *n.* the office of a treasurer.

treas-ur-y ('ūr-i), *n.* [*pl.* treasuries (-iz)], a place or building where the public revenues are deposited and the public debts discharged; that department of a government which has charge of the finances; the officials constituting such a department; collection of valuable information or facts.

treas-ur-y note (nōt), *n.* a demand note issued by the United States treasury, and by law made a legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt.

treat (trēt), *v.t.* to handle or manage in a particular manner; behave towards; entertain with food or drink without cost to the guests; discourse on; manage in the application of remedies: *v.i.* to discuss; negotiate; agree; give a gratuitous entertainment: *n.* an entertainment given as an expression of regard; something which affords great pleasure.

trea-tise (trē'tis), *n.* a written composition on some particular subject, in which its principles are discussed or explained.

treat-ment (trēt'ment), *n.* act or manner of treating; usage; management; manipulation.

trea-ty (trē'ti), *n.* [*pl.* treaties (-iz)], the act of treating for the adjustment of differences or for forming an agreement; league or agreement between two states, &c.; negotiation.

AMERICAN TREE LEAVES, FLOWERS AND FRUITS

1. White pine. 2. Shellbark hickory. 3. Red spruce. 4. Incense cedar. 5. Hemlock. 6. Black walnut (Only 6 leaflets shown. They number from 13 to 23.) 7. Redwood. 8. Chestnut. 9. Cottonwood. 10. Red birch.

treb-le (treb'l), *adj.* threefold; triple; pertaining to the highest vocal or instrumental part [Music]: *n.* the highest vocal or instrumental part; soprano: *v.t.* to make threefold: *v.i.* to become threefold.

tree (trē), *n.* any woody plant having a single trunk and branches; anything resembling a tree; a piece of timber; a cross: *v.t.* to drive to a tree; place in difficulty: *v.i.* to take refuge in a tree.

tree-nail ('nāl), *n.* a cylindrical wooden pin used for securing the planks of a ship to the timbers. Also trenail.

tre-foil ('foil), *n.* any plant of the genus Trifolium, including the clovers; an ornamental foliation used in architecture resembling three-leaved clover.

trek (trek), *v.i.* to travel by wagon, especially in search of a new settlement: *n.* a journey by wagon. [South Africa]

trel-lis (trel'is), *n.* a structure or frame of lattice-work for supporting vines, &c.

trel-lis-work (-wērk), *n.* small bars nailed together crosswise.

trem-ble (trem'bl), *v.i.* to shake involuntarily, as with fear, cold, weakness, &c.; shudder; totter; quaver, as sound: *n.* an involuntary shaking; shiver.

trem-bling ('bling), *adj.* shaking as with fear; quivering.

tre-men-dous (tre-men'dus), *adj.* exciting fear or terror; dreadful; terrible; terrific.

trem-o-lite (trem'o-līt), *n.* a white variety of hornblende.

trem-o-lo (trem'o-lō), *n.* a tremulous or fluttering effect in vocal or instrumental music; mechanical device in an organ by which a tremolo is produced.

trem-or (trē'mēr or trem'ēr), *n.* an involuntary trembling; quivering or vibratory motion.

trem-u-lous ('ū-lus), *adj.* trembling; quivering; shaking; affected with fear or timidity; vibratory.

trench (trench), *n.* a long, narrow cut or ditch excavated in the earth; open ditch for draining; an excavation made to interrupt the advance of an enemy, to cover the advance of troops to a besieged place, or for general resistance: *v.t.* to form a ditch in; dig or cultivate deeply: *v.i.* to encroach.

trench-ant ('ānt), *adj.* sharp; keen; severe.

trench-er ('ēr), *n.* one who makes trenches; a large wooden plate on which food is served: hence the pleasures of the table.

trench-er-man (man), *n.* a feeder; great eater; gormandizer.

trend (trend), *n.* inclination in a particular direction; general tendency: *v.i.* to have a particular direction; tend; stretch.

trep-an (trep-an'), *n.* a cylindrical saw of peculiar construction used in the operation of trepanning; an early form of the trephine: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trepanned, *p.pr.* trepanning], to perform the operation of trepanning: *v.t.* to perforate with a trepan.

trep-an-ning ('ing), *n.* the surgical operation of making a perforation in the skull and taking out a piece to remove pressure on the brain.

tre-pang (tre-pang'), *n.* the bêche-de-mer or sea-slug, a favorite food in the East.

treph-ine (tref-in'), *n.* a surgical instrument, smaller than the trepan, for removing a disk of bone from the skull: *v.t.* to operate on with a trephine; to trepan.

trep-i-da-tion (trep-i-dā'shun), *n.* an involuntary trembling; state of terror or alarm; confused haste.

tres-pass (tres'pās), *v.i.* to commit any offense; sin; enter unlawfully upon the land of another; intrude; violate any recognized rule of duty or social life: *n.* the act of trespassing; any offense or injury done to the person or property of another; transgression; sin.

tress (tres), *n.* a braid or lock of hair.

tres-tle (tres'l), *n.* a movable form for supporting anything; frame of a table. Also tressel.

tres-tle-board (-bôrd), *n.* a draughtman's designing board.

tres-tle-tree (-trē), *n.* one of two stout bars of timber secured horizontally to a mast to support the cross-trees.

tres-tle-work (-wĕrk), *n.* a viaduct, pier, or scaffold supported on trestles connected together with cross-beams and braces.

tret (tret), *n.* an allowance formerly made to cover waste in transporting goods.

trey (trā), *n.* a 3 at cards or dice; card with 3 spots.

tri, a *prefix* meaning *three, threefold,* as *tri*angled, *adj.* having 3 angles.

tri-a-ble (trī'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being tried or subjected to test.

tri-ad (trī'ad), *n.* a union of 3; an element which can replace or directly unite with 3 atoms of hydrogen or similar monatonic element; the common chord of a tone with its third and fifth. [Music]

tri-al (trī'ăl), *n.* an attempt or endeavor; examination by test or experience; test of virtue, &c., by suffering or temptation; proof; verification; state of being tried; judicial examination.

tri-an-dri-an (trī-an'dri-ăn), *adj.* having 3 equal and distinct stamens. Also triandrous.

tri-an-gle ('ang-gl), *n.* a plane figure bounded by 3 lines, and having 3 angles; a frame of 3 halberds to which offenders against military discipline were secured to be flogged; a musical instrument of steel in the form of a triangle, sounded by being struck with a rod.

tri-an-gu-lar (-ang'gū-lăr), *adj.* having 3 angles; shaped like a triangle.

tri-an-gu-late ('gū-lāt), *v.t.* to divide into triangles; survey by means of triangles.

tri-an-gu-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of triangulating; the division of a district or a country into triangular portions, as in a trigonometrical survey.

Tri-as-sic (trī-as'ik), *n.* a geological division, the lowest of the Mesozoic or Secondary strata.

tri-bal ('bāl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tribe.

tri-bal-ism (-izm), *n.* the state of existing in tribes; tribal characteristics or feeling.

tri-ba-sic (-bā'sik), *adj.* noting an acid in which 3 equivalents of hydrogen have been replaced by a metal.

tribe (trīb), *n.* a family, race, or class, constituting a distinct portion of a people; a family or series of generations descended from a common ancestor, but kept distinct; nation of uncivilized people under one chief; a group of animals or plants intermediate between an order and a genus.

trib-u-la-tion (trib-ū-lā'shun), *n.* severe affliction; deep sorrow; acute trial.

tri-bu-nal (trī-bū'năl), *n.* the seat of a judge; court of justice.

trib-une (trib'ūn), *n.* an ancient Roman official elected by the people to safeguard their liberties; a bench or elevated place; raised stand or rostrum from which speeches are delivered.

trib-une-ship (-ship), *n.* the office or authority of a tribune; period during which a tribune held office.

trib-u-ta-ry (trib'ū-ta-ri), *adj.* paying tribute; yielding supplies; contributing to make up a greater object of the same kind; *n.* a state or government which pays tribute to a superior; a stream or river flowing into a larger one.

trib-ute ('ut), *n.* an annual or stipulated sum of money, &c., paid by one state to another; personal contribution made in token of services rendered or acknowledgment due.

trice (trīs), *n.* an instant: *v.t.* to haul; hoist and secure with a small rope.

tri-cen-ni-al (trī-sen'i-al), *adj.* pertaining to thirty years; occurring once in thirty years.

tri-cen-ten-a-ry, same as tercentenary.

tri-ceps (trī'seps), *n.* the great three-headed extensor muscle of the arm.

tri-chi-na (tri-kī'nȧ or kē'na), *n.* [*pl.* trichinæ ('nē)], a nemotoid parasitic worm, which infests the muscles of swine and human beings.

trich-i-no-sis (trik-i-nō'sis), *n.* the disease produced by the presence of trichinæ in the muscles and intestines. Also trichiniasis.

trich-ol-o-gy (trik-ol'o-ji), *n.* the scientific study of the hair, especially for the cure of baldness.

trick (trik), *n.* a stratagem or artifice; wile; vicious habit of practice; deception; imposition; legerdemain; clever contrivance to puzzle, amuse, or annoy; whole number of cards falling to the winner in one round: *pl.* frolic: *v.t.* to cheat; impose upon; deceive; delineate without color; decorate or set off (with *out*).

trick-er-y ('ēr-i), *n.* deception; cheating; fraud; imposture.

trick-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a tricky manner.

trick-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being tricky.

trick-le ('l), *v.i.* to flow gently down or in a small stream; run down in drops: *n.* a small gentle stream.

trick-ster ('stēr), *n.* a cheat; deceiver.

trick-sy ('si), *adj.* full of tricks; pretty.

trick-track ('trak), *n.* an old game resembling backgammon.

trick-y ('i), *adj.* given to tricks; knavish; shifty; artful; cunning.

tri-clin-ic (trī-klin'ik), *adj.* having 3 unequal axes intersecting at oblique angles.

tri-clin-i-um (-klin'i-um), *n.* [*pl.* triclinia (-ȧ)], a couch, usually accommodating 3 persons for reclining at meals; a dining-room furnished with couches on 3 sides. [L.]

tri-col-or ('ku-lēr), *n.* a national flag of 3 colors arranged in equal stripes.

tri-cus-pid (kus'pid), *adj.* having three cusps or points, as certain teeth.

tri-cy-cle (trī'si-kl), *n.* a three-wheeled modernized form of velocipede: *v.i.* to ride on a tricycle.

tri-dent ('dent), *n.* a scepter or spear with 3 prongs, especially the scepter of Neptune: hence, a three-pronged fish spear.

tri-den-tate (-den'tāt), *adj.* having 3 teeth or prongs.

tried (trīd), *p.adj.* proved; tested; trustworthy; faithful.

tri-en-ni-al (trī-en'i-ȧl), *adj.* occurring in, or continuing for, three years.

tri-en-ni-al-ly (-i), *adv.* once in 3 years.

tri-er ('ēr), *n.* one who tries or makes experiments; a judge; test.

tri-fid ('fid), *adj.* three-cleft.

tri-fle ('fl), *n.* anything of little value or importance; a light kind of dish made of sponge-cakes soaked in sherry and covered with jam, cream, &c.: *v.i.* to act or talk with levity; indulge in light or frivolous amusements: *v.t.* to waste or fritter away.

tri-fling ('fling), *adj.* of small value or importance.

tri-fo-li-ate (-fō'li-āt), *adj.* three-leaved.

tri-fur-cate (-fēr'kāt), *adj.* three-forked.

trig (trig), *adj.* trim; neat: *v.t.* [*pl.* & *p.p.* trigged, *p.pr.* trigging], to skid or stop (a wheel): *n.* a skid.

trig-ger ('ēr), *n.* a catch which, when pulled, releases the hammer of a gun.

tri-glyph (trī'glif), *n.* an ornament of the Doric frieze placed directly over each column and at equal distances.

tri-gon (trī'gon), *n.* a triangle; a kind of harp.

trig-o-nal (trig'o-nål), *adj.* three-cornered.

trig-o-no-met-ric (-o-no-met'-rik), *adj.* pertaining to, or done by, trigonometry. Trigonometrical.

trig-o-no-met-ric-al-ly (-ål-i), *adv.* by trigonometry.

trig-o-nom-e-try (-nom'e-tri), *n.* the science of measuring the sides and angles of triangles, and ascertaining the relations between them by certain parts which are given.

tri-he-dral (trī-hē'drål), *adv.* having 3 sides.

tri-he-dron ('dron), *n.* a figure having 3 sides.

tri-lat-er-al (-lat'ēr-ål), *adj.* three-sided.

tri-lat-er-al-ly (-i), *adv.* with 3 sides.

tri-lin-e-ar (-lin'e-år), *adj.* three-lined.

tri-lit-er-al (-lit'ēr-al), *adj.* with three letters.

tri-lith ('lith), *n.* a monument formed by three stones, two upright and one across the others. Also trilithon.

trill (tril), *n.* a shake or quaver of the voice: *v.t.* to sing with a quaver: *v.i.* to quaver.

tril-lion (tril'yun), *n.* in the French system of numeration, followed in the United States, a unit with 12 ciphers annexed; in the English system, a unit with 18 ciphers annexed.

tri-lo-bite (-trī'lo-bīt), *n.* a fossil crustacean of the Palæozoic period.

tril-o-gy (tril'o-ji), *n.* a series of three dramas each complete in itself, but forming one poetical and historical picture.

trim (trim), *adj.* [*comp.* trimmer, *superl.* trimmest], neat; compact; in good order or service: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trimmed, *p.pr.* trimming], to decorate or adorn; make trim; adjust; make smooth: *v.i.* to balance or fluctuate between parties.

trim-mer ('ēr), *n.* one who trims; time-server; joist into which others are framed.

tri-mes-ter (trī-mes'tēr), *n.* a period of three months.

tri-mor-phism (trī-môr'fizm), *n.* the property of crystallizing in three forms; co-existence among individuals of the same species of 3 distinct forms, unconnected by intermediate gradations.

trine (trīn), *adj.* threefold; triple: *n.* a trio; triad.

Trin-i-ta-ri-an (trin-i-tā'ri-ån), *adj.* pertaining to the Trinity, or the doctrine of the Trinity.

Trin-i-ta-ri-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that there are three Persons in the Trinity.

Trin-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the union of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost in one Godhead: one God as to substance, three Persons as to individuality.

Trin-i-ty Sun-day (sun'dā), *n.* the Sunday next after Whitsunday.

trin-ket (tring'ket), *n.* anything small and of little value; small ornament or jewel.

tri-no-mi-al (trī-nō'mi-ål), *adj.* consisting of 3 terms, connected by the sign + or —.

tri-o (trē'ō or trī'ō), *n.* a set of 3; 3 united; composition for 3 voices or instruments.

trip (trip), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tripped, *p.pr.* tripping], to run or step lightly or nimbly; take short, quick steps; stumble; err; take an excursion: *n.* a nimble, short step; stumble; mistake; journey.

trip-ham-mer ('ham-mer), *n.* a machine hammer operated by a tripping device; tilt hammer.

trip-ar-tite (trip'år-tīt or trī-pär'-tīt), *adj.* divided into 3 parts.

tripe (trīp), *n.* the large stomach of a ruminating animal prepared for use as food.

tri-plane (trī'plān), *n.* an aeroplane having three gliding planes, or lifting surfaces.

trip-le (trip'l), *adj.* threefold; consisting of 3 united; 3 times repeated: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to increase threefold.

trip-let ('let), *n.* 3 united: *pl.* 3 children at one birth.

tri-plex (trī'pleks), *adj.* having three parts; triple.

trip-li-cate (trip'li-kāt), *adj.* threefold.

tri-pod (trī'pod), *n.* a three-legged stool or table; the seat supported by 3 legs on which the pythoness sat when giving responses at the Delphic oracle.

trip-o-li (trip'o-li), *n.* an earthy substance consisting of siliceous shells of diatoms.

trip-tych ('tik), *n.* a writing-tablet in 3 parts; a panel, usually an altar piece, consisting of 3 compartments, two of them folding over the middle one, which is fixed.

tri-reme (trī'rēm), *n.* an ancient galley with three banks of oars.

tri-sect (tri-sekt'), *v.t.* to divide into three equal parts.

tri-sec-tion (-sek'shun), *n.* division into 3 parts, especially an angle into 3 equal parts.

tri-syl-la-ble (trī-sil'a-bl), *n.* a word of three syllables.

trite (trīt), *adj.* worn out; stale; commonplace.

Syn. old, ordinary, hackneyed.

Ant. (see novel).

trite-ly ('li), *adv.* in a trite manner.

trite-ness ('nes), *n.* the quality of being trite.

tri-the-ism (trī'thē-izm), *n.* the doctrine that the three Persons in the Trinity are three distinct Gods.

trit-u-rate (trit'ū-rāt), *v.t.* to rub, grind, or bruise to powder.

trit-u-ra-tion (-rā'shun), *n.* the act of triturating or reducing to powder.

tri-umph (trī'umf), *n.* a grand procession in honor of a general who has gained a decisive victory; state of joy at success; victory; conquest: *v.i.* to rejoice over success; obtain a victory.

Syn. achievement, ovation, conquest, jubilation.

Ant. (see failure).

tri-um-phal (-um'fāl), *adj.* pertaining to, indicating, or in honor of, a triumph.

tri-um-phant ('fānt), *adj.* rejoicing for victory; victorious.

tri-um-vir (-um'vēr), *n.* [*pl.* triumviri ('vi-ri)], one of three men united in office.

tri-um-vi-rate ('vi-rāt), *n.* a coalition of three men in office or authority.

tri-une ('ūn), *adj.* three in one.

triv-a-lent (triv'ā-lent), *adj.* capable of being combined with, or replaced by, 3 atoms of hydrogen.

triv-et ('et), *n.* a stand for holding a kettle, &c., near the fire.

triv-i-al ('i-āl), *adj.* trifling; commonplace.

Syn. petty, small, frivolous, unimportant, insignificant.

Ant. (see important).

triv-i-al-i-ty (-al'i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* trivialities (-tiz)], the state or quality of being trivial.

tro-cha (trō'kā), *n.* a path; road; a military obstruction on a road.

tro-che (trō'kē), *n.* a medicinal lozenge.

tro-chee ('kē), *n.* a metrical foot of 2 syllables: the first long, the second short.

troch-le-a (trok'le-ā), *n.* a pulley, or grooved pulley-like surface.

troch-le-ar (trok'le-ār), *adj.* pulley-like: said of certain muscles.

trod, *p.t.* of tread.

trog-lo-dyte (trog'lo-dīt), *n.* a cave dweller: said of certain tribes.

Tro-jan (trō'jān), *adj.* pertaining to Troy; a brave, undaunted person: (slang) a pot companion; jolly fellow.

troll (trōl), *n.* a giant or giantess of supernatural powers; sorceress; a kind of song; reel on a fishing-rod: *v.t.* to sing the parts of in

succession: *v.i.* to fish, as for pike, with a rod and line running on a reel.

trol-ley (trol'i), *n.* a kind of truck; a grooved metal wheel traveling in contact with a live electric wire.

trol-ley car (kär), *n.* a car propelled by means of a trolley and an electric motor.

trol-lop ('up), *n.* a loosely dressed woman; slattern.

trom-bone (trom'bōn), *n.* a large brass instrument of the trumpet kind.

tro-mom-e-ter (trō-mom'e-tĕr), *n.* an instrument for measuring earth tremors.

troop (trōōp), *n.* a multitude; small body of cavalry, usually 60; soldiers collectively; company of performers: *v.i.* to march in a body; collect in crowds.

troop-er ('ĕr), *n.* a cavalryman; troopship.

trope (trōp), *n.* a word or expression used in a sense different from its usual signification; figurative word.

tro-phy ('fi), *n.* [*pl.* trophies ('fiz)], a memorial of a victory; memento.

trop-ic (trop'ik), *n.* one of the two small circles of the celestial sphere, situated at each side of the equator, at a distance of 23° 28′ and parallel to it, within the limits of which the sun moves in his yearly course; region between the tropics.

trop-ic-al ('ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the tropics; figurative.

trop-ic-al-ly (-i), *adv.* figuratively.

trot (trot), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* trotted, *p.pr.* trotting], to move faster than a walk: *v.t.* to cause to trot: *n.* the pace of a horse a little faster than a walk; jogging pace; term of endearment.

troth (trōth), *n.* betrothal; fidelity.

troth-plight ('plīt), *n.* act of pledging faith; betrothal.

trot-ter (trot'ĕr), *n.* a trotting horse; sheep's or pig's foot.

trou-ba-dour (trōō'bă-dōōr), *n.* one of a class of lyric poets who flourished in the south of France and north of Italy 11th-13th centuries.

troub-le (trub'l), *n.* mental agitation, distress, or worry; fault or interruption in the stratum of a mine: *v.t.* to agitate, distress, or worry; cause inconvenience to.

troub-le-some (-sum), *adj.* causing trouble.

trough (trôf), *n.* a long, hollow vessel for holding a liquid, food, &c.; anything hollowed out.

trounce (trouns), *v.t.* to beat soundly.

trounc-ing ('ing), *n.* a severe beating.

troupe (trōōp), *n.* a company of performers.

trou-sers (trou'zĕrz), *n.pl.* a garment worn by men and boys, from the waist to the ankles, and covering each leg separately.

trous-seau (trōō-sō'), *n.* [*pl.* trousseaux (-sōz)], a bride's outfit. [Fr.]

trout (trout), *n.* a fresh-water fish allied to the salmon, but smaller.

tro-ver (trō'vĕr), *n.* the gaining possession of goods by finding or other means; an action at law for goods found and not delivered on demand.

trow (trō), *v.i.* to believe; trust; think or suppose.

trow-el ('el), *n.* a flat, triangular tool used for spreading mortar; a gardener's tool.

troy-weight (troi'wāt), *n.* a weight of 12 ounces to the pound, used by goldsmiths and jewelers.

tru-an-cy (trōō'ăn-si), *n.* playing truant.

tru-ant ('ănt), *n.* one who absents himself from school without leave; one who idles away from duty or business; loiterer; *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a truant; idle.

truce (trōōs), *n.* a temporary peace or cessation of hostilities; brief cessation.

truck (truk), *n.* a wheeled vehicle for carrying goods; small

wooden wheel; small wooden cap on the top of a flagstaff, &c.; barter; garden vegetables: *v.t.* to send by truck; peddle; hawk: *v.i.* to exchange commodities; barter; negotiate.

truck-le ('l), *n.* a small wheel or caster: *v.t.* trundle; move on rollers: *v.i.* to yield obsequiously to another's will.

truck-le-bed (-bed), *n.* a trundle-bed.

truc-u-lence ('ū-lens), *n.* ferocity.

truc-u-lent ('ū-lent), *adj.* ferocious; of fierce aspect.

trudge (truj), *v.i.* to travel on foot, especially with labor or fatigue.

true (trōō), *adj.* [*comp.* truer, *superl.* truest], conformable to fact; faithful or loyal; genuine; rightful; correct.

Syn. actual, sincere, honest, upright, real, veracious, authentic, accurate.

Ant. (see false).

true-blue ('blōō), *adj.* of inflexible honesty and fidelity.

truf-fle (truf'l), *n.* a fleshy underground fungus much esteemed as a table delicacy.

tru-ism (trōō'izm), *n.* a self-evident truth.

trull (trul), *n.* a prostitute; strumpet.

tru-ly (trū'li), *adv.* in agreement with truth or fact; precisely; sincerely; honestly.

trump (trump), *n.* a trumpet; a winning card; one of the suit of cards that takes any of the other suits; a genuine good fellow: *v.t.* to take with a trump card: *v.i.* to play a trump card.

trump-er-y ('ėr-i), *n.* worthless finery; rubbish: *adj.* worthless; insignificant.

trump-et ('et), *n.* a metal wind instrument formed of a single curved tube; an organ stop: *v.t.* to publish by, or as by, the sound of trumpet; noise abroad; praise extravagantly.

trump-et-er (-ėr), *n.* one who sounds a trumpet; one who proclaims; self-flatterer; a variety of pigeon; an American swan.

trun-cal (trung'kâl), *adj.* pertaining to the trunk.

trun-cate ('kāt), *adj.* appearing as if cut off at the tip: *v.t.* (trung-kāt'), to lop.

trun-ca-ted ('kā-ted), *adj.* cut off short.

trun-cheon (trun'chun), *n.* a short staff or cudgel; baton or staff of authority: *v.t.* to beat with a truncheon.

trun-dle ('dl), *v.i.* to roll along; roll, as on small wheels: *n.* a little wheel; truck.

trun-dle-bed ('bed), *n.* a low bed that runs on casters.

trunk (trungk), *n.* the stem of a tree; body of an animal, as distinguished from the head and limbs; main body of anything; elephant's proboscis; large traveling box or chest; shaft of a column.

trunk-hose ('hōz), *n.* large breeches reaching to the knees.

trun-nion (trun'yun), *n.* one of the two supporting bosses which project from the opposite sides of a cannon.

truss (trus), *n.* a surgical apparatus for the relief of hernia; a bundle or package; timbers fastened together for the support of a roof; rope or iron for keeping the center of the lower yard to the mast; tuft of flowers formed at the top of the main stalk or stem of certain plants: *v.t.* to bind or pack close; seize and carry off; skewer; make fast.

trust (trust), *n.* confidence; faith; credit; special reliance on presumed integrity; combination of capitalists to secure a monopoly; an estate held for the benefit of another: *v.t.* to place confidence in; rely upon; credit; sell upon credit to: *v.i.* to have trust in: *adj.* held in trust.

trus-tee (trus-tē'), *n.* a person to whom property or the management of property is committed for the benefit of others.

trus-tee-ship ('ship), *n.* the office or functions of a trustee.

trust-ful (trust'fool), *adj.* full of trust; faithful.

trust-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a trustful manner.

trust-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being trusty.

trust-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* trustier, *superl.* trustiest], justly deserving confidence; faithful. Trustworthy.

truth (trōōth), *n.* [*pl.* truths], agreement with reality; eternal principle of right, or law of order; veracity; fidelity; fact.

truth-ful ('fool), *adj.* according to, adhering to, or speaking, the truth; reliable.

truth-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a truthful manner.

try (trī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tried, *p.pr.* trying], to prove by experiment; test or prove; examine; purify or refine; subject to severe trial; examine judicially; subject to strain: *n.* an attempt or experiment.

try-ing ('ing), *adj.* afflictive; difficult.

try-sail ('sāl), *n.* a sail set on the fore and main masts, rigged with a boom and gaff.

tryst (trist), *n.* a rendezvous; place of meeting; appointment to meet; meeting in accordance with appointment.

tsar, another form of czar.

tsar-i-na, same as czarina.

tset-se (tset'sē), *n.* an irritating African fly whose bite is fatal to oxen, horses, &c.

T-square (tē'skwār), *n.* a draughtsman's ruler.

tub (tub), *n.* an open wooden vessel for washing and other domestic purposes: *v.t.* to place or set in a tub; to take a sponge bath. [Eng.]

tube (tūb), *n.* a hollow cylinder for conveying fluids; pipe; subway: *v.t.* to furnish with a tube.

tu-ber (tū'bĕr), *n.* a thickened, roundish, underground stem.

tu-ber-cle (-kl), *n.* a small hard local tumor; little tuber.

tu-ber-cu-lar ('kū-lĕr), *adj.* full of small knobs or tubercles.

tu-ber-cu-lo-sis (-lō'sis), *n.* a disease accompanied by the formation of small tubercles in the tissues.

tu-ber-ose ('bĕr-ōs), *n.* an odoriferous plant with a tuberous root and liliaceous flowers.

tu-ber-ous ('bĕr-us), *adj.* consisting of roundish fleshy tubers.

tu-bing ('bing), *n.* material for tubes.

tu-bu-lar ('bū-lăr), *adj.* tube-shaped; consisting of a tube or tubes.

tuck (tuk), *n.* a fold in a dress; roll of a drum: *v.t.* to thrust or press in; gather, or turn up; fold under.

tuck-a-hoe ('ă-hō), *n.* a curious vegetable production somewhat resembling the truffle; Indian bread.

tuck-er ('ĕr), *n.* ornamental frilling or article of dress for shading the bosom of a woman.

tu-cum (tōō'kum), *n.* a South American palm, yielding a valuable fiber.

Tues-day (tūz'dā), *n.* the 3rd day of the week.

tu-fa (tōō'fă), *n.* friable volcanic rock or scoriæ; soft or porous stone formed by the deposition of carbonate of lime from water. Also tuff.

tuft (tuft), *n.* a collection of small things forming a knot or bunch: *v.t.* to separate into, or adorn with, tufts.

tuft-hun-ter (-hun'tĕr), *n.* one who courts the acquaintance of persons of rank.

tug (tug), *n.* a pull with great effort; steam towing vessel: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* tugged, *p.pr.* tugging], to pull or draw with continued effort; tow: *v.i.* to strain in labor.

tu-i-tion (tū-ish'un), *n.* act or business of teaching; instruction; fee for instruction.

tu-lip ('lip), *n.* a liliaceous plant with bell-shaped flowers.

tu-lip-tree (trē), *n.* a large American tree closely allied to the magnolias.

tulle (tōōl), *n.* a delicate silk lace or netting.

tum-ble (tum'bl), *v.i.* to fall suddenly and violently; roll about: *v.t.* to throw down; turn over: *n.* a fall; a rolling over.

tum-bler ('blĕr), *n.* one who tumbles; posture maker; a kind of drinking-glass; variety of pigeon.

tum-brel ('brel), *n.* a cart that may be tilted up; two-wheeled covered cart for conveying tools, ammunition, &c., in a military train. Also tumbril.

tu-me-fac-tion (tū-me-fac'shun), *n.* a swelling; puffiness; tumor.

tu-mid ('mid), *adj.* swollen; distended; bombastic; pompous.

tu-mid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being tumid.

tu-mor ('mĕr), *n.* a morbid swelling or enlargement of any part of the body.

tum-tum (tum'tum), *n.* a West Indian dish of boiled plantain.

tu-mult (tū'mult), *n.* the commotion of a number of people; noisy confusion; riot.

tu-mul-tu-ous (-mul'tū-us), *adj.* characterized by, or full of, tumult; disorderly; agitated.

Syn. turbulent, riotous, disturbed, confused, unruly.

Ant. (see orderly).

tu-mu-lus ('mū-lus), *n.* [*pl.* tumuli (-lī)], an artificial hillock raised over a grave.

tun (tun), *n.* a large cask; measure of wine = 252 gallons; fermenting vat of a brewery.

tun-a-ble (tūn'â-bl), *adj.* capable of being tuned; harmonious; melodious.

tun-dra (tōōn'drâ), *n.* a stretch of mossy, marshy, flat land in Northern Siberia.

tune (tūn), *n.* a series of musical notes with unity of key-note; melody; short musical composition; just intonation; fit disposition or right mood: *v.t.* to cause to produce the proper sounds; harmonize.

Syn. tone, air, melody, strain.

tune-ful ('fool), *adj.* musical; harmonious.

tune-ful-ly (-li), *adv.* harmoniously.

tun-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who tunes musical instruments.

tung-sten (tung'sten), *n.* a rare, heavy, greyish-white metal.

tu-nic (tū'nik), *n.* an undergarment worn by both sexes of the ancient Romans; loose kind of frock worn by women and boys; military coat; membrane covering some organ; covering, as of a seed.

tu-ni-cate ('ni-kāte), *adj.* covered with a membrane, as some plants and animals.

tu-ni-cle (tū'ni-kl), *n.* a small tunic; a close-fitting vestment worn by Roman Catholic bishops and sub-deacons.

tun-ing-fork (tūn'ing-fôrk), *n.* a fork-shaped piece of steel with two equal prongs, which vibrate at a definite speed and measure the pitch of musical sounds.

tun-nel (tun'el), *n.* a vaulted underground passage cut through a hill or under a river; funnel; shaft of a chimney; a net wide at the mouth and ending in a point: *v.t.* to form a tunnel through or under.

tun-ny ('i), *n.* [*pl.* tunnies ('iz)], a large marine fish allied to the mackerel.

tu-pe-lo (tū'pe-lō), *n.* a North American tree with red berries and a very hard wood.

tu-ra-cine (tōō'râ-sin), *n.* a red pigment.

Tu-ra-ni-an (tū-rā'ni-ân), *adj.* noting generally those languages and peoples not included in the Aryan and Semitic families.

tur-ban (tur-bân), *n.* the headdress worn by Orientals, consisting of a cap around which a sash is wrapped.

tur-ba-ry ('bâ-ri), *n.* right of digging turf on the land of another; place where turf is dug.

tur-bid ('bid), *adj.* muddy; impure; thick; unsettled.

tur-bine ('bin), *n.* a wheel turning on a vertical axis and driven by steam or water.

tur-bit ('bit), *n.* a variety of pigeon.

tur-bot (bot), *n.* a large flat fish.

tur-bu-lence ('bū-lens), *n.* disorder; agitation.

tur-bu-lent ('bū-lent), *adj.* tumultuous; agitated; insubordinate; riotous.

tu-reen (tū-rēn'), *n.* a deep table-vessel for holding soup.

turf (tĕrf), *n.* the grassy surface of untilled land; race-course; occupation of racing (with *the*): *v.t.* to cover with turf.

turf-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being turfy.

turf-ing ('ing), *n.* the laying down of turf.

turf-y ('i), *adj.* abounding in, or like, turf.

tur-ges-cence (-jes'ens), *n.* inflation.

tur-ges-cent ('ent), *adj.* growing inflated.

tur-gid ('jid), *adj.* distended beyond the natural size; inflated; bombastic.

tur-gid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state of being turgid. Also turgidness.

Turk (turk), *n.* a native of Turkey; any member of the Turkish people of Asia; a troublesome, mischievous boy.

tur-key ('i), *n.* a large gallinaceous American bird, much esteemed as food.

tur-key-buz-zard (buz'ard), *n.* an American carrion-eating vulture.

Turk-ish-bath (-bäth), *n.* a hot air bath.

tur-mer-ic (tur'mer-ik), *n.* the root-stock of an East Indian plant, yielding a yellow color used in dyeing.

tur-moil ('moil), *n.* harassing labor; worrying confusion; noise.

turn (tĕrn), *v.t.* to cause or make to go round; change the direction of; change from one state to another; reverse; convert; transform; translate; bend back; blunt; make giddy; nauseate; expel: *v.i.* to have a circular motion; be changed; move as on a pivot; recoil: *n.* the act of turning; movement in a circular direction; bend or curve; change of direction; opportunity; good or evil act; short spell; form or cast; fright or shock; single twist or bend of a rope.

turn-buc-kle ('buk-l), *n.* a catch for a window shutter; a coupling to connect metal pipes and regulate their length and tension.

turn-coat ('kōt), *n.* one who goes over to an opposite party; a renegade.

turn-dun ('dun), *n.* a flat piece of wood shaped like a fish which, when whirled in the air, makes a roaring noise: used by certain savage races.

turn-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who turns; one who turns articles in a lathe; a kind of pigeon.

turn-er-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* articles made in the lathe.

turn-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of one who, or that which, turns; deviation; a winding.

tur-nip ('nip), *n.* a well-known plant with a solid bulbous root.

turn-key (turn'kē), *n.* a prison warder.

turn-pike ('pīk), *n.* a gate or bar to stop vehicles, and sometimes foot passengers, &c., until toll is paid.

turn-spit ('spit), *n.* one who turns a spit: hence a menial; a dog formerly used in a treadmill to turn a spit.

tur-pen-tine ('pen-tīn), *n.* the resinous or viscid juice of pine and fir trees.

tur-pi-tude ('pi-tūd), *n.* moral depravity.

tur-quoise (tĕr'koiz), *n.* a precious stone.

tur-ret (tur'et), *n.* a small tower; cylindrical rotary iron tower on a man-of-war.

tur-ret-ted ('ed), *adj.* furnished with turrets.

tur-tle (tĕr'tl), *n.* a large edible sea-tortoise; the turtle-dove.

tur-tle-dove (-duv), *n.* a species of dove, noted for its gentleness and tenderness.

tush (tush), *interj.* an expression of contempt, rebuke, or silence.

tusk (tusk), *n.* the long, pointed tooth on each side of the upper jaw of certain mammals.

tus-sle ('l), *n.* a scuffle: *v.i.* to scuffle or struggle.

tus-sock ('ok), *n.* a tuft, clump, or small hillock of grass; a species of tuffy grass, valuable for fodder. Also tussac.

tut (tut), *interj.* hush! be quiet!

tu-tel-age (tū-tel-ej), *n.* guardianship.

tu-te-la-ry ('te-lă-ri), *adj.* protecting.

tu-tor ('tēr), *n.* a teacher; guardian: *v.t.* to instruct; train or discipline.

tu-to-ri-al (-tō'ri-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or exercised by, a tutor or instructor.

tu-tor-ship ('tēr-ship), *n.* the office of a tutor; guardianship.

twad-dle (twod'l), *n.* silly talk: *v.t.* to talk in a silly or weak manner.

twain (twān), *n.* & *adj.* two; a pair.

twang (twang), *n.* a sharp, quick, vibrating sound; affected nasal tone of voice: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sound with a sharp, vibrating noise.

tweak (twēk), *v.t.* to pinch or pull with a sudden jerk and twist: *n.* a sudden sharp pull or pinch.

tweed (twēd), *n.* a soft, woolly cloth material.

twee-dle (twē'dl), *v.t.* to handle carelessly; trifle with: *v.i.* to wriggle or twist about.

twee-zers (twē'zērs), *n.pl.* small pinchers for pulling out hairs.

twelfth (twelfth), *adj.* next in order after the eleventh: *n.* one of twelve equal parts.

Twelfth Day (dā), *n.* Epiphany; January 6.

twelve-mo (twelv'mō), *n.* a sheet folded into twelve leaves; duodecimo.

twen-ti-eth (twen'ti-eth), *adj.* the ordinal of 20: *n.* one of 20 equal parts.

twen-ty ('ti), *adj.* twice 10: *n.* one more than 19; a score.

twice (twīs), *adj.* two times; double.

twid-dle (twid'l), *v.t.* to twirl in a light manner; touch lightly: *v.i.* to move with a quivering motion: *n.* a twist of the fingers.

twig (twig), *n.* a small shoot or branch: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* twigged, *p.pr.* twigging], to notice; understand: *v.i.* to comprehend.

twi-light (twī'līt), *n.* the faint light before sunrise and after sunset; partial illumination: *adj.* obscure; shaded.

twill (twil), *n.* an appearance of diagonal lines in textile fabrics; fabric woven with a twill: *v.t.* to weave, as a fabric, with diagonal lines.

twin (twin), *adj.* double; closely resembling: *n.* one of two born at a birth; a person or thing very like another.

twine (twīn), *v.t.* to twist; wind round; unite closely: *v.i.* to be closely united by twisting: *n.* a twist; strong thread.

twinge (twinj), *v.t.* to affect with a sudden sharp pain; twitch: *v.i.* to suffer such a sensation: *n.* a sudden sharp pain.

twin-kle (twin'kl), *n.* a quick motion of the eye; short tremulous light; an instant: *v.i.* to open and shut the eyes rapidly; blink; shine with a tremulous, sparkling light; quiver.

twirl (twērl), *v.t.* to move or turn around rapidly; whirl: *v.i.* to rotate rapidly: *n.* a quick, circular motion; convolution.

twist (twist), *v.t.* to unite or form by winding together; wind spirally; interlace; writhe or contort; cause to turn from a direct line: *v.i.* to be contorted; move in a curve: *n.* the art of twisting; convolution; manner of twining; cord or thread; kind of roll tobacco; twisted loaf of bread.

twit (twit), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* twitted, *p.pr.* twitting], to annoy by reminding of a fault, &c.; upbraid.

twitch (twich), *v.t.* to pull with a sudden jerk; to contract or

move spasmodically: *n.* a sudden jerk or pull; short spasmodic convulsion.

twitch-grass ('grăs), *n.* a perennial grass with long rootstocks. Also couchgrass.

twite (twit), *n.* the mountain linnet or finch.

twit-ter (twit'ẽr), *v.i.* to make a succession of small tremulous sounds, as a bird; feel a tremulous, nervous motion: *n.* a slight, tremulous noise; slight nervous agitation.

two (tōō), *adj.* one added to one: *n.* the number of one and one.

two-pen-ny (tu'pen-i, tūp'en-i), *adj.* of the value of two pence; trumpery; vulgar; worthless.

two-ply (tōō'plī), *adj.* of two thicknesses, as a carpet or other fabric.

Ty-coon (tī-kōōn'), *n.* the title formerly held by the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, who for centuries was the actual ruler of the nation.

ty-ing (tī'ing), *p.pr.* of tie: *n.* the act of fastening.

ty-ler, same as tiler.

tyke (tīk), *n.* a dog; a cur; hence a selfish, snarling fellow; a churl. [Scotch]

tym-pan (tim'pan), *n.* the parchment-covered form on which sheets are laid to be printed.

tym-pan-ic (-ik), *adj.* pertaining to a tympan or tympanum. Also tympanal.

tym-pa-num ('pă-num), *n.* the membranous wall which separates the internal from the external ear; the ear-drum; hollow drum-shaped wheel; flat part of a pediment.

type (tīp), *v.t.* to typify; reproduce by a typewriter: *n.* an emblem, sign or symbol; figure or design stamped on coin; distinguishing mark; general form of structure; original design; a letter in metal or wood for printing from. Different sizes of printing types are indicated by distinguishing names and by means of a unit of type measurement, which in the United States is one-twelfth of a pica.

Syn. emblem, symbol, figure, sign, letter, sort, kind.

SIZES OF TYPE.

Brilliant = 3½ point.
Diamond = 4 or 4½ point.
Pearl = 5 point.
Agate = 5½ point.
Nonpareil = 6 point.
Minion = 7 point.
Brevier = 8 point.
Bourgeois = 9 point.
Long primer = 10 point.
Small pica = 11 point.
Pica = 12 point.
English = 14 point.
Columbian = 16 point.
Great primer = 18 point.

type-met-al ('met-ăl), *n.* an alloy of lead, antimony, and tin for casting type.

type-writer ('rī-tẽr), *n.* a mechanical contrivance for producing letters by means of an inked ribbon and types; a typewriting machine; an operator of a typewriting machine.

ty-phoid (tī'foid), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, typhus: *n.* an enteric fever of bacterial origin, due to impure water supply, &c.

ty-phoon (-fōōn'), *n.* a violent tornado in the Chinese and Japanese seas.

ty-phus ('fus), *n.* a contagious fever of epidemic character.

typ-ic-al (tip'ik-ăl), *adj.* figurative.

typ-ic-al-ly (-i), *adv.* figuratively.

typ-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* typified, *p.pr.* typifying], to represent by an image or emblem; foreshadow.

ty-pist (tī'pist), *n.* one who operates a typewriting machine.

ty-pog-ra-pher (tī-pog'ră-fẽr), *n.* a printer.

ty-po-graph-ic-al (-po-graf'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to the art of printing. Also typographic.

ty-po-graph-ic-al-ly (-i), *adv.* by means of type; employed in printing.

ty-pog-ra-phy (-pog'ră-fi), *n.* the art of printing.

ty-pol-o-gy (-pol'o-ji), *n.* the doctrine of Scripture types or figures.

ty-ran-nic-al (-ran'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, a tyrant; despotic; cruel. Also tyrannic.

ty-ran-nic-al-ly (-i), *adv.* in a tyrannical manner.

tyr-an-nize (tir'ăn-īz), *v.i.* to act like a tyrant; rule with oppressive severity.

tyr-an-nous ('ăn-us), *adj.* arbitrary; tyrannical.

tyr-an-ny ('ăn-i), *n.* the government or conduct of a tyrant; severity; absolute monarchy imperiously administered.

ty-rant (tī'rănt), *n.* an oppressor; despot.

Tyr-i-an (tir'i-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to ancient Tyre; of a rich purple color.

ty-ro (tī'rō), *n.* a beginner; novice; learner.

Tyr-o-lese (tir-ō-lēz'), *adj.* pertaining to the Tyrol or its natives.

tyr-o-li-enne (-ō-lē'en), *n.* a popular song of the Tyrolese mountaineers, accompanied with dancing.

—U—

u-bi-e-ty (ū-bī'e-ti), *n.* the state of being in a place; local relation.

u-biq-ui-tous (ū-bik'wi-tus), *adj.* existing everywhere; omnipresent.

u-biq-ui-ty ('wi-ti), *n.* omnipresence.

ud-der (ud'dĕr), *n.* the glandular organ of a mammal which secretes the milk.

u-dom-e-ter (ū-dom'e-tĕr), *n.* a rain gauge.

ugh (ū), *interj.* an exclamation of disgust.

ug-li-ly (ug'li-li), *adv.* in an ugly manner.

ug-li-ness (-nes), *n.* absence of beauty; deformity, physical or moral.

ug-ly ('li), *adj.* [*comp.* uglier, *superl.* ugliest], that which is offensive to the eye; deformed; morally repellent; ill-natured.

Syn. unsightly, plain, homely, ill-favored, hideous.

Ant. (see beautiful).

uh-lan (ū'lan), *n.* one of a kind of light cavalry, or lancer, in the German army.

Uit-land-er (ūt'land-ĕr), *n.* an outsider; foreigner. [S. Af.]

u-ke-le-le (ū-ke-lā'le), a stringed instrument of Hawaiian origin, shaped like a small guitar.

ul-cer (ul'sĕr), *n.* a sore, attended with a secretion of pus.

ul-cer-ate (-āt), *v.t.* to affect with an ulcer: *v.i.* to be formed into an ulcer.

ul-cer-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the process of forming into an ulcer.

ul-cer-ous ('sĕr-us), *aaj.* having the character or appearance of an ulcer.

ule (ūl), *n.* a Mexican tree which yields caoutchouc.

Ul-mus (ul'mus), *n.* the genus of trees including the elm.

ul-na ('nă), *n.* the larger of the two bones that form the fore-arm.

ul-nar ('năr), *adj.* pertaining to the ulna.

ul-ster (ul'stĕr), *n.* a long, loose overcoat of coarse cloth.

ul-te-ri-or (-tē'ri-ĕr), *adj.* lying beyond or on the further side; more distant; beyond something else either expressed or implied.

ul-ti-ma ('ti-mă), *n.* the last syllable of a word.

ul-ti-mate (ti-māt), *adj.* being the last; utmost; furthest; extreme; final.

ul-ti-mate-ly (-li), *adv.* finally.

ul-ti-ma-tum (-ti-mā'tum), *n.* [*pl.* ultimata, ultimatums ('tă, 'tumz)], final conditions offered as the basis of an agreement prior to the declaration of hostilities.

ul-ti-mo ('ti-mō), *adv.* in the month preceding the present.

ul-tra ('tră), *adj.* extreme.

ul-tra-ma-rine (-mă-rēn'), *n.* a beautiful, permanent, blue pigment, originally obtained from lapis-lazuli.

ul-tra-mon-tane (-mon'tān), *adj.* being beyond the mountains (the Alps); pertaining to, or characteristic of, ultramontanism.

ul-tra-mon-tan-ism (-izm), *n.* extreme views of the Pope's authority and infallibility.

u-lu-lant (ul'ū-lant), *adj.* howling.

ul-u-la-tion (ul-ū-lā'shun), *n.* a howling like that of a dog.

um-bel (um'bel), *n.* a fan-like inflorescence radiating from a common center.

um-bell-if-er-ous (-if'ĕr-us), *adj.* producing or bearing umbels. Umbellate, umbellated.

um-ber ('bĕr), *n.* a brown pigment; the grayling: *adj.* of an olive-brown color.

um-bil-ic-al (-bil'ik-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed like, the navel.

um-bil-i-cus ('i-kus), *n.* the depression in the abdomen to which the fetal cord was attached; the navel.

um-bles ('blz), *n.pl.* a deer's entrails.

um-bo ('bō), *n.* the boss of a shield; point of a bivalve-shell immediately above the hinge.

um-bra ('bră), *n.* the dark cone of shadow projected from a planet or satellite on the side opposite to the sun; the dark central part of a sunspot.

um-brage ('brāj), *n.* screen of trees or foliage; offense.
Syn. dissatisfaction, displeasure, resentment.

um-bra-geous (-brā'jus), *adj.* shady.

um-brel-la (-brel'ă), *n.* a covered sliding frame carried in the hand as a screen against the rain or sun.

um-laut (ōōm'lout), *n.* the change of a vowel in one syllable through the influence of a vowel in the succeeding syllable. [Ger.]

um-pire (um'pīr), *n.* a third party to whom a dispute is referred for settlement; one chosen in a game to see that its rules are observed: *v.i.* to act as umpire.
Syn. referee, arbitrator, judge.

un, a *prefix* signifying *not* or *negation;* also back, to express the reversal of the action of the verb. It is employed before a large number of self-explaining words, as *un*adorned, *un*aided, and very many others, of which only a few need be given.

u-na-nim-i-ty (ū-nă-nim'i-ti), *n.* agreement in opinion.
Syn. accord, unity, concord.
Ant. (see discord).

u-nan-i-mous (-nan'i-mus), *adj.* agreeing in opinion.

un-be-lief (un'be-lēf), *n.* skepticism.

un-bend (-bend'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unbent, *p.pr.* unbending], to free from flexure; relax; unfasten from the yards and spars: *v.i.* to become relaxed; act with freedom or condescension.

un-can-ny (-kan'i), *adj.* weird; mysterious; dangerous; unpropitious. [Scotch]

un-cial (un'shal), *adj.* letters of large size, between capitals and small letters.

un-cle (ung'kl), *n.* the brother of one's father or mother; husband of one's aunt; [colloq.] pawnbroker.

un-con-scion-a-ble (un-kon'shun-ă-bl), *adj.* out of all reason or expectation.

un-couth (un-kōōth'), *adj.* awkward; ungainly; not common.

unc-tion (ungk'shun), *n.* the act of anointing as a symbol of consecration; ointment; anything soothing; sham fervor or suavity.

unc-tu-ous ('tū-us), *adj.* oily; soothing; lenitive; extremely bland.

un-dec-a-gon (un-dek'ă-gon), *n.* a plane figure with 11 sides or 11 angles.

un-der ('dĕr), *prep.* beneath; subordinate to; in subjection to; less than; during the time of. This, like *un*, is used before many self-explaining words, as *under*cut, *under*ground, &c.

Syn. below, subordinate, inferior.

Ant. (see above).

un-der-go (-go'), *v.t.* to pass through or experience; suffer.

un-der-grad-u-ate (-grad'ū-āt), *n.* a member of a university who has not taken his first degree.

un-der-hand (-hand), *adj.* done by meanness or fraud; clandestine.

un-der-lay (un'dĕr-lā), *n.* a layer of paper to raise the matter to be printed to a proper level.

un-der-stand (-dĕr-stand'), *v.t.* to perceive by the mind; be informed of; assume or imply; know by experience: *v.i.* to have understanding; be informed.

un-der-stand-ing ('ing), *n.* the rational faculties; intellect; intelligence; wisdom; skill.

Syn. knowledge, faculty, comprehension.

un-der-take (-tāk'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* undertook, *p.pr.* undertaking], to take under one's management; assume; attempt; answer for: *v.i.* to take upon one's self; guarantee.

Syn. engage in, embark in, agree, promise.

un-der-tak-er ('dĕr-tāk-ĕr), *n.* one who undertakes to perform any office or business; one who manages funerals.

un-der-tak-ing ('ing), *n.* any business or project a person engages to perform.

un-der-tow (un'dĕr-tō), *n.* a current below the surface of water, usually on the seashore, which moves in the opposite direction from the surface movement.

un-der-write (-rīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* underwrote, *p.p.* underwritten, *p.pr.* underwriting], to subscribe one's name to (a policy of marine insurance): *v.i.* to follow the calling of an underwriter.

un-der-writ-er ('dĕr-rīt-ĕr), *n.* one who subscribes his name to a policy of marine insurance.

un-der-writ-ing (-ing), *n.* the calling of an underwriter; marine insurance.

un-dine (un-dēn'), *n.* a water-nymph.

un-due (un-dū'), *adj.* improper; excessive, not legal.

un-du-late ('dū-lāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to wave; to vibrate.

un-du-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* waving motion.

un-du-la-to-ry the-o-ry (thē'o-ri), *n.* the theory that light is caused by vibrations transmitted through an ethereal medium in wave-like undulations.

un-du-ly ('li), *adv.* excessively; improperly.

un-earned in-cre-ment (-ērnd'in'krē-ment), *n.* the increase of the value of property without labor or expense on the proprietor's part.

un-e-qual (-ē'kwăl), *adj.* not equal; not regular or uniform; ill-matched; insufficient.

Syn. uneven, irregular.

Ant. (see even).

un-fair (un-fār'), *adj.* not just; not honest.

un-gual (ung'gwăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or having, a nail, claw, or hoof.

un-guent ('gwent), *n.* an ointment; lubricating substance.

un-gu-late ('gū-lāt), *adj.* hoof-shaped.

uni, a *prefix* meaning *one*, or *producing one*, as *uni*cellular: *adj.* formed of one cell.

u-ni-corn (ū'ni-kôrn), *n.* a fabled animal resembling a horse, but with a straight horn projecting from the forehead.

u-ni-form ('ni-fôrm), *adj.* having only one form; consistent with itself; same in form, manner, or character; equable: *n.* an official or regulation dress.

Syn. regular, symmetrical, even, equal, alike, unvaried.

Ant. (see irregular).

u-ni-form-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* resemblance; conformity to one pattern; accord.

u-ni-fy ('ni-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unified, *p.pr.* unifying], to form into one; make a unit of.

u-ni-lat-er-al (-lat'ēr-ăl), *adj.* one-sided.

u-ni-loc-u-lar (-lok'ū-lĕr), *adj.* one-celled.

un-ion (ūn'yun), *n.* the act of uniting or making one; combination; coalition; concord; conjunction; agreement between parts; harmony in color; trades-union.

Syn. combination, alliance, league, agreement, concert.

Ant. (see disunion).

un-ion-ism (-izm), *n.* a combination of artisans.

un-ion-ist (-ist), *n.* a trades-unionist.

un-ion-jack (-jak), *n.* the national flag of Great Britain and Ireland.

u-ni-ped (ū'ni-ped), *adj.* one-footed.

u-nique (-nēk'), *adj.* without another of the same kind; unparalleled.

Syn. unequal, uncommon, rare, choice, matchless.

Ant. (see common).

u-ni-son ('ni-sun), *n.* accordance of sound; concord; harmony.

u-nit ('nit), *n.* one; a single person or thing; standard amount or quantity.

U-ni-ta-ri-an (-ni-tā'ri-ăn), *n.* one who denies the doctrine of the Holy Trinity, and regards the Godhead as unipersonal: *adj.* pertaining to Unitarians.

U-ni-ta-ri-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines of the Unitarians.

u-nite (-nīt'), *v.t.* to incorporate into one; make to agree or adhere; join by a legal or moral bond: *v.i.* to become one; combine; commingle.

Syn. combine, add, attach, embody, merge.

Ant. (see separate).

U-nit-ed Breth-ren ('ed breth'-ren), *n.pl.* the Moravians.

u-ni-ty ('ni-ti), *n.* the state of being one; concord; uniformity; agreement; harmony.

u-ni-ver-sal (-ni-vĕr'săl), *adj.* all-pervading; embracing or comprehending the whole; general: *n.* in logic, a proposition which affirms the predicate to belong to the whole of the subject.

Syn. all, entire, total, catholic.

Ant. (see sectional).

U-ni-ver-sal-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that all mankind will ultimately be saved, or that there will be no future punishment.

U-ni-ver-sal-ist (-ist), *n.* a believer in Universalism.

u-ni-ver-sal-i-ty (-sal'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being universal.

u-ni-ver-sal-ly ('săl-i), *adv.* without exception.

u-ni-verse ('ni-vĕrs), *n.* the whole system of created things; the celestial expanse of stellar bodies; the world.

u-ni-ver-si-ty (-vĕr'si-ti), *n.* [*pl.* universities (-tiz)], an assemblage of colleges or incorporated institutions for instruction in the higher branches of art, science, &c., and empowered to confer degrees in the several arts and sciences.

un-just (-just'), *adj.* not legitimate or fair; wrongful; contrary to right or justice.

un-kempt (un-kempt'), *adj.* uncombed; rough.

un-less (-les'), *conj.* except; if not.

un-man (-măn'), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* unmanned, *p.pr.* unmanning], to deprive of courage or fortitude; emasculate.

un-nat-u-ral (un-nat'ū-răl), *adj.* not natural; opposed to the ordinary course of nature; not true to life.

un-nerve (-nĕrv'), *v.t.* to deprive of nerve control; rob of strength or power; weaken.

un-placed (-plāst'), *adj.* not placed; not among the first three at the end of a race.

un-ru-li-ness (-rū'li-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being unruly.

un-ru-ly (-rū'li), *adj.* disregarding restraint or authority; ungovernable; turbulent.
Syn. unmanageable, refractory.
Ant. (see docile).

un-sex (-seks'), *v.t.* to deprive of the characteristic qualities of a woman.

un-to ('tōō), *prep.* to.

un-truth (-trōōth'), *n.* a falsehood.

up (up), *adv.* on high; above the horizon; from a lower to a higher position.

u-pas (ū'păs), *n.* a tree, common in Java, with a poisonous sap; figuratively a thing morally deadly.

up-braid (up-brād'), *v.t.* to reproach.

up-heav-al (-hēv'ăl), *n.* a lifting from below; a lifting of strata by some internal force.

up-heave (-hēv'), *v.t.* to lift up from beneath.

up-hol-ster (-hōl'stĕr), *v.t.* to supply with house-furnishings.

up-hol-ster-er (-ĕr), *n.* one who supplies upholstery.

up-hol-ster-y ('stĕr-i), *n.* the business of an upholsterer; articles of house-furnishing.

up-land (up'land), *adj.* higher in situation: *n.* the higher parts of a country or district.

up-on (-on'), *prep.* on; resting on the top or surface; relating to; noting assumption, security, or time.

up-per ('ĕr), *adj.* higher in place, rank, or dignity.

up-pish ('ish), *adj.* arrogant; assuming.

up-right ('rīt), *adj.* erect; just; honest; equitable: *n.* elevation of a building; timber supporting a rafter.
Syn. vertical, just, erect, equitable, pure, honorable.
Ant. (see horizontal).

up-roar ('rōr), *n.* noisy disturbance; bustle and clamor.

up-roar-i-ous ('i-us), *adj.* making great noise and tumult.

up-root (rōōt'), *v.t.* to tear up by the roots; eradicate.

up-set (-set'), *v.t.* to overthrow; put out of normal condition: *n.* (up'set), the act of upsetting; state of being upset: *adj.* fixed.

up-shot ('shot), *n.* final result.

up-start ('stärt), *n.* one who suddenly rises from a humble position to wealth or influence: *adj.* suddenly raised to a position of wealth and influence.

up-to-date (up'to-dāt), *n.* in the latest style or condition.

up-turn (-tĕrn'), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to turn up.

up-wards ('wĕrdz), *adv.* towards a higher place or source. Also upward.

u-ræ-mi-a, same as uremia.

u-ræ-mic, same as uremic.

u-ra-ni-um (-rā'ni-um), *n.* a metallic element which possesses radio-active properties and is the basis of pitch-blende, from which radium is extracted.

u-ra-nog-ra-phy (-rā-nog'rā-fi), *n.* a description of the heavens, and the character and relation of the fixed stars; the construction of celestial maps, globes, &c.

ur-ban (ĕr'bān), *adj.* pertaining to a city or town.

ur-bane (-bān'), *adj.* polite; refined.

ur-ban-i-ty (-ban'i-ti), *n.* politeness; refinement.

ur-ce-o-late (ĕr'se-ō-lāt), *adj.* urn-shaped.

ur-chin ('chin), *n.* a small boy; a hedge-hog; a sea urchin; a pert or rough little fellow; a mischievous elf: *adj.* mischievous.

u-re-a (ū're-ā), *n.* the chief solid constituent of the urine of mammals.

u-re-mi-a (ū-rē'mi-ā), *n.* poisoning of the blood by the presence of urea and other hurtful substances.

urge (ĕrj), *v.t.* to incite; impel; provoke: *v.i.* act with earnestness; insist upon; allege proofs.
Syn. push, drive, instigate, stimulate, press, solicit, induce.

urg-en-cy ('en-si), *n.* pressure of necessity; importunity.

urg-ent ('ent), *adj.* pressing; calling for immediate attention.
Syn. important, imperative, wanted, serious.
Ant. (see unimportant).

u-ric ac-id (ū'rik as'id), *n.* a peculiar and characteristic substance found in urine.

u-ri-nal ('ri-nâl), *n.* a place of convenience.

u-ri-na-ry ('ri-nā-ri), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, urine.

u-rine ('rin), *n.* the excretion from the kidneys.

urn (urn), *n.* a roundish vessel of various materials bulging in the middle, usually with a foot or pedestal; a vessel in which the ashes of the dead are preserved.

ur-sine ('sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or resembling, a bear.

Ur-sus (ûr'sus), *n.* the European bear and the American grizzly.

us (us), *pron.* objective of we.

us-a-ble (ūz'ā-bl), *adj.* that can be used.

us-age ('ej), *n.* mode of using; treatment; habitual or long continued use or custom.
Syn. custom, fashion, practice, prescription.

us-ance ('âns), *n.* the time fixed for the payment of a bill of exchange.

use (ūs), *n.* the act of using; application of anything to a particular purpose; employment; custom or practice; treatment: *v.t.* (ūz), to make use of; employ; avail one's self of; possess or enjoy for a time; habituate: *v.i.* to be accustomed.
Syn. habit, advantage, utility, employ, exercise, occupy, accustom, inure.
Ant. (see disuse, desuetude, abuse).

use-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of use, profit, or advantage; beneficial.
Syn. serviceable, available, helpful.
Ant. (see useless).

use-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a useful manner.

use-less ('les), *adj.* having, or being of, no use.
Syn. unserviceable, fruitless, idle, profitless.
Ant. (see useful).

ush-er (ush'ĕr), *n.* a doorkeeper; an officer who introduces strangers or walks before persons of rank; assistant master: *v.t.* to introduce or escort (with *in* or *forth*).

us-que-baugh (us'kwe-baw), *n.* a distilled spirit, usually whisky, so named in Scotland and Ireland.

u-su-al (ū'zhū-âl), *adj.* habitual; customary.
Syn. ordinary, common, accustomed, wonted, general.
Ant. (see unusual).

u-su-al-ly (-i), *adv.* ordinarily.

u-su-fruct ('zū-frukt), *n.* the temporary use and enjoyment of lands and tenements belonging to another.

u-sur-er ('zhūr-ĕr), *n.* one who lends money at an exorbitant rate of interest.

u-su-ri-ous (-zhōō'ri-us), *adj.* practicing usury.

u-surp (-zurp'), *v.t.* to take possession of by force, or without right; applied to seizure and use of office, functions, powers, rights, &c.
Syn. arrogate, seize, appropriate, assume.

u-sur-pa-tion (-zur-pā'shun), *n.* the act of usurping, especially the unlawful seizure of regal power.

u-su-ry ('zhū-ri), *n.* interest on money beyond the current rate of interest; practice of lending money at exorbitant interest.

Ute (ūt; ū'te), *n.* one of a western Indian tribe.

u-ten-sil (-ten'sil), *n.* an implement, especially one used for domestic or culinary purposes.

u-ter-ine ('tēr-in), *adj.* pertaining to the womb; born of the same mother, but by a different father.

u-ter-us ('tēr-us), *n.* the womb.

u-til-i-ta-ri-an (ū-til-i-tā'ri-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to, or aiming at, utility: *n.* one who holds the doctrine of utilitarianism.

u-til-i-ta-ri-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrine that virtue is defined and enforced by its tendency to promote the highest happiness of mankind.

u-til-i-ty (-til'i-ti), *n.* usefulness; intrinsic value.

u-til-ize ('til-īz), *v.t.* to make useful or profitable.

ut-most (ut'mōst), *adj.* in the greatest degree; most distant; furthest; extreme: *n.* the extreme limit or extent.
Syn. farthest, remotest, uttermost, greatest.

U-to-pi-an (ū-tō'pi-ăn), *n.* pertaining to the imaginary island, described by Sir Thomas More in his "Utopia," where the most perfect system of laws and institutions existed; hence ideal; visionary.

u-to-pi-an-ism (-izm), *n.* ideal schemes for social happiness or perfection.

ut-ter (ut'ĕr), *adj.* entire; absolute; unqualified; total: *v.t.* to speak; pronounce; publish abroad; circulate, especially counterfeit coins or notes.
Syn. extreme, sheer, pure, speak, articulate, express.

ut-ter-ance (-ăns), *n.* vocal expression; speech; style of speaking.

ut-ter-most ('ĕr-mōst), *adj.* extreme; in the furthest, greatest, or highest degree: *n.* the furthest extent or degree.

u-vu-la ('vū-lă), *n.* the fleshy, conical body, attached to the soft palate, hanging at the back part of the tongue.

u-vu-lar ('vū-lăr), *adj.* pertaining to the uvula.

ux-o-ri-ous (uks-ō'ri-us), *adj.* foolishly or excessively fond of a wife.

—V—

va-can-cy (vā'kăn-si), *n.* [*pl.* vacancies (-sīz)], state of being vacant or empty; listlessness; unoccupied office; open or unoccupied space.

va-cant ('kānt), *adj.* empty; free from thought or reflection: not occupied.
Syn. unfilled, thoughtless.
Ant. (see occupied).

va-cate ('kāt), *v.t.* to make vacant; annul; give up the possession of.

va-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* the act of vacating; intermission of a stated employment, or judicial proceedings; school holidays.

vac-ci-nate ('si-nāt), *v.t.* to inoculate with vaccine matter as a protection against smallpox.

vac-ci-na-tion (-nā'shun), *n.* act of vaccinating.

vac-cine ('sin), *adj.* pertaining to, or obtained from, cows; caused by the cowpox: *n.* a liquid

taken from the udder of a cow affected with cowpox.

vac-il-late (vas'il-āt), *v.i.* to fluctuate in mind or opinion; be unsteady; waver.

vac-il-la-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* fluctuation of mind; unsteadiness.

va-cu-i-ty (vă kū'i-ti), *n.* emptiness; vacant state of mind or expression.

vac-u-ole (vak'ū-ōl), *n.* a small cell or cavity in the interior of organic cells or protoplasm.

vac-u-ous (-us), *adj.* empty; vacant.

vac-u-um (-um), *n.* a space devoid of all matter; void.

va-de me-cum (vā'dē mē'kum), *n.* a manual for ready reference. [L.]

vag-a-bond (vag'a-bond), *adj.* without fixed habitation; roaming; idle: *n.* a vagrant; scamp.

va-ga-ry (vă-gā'ri), *n.* [*pl.* vagaries ('riz)], a wild freak; whim.

va-gi-na (-jī'nă or jē'nă), *n.* the canal which leads from the external orifice to the uterus; sheath.

vag-i-nal (vaj'i-năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, a vagina or sheath.

vag-i-nate ('i-nāt), *adj.* invested with a sheath.

va-gran-cy (vā'grăn-si), *n.* a state of wandering without a settled home; habits and life of a vagrant.

va-grant ('grănt), *adj.* wandering from place to place without a settled home: *n.* a tramp.
Syn. wanderer, beggar, vagabond, rogue.

vague (vāg), *adj.* indefinite; unsettled.
Syn. uncertain, pointless.
Ant. (see definite).

vague-ly ('li), *adv.* in a vague manner.

vague-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being vague.

vail, same as veil.

vain (vān), *adj.* [*comp.* vainer, *superl.* vainest], empty; unreal; deceitful; producing no good results; conceited; ostentatious.
Syn. useless, worthless, proud, conceited, unreal, unavailing.
Ant. (see effectual, humble).

vain-glo-ri-ous (-glō'ri-us), *adj.* elated by one's achievements; boastful.

val-ance (val'ăns), *n.* hanging drapery for a bed, window, &c.

vale (vāl), *n.* a tract of low land between hills; a valley.

val-e-dic-tion (-e-dik'shun), *n.* a bidding farewell.

val-e-dic-to-ry (-dik'to-ri), *adj.* bidding farewell: *n.* a farewell oration or address at a college commencement.

va-lence (vā'lens), *n.* the degree of combining power of an atom.

Va-len-ci-ennes (va-len-si-enz'), *n.* a rich kind of lace.

val-en-tine (val'en-tīn), *n.* a sweetheart chosen on St. Valentine's day; love missive sent on February 14th.

va-le-ri-an (vă-lē'ri-ăn), *n.* a plant of the genus Valeriana, with a valuable medicinal root.

val-et (val'et, val'ā), *n.* a servant who attends on a gentleman's person: *v.t.* to serve in this way.

val-e-tu-di-na-ri-an (-e-tū-di-nā'ri-ăn), *adj.* sickly; seeking to recover health: *n.* an invalid.

Val-hal-la (-hal'ă), *n.* in Scandinavian mythology, the palace of immortality, in which the souls of heroes slain in battle dwell.

val-iant ('yănt), *adj.* brave; heroic.
Syn. valorous, courageous, gallant.
Ant. (see cowardly).

val-id ('id), *adj.* having legal force; not weak or defective; sound; well-grounded.
Syn. weighty, strong, powerful, efficient, binding.
Ant. (see invalid).

va-lid-i-ty (vă-lid'i-ti), *n.* legal force; soundness; strength; justness.

va-lise (vă-lēs'), *n.* small portmanteau.

val-ley (val'i), *n.* [*pl.* valleys ('iz)], a tract of land situated between ranges of hills or mountains, usually traversed by a river.

va-lo-ni-a (vă-lō'ni-ă), *n.* a trade name for the large acorn-cups of two kinds of oak.

val-or (val'ēr), *n.* bravery; intrepidity.

Syn. courage, gallantry, heroism.

Ant. (see cowardice).

val-or-ous ('ēr-us), *adj.* brave; intrepid.

val-u-a-ble ('ū-ă-bl), *adj.* possessing useful qualities; having value or worth; costly: *n.* a thing or possession of value.

val-u-a-tion (-ū-ā'shun), *n.* the act of valuing; estimated worth or price; estimation.

val-ue ('ū), *n.* that which renders anything useful or estimable; price; importance; excellence: *v.t.* to estimate the worth of; appraise; esteem.

Syn. assess, reckon, appreciate, estimate, prize, treasure.

Ant. (see despise).

val-ued ('ūd), *adj.* highly esteemed or prized.

val-vate ('vāt), *adj.* like, or serving, as a valve; having a valve.

valve (valv), *n.* a lid or cover opening in one direction and shutting in another; one of the divisions of a shell.

val-vu-lar (val'vū-lur), *n.* pertaining to valves.

va-mose (vă-mōs'), *v.i.* to decamp. [U. S. slang]

vamp (vamp), *n.* the upper leather of a boot or shoe; a piece added to something old to give it a new appearance; an improvised accompaniment: *v.t.* to furnish with an upper leather; patch (with *up*); improvise an accompaniment to.

vam-pire (vam'pīr), *n.* a fabled demon or ghost that sucks the blood of persons asleep; a kind of bat.

van (van), *n.* the front of an army or fleet; a large covered wagon for moving household goods, &c.

va-na-di-um (vă-nā'di-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.

Van-dal (van'dăl), *n.* one of a Teutonic race inhabiting the south shores of the Baltic, noted for their fierceness and destruction of works of art, when plundering Rome, in the 5th century.

van-dal (van'dăl), *n.* one who is hostile to art or literature; one who ruthlessly destroys what is artistic or venerable.

van-dal-ism (-izm), *n.* hostility to works of art or literature; wanton destruction of what is artistic, &c.

vane (vān), *n.* a weather-cock.

va-nes-sa (vă-nes'să), *n.* one of a species of handsome butterflies.

van-guard (van'gärd), *n.* the advance guard of an army.

va-nil-la (vă-nil'ă), *n.* the dried fruit of an orchid, used for flavoring.

van-ish (van'ish), *v.i.* to disappear, fade, melt, dissolve.

van-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* vanities (-tiz)], love of indiscriminate admiration; empty pride or conceit; fruitless desire or endeavor; idle show; emptiness.

Syn. conceit, affectedness.

van-quish (vang'kwish), *v.t.* to conquer; subdue; refute in argument.

van-tage ('tej), *n.* advantage; in lawn tennis, the first point after deuce.

vap-id (vap'id), *adj.* dull; insipid; flat; stale; tame.

va-pid-i-ty (vă-pid'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being vapid.

va-por (vā'pēr), *n.* the gas into which most liquids and solids are converted by heat; steam; mist; whim: *pl.* temporary depression of spirits: *v.i.* to pass off in vapor; bully.

Syn. fume, smoke, fog.

va-por-i-za-tion (-i-zā'shun), *n.* the act of vaporizing.

va-por-ize (vā'pēr-īz), *v.t.* to convert into vapor.

va-por-ous ('pēr-us), *adj.* full of, or like, vapor; unreal.

va-por-y (-i), *adj.* full of vapors; splenetic; peevish.

va-que-ro (vä-kā'rō), *n.* a herdsman. [Mexican]

va-ri-a-bil-i-ty (vā-ri-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being variable; changeableness. Also variableness.

va-ri-a-ble ('ri-ă-bl), *adj.* changeable; inconstant; fickle.

Syn. unsteady, shifting, wavering, fitful, restless.

Ant. (see constant).

va-ri-a-bly (-bli), *adv.* in a variable manner.

va-ri-ance ('ri-ăns), *n.* difference; quarrel.

va-ri-ant ('ri-ănt), *adj.* variable; different: *n.* a different form of substantially the same thing.

va-ri-ate ('ri-āt), *v.t.* to diversify.

va-ri-a-tion (-ri-ā'shun), *n.* a partial change; difference; inflection; deviation of the magnetic needle from the true north; tendency in organisms produced by the same parents to vary slightly.

var-i-cel-la (-var-i-sel'ă), *n.* chickenpox.

va-ri-col-ored (vā'ri-kol-ērd), *adj.* varied in color; particolored; variegated.

var-i-cose ('i-kōs), *adj.* abnormally swollen or enlarged: said of veins.

va-ried (vā'rid), *adj.* altered; partially changed; various.

va-ri-e-gate (vā'ri-e-gāt), *v.t.* to mark with different colors or tints; diversify.

va-ri-e-ga-tion (-gā'shun), *n.* diversity of colors.

va-ri-e-ty (vă-rī'e-ti), *n.* [*pl.* varieties (-tiz)], intermixture or succession of different things; variation; diversity; change; subdivision or peculiar form of a species.

Syn. diversity, change, mixture, medley, miscellany.

Ant. (see sameness).

va-ri-o-la (vă-rī'o-lă), *n.* smallpox.

var-i-o-loid (-o-loid), *n.* a mild form of small-pox.

va-ri-o-rum (vā-ri-ō'um), *adj.* noting an edition of a book with the notes of various commentators.

va-ri-ous (vā'ri-us), *adj.* different; several.

var-let (vär'let), *n.* formerly a servant, footman, or page; a scoundrel.

var-nish ('nish), *n.* a viscid, resinous liquid used for giving a gloss to wood or metal work: *v.t.* to cover with varnish; give a gloss to or over; palliate.

va-ry (vā'ri), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* varied, *p.pr.* varying], to change; make of different kinds; alter: *v.i.* to undergo a change; alternate; swerve; disagree.

vas-cu-lar (vas'kū-lēr), *adj.* consisting of, or containing, vessels as part of a structure of animal and vegetable organisms.

vase (vās or väz), *n.* a vessel for various purposes, especially one of antique or ornamental pattern.

vas-e-line (vas'e-lin), *n.* petroleum jelly.

vas-sal ('ăl), *n.* a feudal tenant; bondman: *adj.* servile.

vas-sal-age (-ej), *n.* the state of being a vassal; political servitude; vassals collectively; territory held in vassalage. Also vassalry.

vast (vâst), *adj.* of great extent; great in number or degree; very spacious; immense: *n.* boundless space; empty waste; sea.

Syn. mighty, enormous, colossal, gigantic, huge, prodigious.

Ant. (see confined).

vat (vat), *n.* a large tub or vessel, especially one used for brewing or leather making.

Vat-i-can ('i-kăn), *n.* the palace of the Pope at Rome; the papal authority.

Vat-i-can-ism (-izm), *n.* ultramontanism.

vaude-ville (vōd'vil), *n.* a light, gay, or topical song; a short drama with comic songs; recently, a series of disconnected songs, dances, farcical acts, acrobatic feats, &c.; a variety performance.

vault (vawlt), *n.* an arched roof; cellar; prison; cavern; tomb of masonry; sky; leap: *v.t.* to shape as a vault; arch: *v.i.* to leap, spring, or bound; exhibit feats of leaping.

vault-ed ('ed), *adj.* arched; concave.

vaunt (vänt or vawnt), *v.i.* to boast: *v.t.* to brag of; display boastfully: *n.* a boast; vain display.

Syn. brag, puff, hawk, advertise, flourish, parade.

vaunt-ing ('ing), *n.* vainglorious boasting.

veal (vēl), *n.* calf's flesh.

vec-tor (vek'tēr), *n.* a directive quantity, as a straight line, force, or velocity.

Ve-da (vā'dâ), *n.* [*pl.* vedas ('dâz)], one of the four oldest sacred books or collection of hymns of the Hindus, of great antiquity, the basis of Brahmanism.

Ve-dan-ta (-dän'tâ), *n.* a Hindu system of philosophy based on the Vedas.

ve-dette (ve-det'), *n.* a mounted sentinel. Also vidette.

veer (vēr), *v.i.* to change direction, as the wind; wear: *v.t.* to turn; direct to a different course.

veg-e-ta-ble (vej'e-tâ-bl), *adj.* pertaining to, having the nature of, produced by, or consisting of plants: *n.* a plant deriving its nourishment from the earth by means of roots; a plant or root cultivated for the table, &c.

veg-e-ta-ri-an (-tā'ri-ân), *n.* one who abstains from a meat diet and lives on fruit, vegetables, or farinaceous food: *adj.* pertaining to vegetarians or vegetarianism.

veg-e-ta-ri-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the theory and practice of living as a vegetarian.

veg-e-tate ('e-tāt), *v.i.* to grow as a plant; live a useless, indolent life.

veg-e-ta-tion (-tā'shun), *n.* plants or vegetables collectively.

veg-e-ta-tive ('e-tā-tiv), *adj.* growing or having the power of growing, as plants.

ve-he-mence (vē'he-mens), *n.* impetuosity; violent ardor; animated fervor. Also vehemency.

ve-he-ment ('he-ment), *adj.* very violent or forcible; passionate; ardent; energetic.

ve-hi-cle (vē'hi-kl), *n.* any kind of carriage or conveyance; a medium.

ve-hic-u-lar (-hik'ū-lâr), *adj.* pertaining to, or serving as, a vehicle.

veil (vāl), *n.* a covering more or less transparent for the face; curtain or covering for concealment: *v.t.* to cover with, or as with, a veil; hide; conceal.

vein (vān), *n.* one of the vessels which convey blood from the arteries to the heart; branching rib of a leaf; seam of rock filled with metallic or mineral matter; train of thought; particular disposition, genius, or style: *v.t.* to fill or cover with, or as with, veins.

vein-ous ('us), *adj.* full of or provided with veins.

ve-la-ri-um (ve-lā'ri-um), *n.* the great awning stretched over open theatres in ancient Rome. Also velum.

veldt (velt), *n.* open country [South Africa]. Also veld.

vel-li-cate (vel'i-kāt), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to cause to twitch convulsively; twitch, as a muscle.

vel-lum (vel'um), *n.* fine parchment.

ve-loc-i-pede (ve-los'i-pēd), *n.* a light carriage propelled by the feet; the original form of the bicycle.

ve-loc-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* velocities (-tiz)], speed; rate of movement of a body.

ve-lou-té (ve-lōō-tā'), *n.* a rich white sauce. [Fr.]

ve-lure (vel'ūr), *n.* any fabric of or resembling velvet.

ve-lu-ti-nous (-lū'ti-nus), *adj.* velvety; soft.

vel-vet (vel'vet), *n.* a silk fabric with short, close, soft nap; fine down on the horns of young deer.

vel-vet-een (-ēn'), *n.* imitation velvet.

ve-nal (vē'nal), *adj.* that may be bought, or bribed; mercenary; of or pertaining to the veins.
Syn. salable, hireling.
Ant. (see unpurchasable).

ve-nal-i-ty (-nal'i-ti), *n.* prostitution of talents or services for money or reward.

ve-na-tion (ve-nā'shun), *n.* the arrangement of veins in a leaf, or insect's wing.

vend (vend), *v.t.* to sell; offer for sale.

ven-dace (ven'dās), *n.* a small salmonoid fish.

ven-det-ta (ven-det'ă), *n.* a kind of blood-feud.

ven-di-ble (ven'di-bl), *adj.* salable.

ven-dor ('dēr), *n.* the seller. Also vender.

ven-due (ven-dū'), *n.* a public sale at auction.

ve-neer (ve-nēr'), *v.t.* to overlay with a thin slice of ornamental or more valuable wood; hence give a gloss to: *n.* a thin strip of superior wood for overlaying; outside show; pretense.

ven-er-a-ble (ven'ĕr-ă-bl), *adj.* worthy of being venerated or reverenced; rendered sacred by religious or lofty associations; title of an archdeacon.
Syn. grave, sage, wise, old, reverend.

ven-er-ate ('ĕr-āt), *v.t.* to esteem as sacred; regard with the highest respect; revere.

ven-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the highest degree of respect and reverence; respect associated with awe.

ve-ne-re-al (ve-nē're-ăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or arising from, sexual intercourse.

ven-er-y (ven'ĕr-i), *n.* sexual intercourse; hunting.

ven-e-sec-tion (ven-e-sek'shun), *n.* the operation of opening a vein; phlebotomy.

Ve-ne-tian (-nē'shăn), *adj.* pertaining to Venice or its inhabitants.

Ve-ne-tian-blind (-blind), *n.* a window-blind formed of long thin slats of wood.

ve-ne-tian-door (-dōr), *n.* a door with long narrow side-lights.

venge-ance (venj'ăns), *n.* the infliction of pain on another for an injury received.

venge-ful ('fool), *adj.* vindictive; retributive.

venge-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a vengeful spirit.

ve-ni-al (vē'ni-ăl), *adj.* pardonable; excusable; justifiable.

ve-ni-al-ly (-i), *adv.* pardonably.

ve-ni-re (ve-nī're or rē), *n.* a legal writ for the summoning of a jury.

ven-i-son (ven'i-zn, ven'zn), *n.* deer's flesh.

ven-om ('um), *n.* poison introduced into the system by a bite or sting; spite.
Syn. virus, malice, malignity.

ven-om-ous (-us), *adj.* full of venom; poisonous; malignant; spiteful.

ve-nous (vē'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, contained in, or consisting of, veins.

vent (vent), *n.* a small opening for the escape of air, &c.; chimney-flue; outlet; rectum; utterance: *v.t.* to give an opening to.

ven-ti-late (ven'ti-lāt), *v.t.* to open to the free passage of air; expose to free discussion.

ven-ti-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of ventilating; state of being ventilated; free discussion.

ven-ti-la-tor ('ti-lā-tĕr), *n.* a contrivance for regulating the free admission of air.

ven-tral (ven'trăl), *adj.* pertaining to the belly.

ven-tri-cle ('tri-kl), *n.* a small cavity in an animal body.

ven-tril-o-quism (-tril'o-kwizm), *n.* the act or

art of speaking as from another source than the voice.

ven-tril-o-quist (-kwist), *n.* one who practices ventriloquism.

ven-ture ('tūr), *n.* an undertaking of chance or danger; risk; speculation: *v.t.* to risk; send on a venture: *v.i.* to dare.
Syn. chance, peril, stake.

ven-ture-some (-tūr'sum), *adj.* intrepid; rash. Also venturous.

ven-ture-some-ness (-nes), *n.* intrepidity; rashness.

ven-tu-rine (ven'tū-rin), *n.* a yellow powder in imitation of gold; used for japanning.

ven-ue (ven'ū), *n.* the place where an action in law is laid.

ve-ra-cious (ve-rā'shus-), *adj.* truthful; true.

ve-rac-i-ty (-ras'i-ti), *n.* truthfulness; correctness in statement.
Syn. credibility, accuracy.
Ant. (see falsehood).

ve-ran-da (-ran'dă), *n.* a kind of covered balcony or open portico supported by light pillars. Also verandah.

verb (vĕrb), *n.* that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

ver-bal ('ăl), *adj.* expressed in words; oral; literal: *n.* a noun derived from a verb.
Syn. spoken, parole, unwritten.

ver-bal-ism (-izm), *n.* something expressed verbally.

ver-bal-ly (-i), *adv.* orally; verbatim.

ver-ba-tim (vĕr-bā'tim), *adv.* word for word.

Ver-be-na (-bē'nă), *n.* a genus of ornamental fragrant plants.

ver-bi-age ('bi-ej), *n.* wordiness.

ver-bose (-bōs'), *adj.* wordy; prolix.

ver-bose-ly ('li), *adv.* with unnecessary words.

ver-bos-i-ty (-bos'i-ti), *n.* the use of more words than are necessary. Also verboseness.

ver-dan-cy ('dăn-si), *n.* greenness; inexperience.

ver-dant ('dănt), *adj.* green; fresh; inexperienced; gullible.

verd-an-tique (vĕrd-an-tēk'), *n.* a green incrustation on ancient copper and brass coins; a beautiful mottled marble.

ver-der-er (vĕr'dĕr-ĕr), *n.* an English official who had charge formerly of the royal forests.

ver-dict ('dikt), *n.* the finding of a jury on a trial judgment; decision.

ver-di-gris ('di-grēs), *n.* the blue-green substance which forms on copper or brass: used as a pigment.

ver-di-ter ('di-tĕr), *n.* a blue or green pigment.

ver-dure ('dūr), *n.* freshness of vegetation.

ver-ein (fer-īn'), *n.* an association; union. [Ger.]

verge (vĕrj), *n.* a rod, mace, &c., carried as an emblem of authority; shaft of a column; spindle of a watch-balance; border or limit: *v.i.* to approach or come near.

verg-er ('ĕr), *n.* a sword or mace bearer; an official who has care of the interior of an English cathedral.

ver-i-fi-a-ble (ver'i-fī-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being verified.

ver-i-fi-ca-tion (-i-fi-kā'shun), *n.* the act of proving to be true; confirmation; state of being verified.

ver-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* verified, *p.pr.* verifying], to prove to be true; fulfill.

ver-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in truth; certainly.

ver-i-si-mil-i-tude (-i-si-mil'i-tūd), *n.* the appearance of truth; probability.

ver-i-ta-ble ('i-tă-bl), *adj.* true; genuine.

ver-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* [*pl.* verities (-tiz)], agreement with fact; truth; reality.

ver-juice (vĕr'jōōs), *n.* an acid liquor expressed from

unripe grapes, apples, &c.: hence sourness; tartness.

ver-meil (ver'mil), *n.* silver or bronze gilt; transparent water-varnish; an orange-red garnet.

Ver-mes (ver'mēz), *n.pl.* the animal division containing the worms, leeches, rotifers, &c.

ver-mi-cel-li (-mi-sel'i), *n.* the stiff paste or dough of fine flour made into tubes.

ver-mic-u-lar (-mik'ū-lăr), *adj.* worm-like. Also vermiform.

ver-mi-fuge ('mi-fūj), *n.* a medicine or substance to expel or destroy worms from or in the body. Also vermicide.

ver-mil-ion (-mil'yun), *n.* a brilliant red pigment: *v.t.* to color or dye with vermilion.

ver-min ('min), *n.* noxious small animals or insects, as rats, fleas, &c.; low, despicable persons.

ver-muth ('mōōth), *n.* a liqueur of absinthe, aromatic herbs, &c., for creating an appetite.

ver-nac-u-lar (-nak'u-lĕr), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, one's native country or language: *n.* native idiom.

ver-nal ('năl), *adj.* pertaining to, or appearing in, the spring.

ver-ni-er ('ni-ĕr), *n.* a graduated scale that sub-divides the smallest divisions on a straight or circular scale.

ver-sa-tile ('să-til), *adj.* turning with ease from one thing, subject, or opinion to another; many-sided; variable.

ver-sa-til-i-ty (-til'i-ti), *n.* quality of being versatile.

verse (vĕrs), *n.* a measured line of poetry; stanza; poetry; short division of any composition, especially of the chapters of the Bible; part of an anthem for performance by a single voice to each part.

versed (vĕrst), *adj.* skilled; conversant.

ver-si-cle (vĕr'si-kl), *n.* a little verse; short verse or text sung by priest and people alternately

ver-si-fi-ca-tion (vĕr-si-fi-kā'-shun), *n.* the art or practice of composing metrical verses.

ver-si-fi-er ('si-fī-ĕr), *n.* a composer of verses.

ver-si-fy (-fī), *v.t.* to change from prose into verse; narrate in verse; to make verses.

ver-sion ('shun), *n.* a translation from one language into another; particular account or description.

verst (vĕrst), *n.* the Russian mile = 3,500 English feet.

ver-sus (vĕr'sus), *prep.* against [Latin].

ver-te-bra ('te-brā), *n.* [*pl.* vertebræ (-brē)], a single bone of the spinal column.

ver-te-bral ('te-brăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or forming part of, the vertebræ.

Ver-te-bra-ta (-brā'tă), *n.pl.* one of the great divisions of the animal kingdom, including those animals which have a bony or cartilaginous backbone.

ver-te-brate ('te-brāt), *adj.* belonging to the Vertebrata: *n.* one of the Vertebrata.

ver-tex ('teks), *n.* [*pl.* vertices ('ti-sēz)], the top, summit, or crown; apex; zenith; point in any figure, opposite to, and most distant from, the base.

ver-ti-cal ('ti-kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated at, the vertex; directly overhead; perpendicular to the plane of the horizon.

ver-ti-cal-ly (-i), *adv.* perpendicularly.

ver-ti-cil ('ti-sil), *n.* a whorl. Also verticel.

ver-ti-go ('ti-gō), *n.* giddiness.

ver-tu ('tōō), *n.* artistic skill; hence works of art, curios, &c. [It.].

ver-vain ('vān), *n.* a plant of the genus Verbena; formerly supposed to possess magical properties and used in medicine.

verve (vĕrv), *n.* the enthusiasm which animates a poet or artist; spirit; energy.

ver-y (ver'i), *adj.* [*comp.* verier, *superl.* veriest], real; actual; true: *adv.* extremely.

ves-i-ca-tion (ves-i-kā'shun), *n.* the process of raising blisters on the skin.

ves-i-ca-to-ry ('i-kā-to-ri), *adj.* raising blisters.

ves-i-cle ('i-kl), *n.* a bladder-like vessel or cavity; cyst; sac.

ves-ic-u-lar (-ik'ū-lēr), *adj.* consisting of vesicles; full of interstices.

Ves-per ('pēr), *n.* the planet Venus when appearing after sunset; the evening star; evening.

ves-pers (ves'pērz), *n.pl.* the 6th hour of the Roman Breviary; evening songs.

ves-sel ('el), *n.* a utensil for holding something, especially liquids; hollow structure made to float on water; ship; instrument; recipient; *pl.* system of veins or canals in which the fluids of a body are contained.

vest (vest), *n.* waistcoat; body garment, usually with short sleeves: *v.t.* to clothe with, or as with, a garment; invest closely; give fixed right of possession.

ves-ta (ves'tă), *n.* a wax match.

ves-tal ('tăl), *adj.* pertaining to, or sacred to, the Roman goddess Vesta; chaste; pure: *n.* a virgin; nun.

Ves-tal Vir-gins (vēr'jinz), *n.pl.* the six virgin priestesses who tended the sacred fire on the altar of the temple of Vesta, at Rome.

ves-ted (ves'ted), *adj.* clothed; fixed; held by a fixed legal tenure; inalienable.

ves-ti-bule ('ti-būl), *n.* porch or entrance into a house; small bony cavity of the ear.

ves-tige ('tij), *n.* a mark left in passing; track; remains of something pre-existent.

vest-ment (vest'ment), *n.* a garment, especially a priestly garment; dress.

ves-tig-i-al (-tij'i-ăl), *adj.* of the nature of a vestige; rudimentary.

ves-try (ves'tri), *n.* [*pl.* vestries ('triz)], a room in a church where ecclesiastical vestments, &c., are kept and parochial meetings held; meeting of parishioners for parish business.

ves-try-man (-măn), *n.* [*pl.* vestrymen (-men)], a member of a vestry elected by the parishioners.

ves-ture ('tūr), *n.* clothing; covering.

vetch (vech), *n.* a common name for leguminous plants used for green fodder, as tares.

vet-er-an (vet'ēr-ăn), *adj.* long exercised or experienced, especially in military life: *n.* one thus experienced; one grown old in service: especially a soldier who has seen much military service.

vet-er-i-na-ri-an (vet-ēr-i-nā'ri-ăn), *n.* one who practices the art of healing diseases and injuries of domestic animals.

vet-er-i-na-ry ('ēr-i-nă-ri), *adj.* pertaining to the art of healing the diseases of domestic animals, as horses, &c.

ve-to (vē'tō), *n.* [*pl.* vetoes ('tōz)], the right of stopping or preventing the enactment of a law; authoritative prohibition: *v.t.* to reject by veto; refuse assent to; prohibit.

vex (veks), *v.t.* to irritate by small annoyances or provocations; harass; tease; agitate.

vex-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* the act of vexing; state of being vexed; annoyance; worry.
Syn. chagrin, mortification.
Ant. (see pleasure).

vex-a-tious ('shus), *adj.* causing vexation; annoying; troublesome; harassing.

vexed (vekst), *adj.* much debated or contested, but not settled.

vex-ing ('ing), *p.adj.* annoying; provoking.

vi-a (vī'ă or vē'a), *adv.* by way of: *n.* a Roman highway. [L.]

vi-a-ble (vī'ă-bl), *adj.* capable of maintaining life: as a newborn infant.

vi-a-duct (vī'ă-dukt), *n.* an arched structure for conveying a railway, road, &c., over low ground.

vi-al ('ăl), *n.* a small glass bottle or vessel: *v.t.* to put in a vial. Also phial.

vi-ands ('andz), *n.pl.* dressed meat; food.

vi-at-i-cum (-at'i-kum), *n.* the Eucharist administered in the Roman Catholic Church to a person in danger of death.

vi-brant ('brānt), *adj.* vibrating; resonant.

vi-brate ('brāt), *v.i.* to move backwards and forwards; oscillate; shake; quiver; swing; waver: *v.t.* to cause to quiver.
Syn. oscillate, sway, wave, undulate, thrill.

vi-bra-tion (-brā'shun), *n.* the act of vibrating; oscillation; resonance.

vi-bra-to-ry ('brā-to-ri), *adj.* consisting in, or causing, vibrations.

vic-ar (vik'ēr), *n.* a deputy; incumbent of an appropriated benefice, who receives the small tithes.

vic-ar-age (-ej), *n.* the benefice, or residence, of a vicar.

vic-ar-gen-er-al (-jen'ēr-ăl), *n.* the assistant of a bishop, who aids him in ecclesiastical suits and visitations.

vi-ca-ri-ous (vī-kā'ri-us), *adj.* substituted, or performed, in the place of another.

vice (vis), *n.* a fault, defect, or blemish; immoral practice or habit; depravity; immorality; a vise.
Syn. vileness, corruption, pollution, wickedness, guilt, iniquity.
Ant. (see virtue).

vice, *prefix* meaning *in place of, second in rank.*

vice-ge-rent (-jē'rent), *n.* one deputed by superior authority to exercise the functions of another.

vice-re-gal (-rē'găl), *adj.* pertaining to a viceroy.

vice-roy ('roi), *n.* a governor of a country ruling in the name and by the authority of the sovereign.

vice-roy-al-ty ('ăl-ti), *n.* the office, dignity, or jurisdiction of a viceroy.

vi-ce ver-sa (vī'sē vēr'să), reversal of the order or relation of things.

vic-i-nage (vis'i-nej), *n.* a neighborhood.

vi-cin-i-ty (vi-sin'i-ti), *n.* nearness in place; proximity.

vi-cious (vish'us), *adj.* characterized by vice or blemish; faulty; corrupt in moral principles or conduct; unruly; spiteful.
Syn. corrupt, depraved, debased, bad, profligate.
Ant. (see gentle).

vi-cis-si-tude (vi-sis'i-tūd), *n.* change; diversity; mutation.

vic-tim (vik'tim), *n.* a living being, usually some animal, sacrificed to a deity; a person or thing destroyed or injured in the pursuit of some object, or by some accident.
Syn. sacrifice, food, prey, sufferer, dupe, gull.

vic-tim-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to make a victim of; swindle.

vic-tor ('tēr), *n.* conqueror; one who wins or gains an advantage: *Feminine* victoress.

vic-to-ri-a (-tō'ri-ă), *n.* a kind of carriage for two persons; a genus of gigantic water-lilies.

vic-to-rine (-to-rēn'), *n.* a small fur tippet.

vic-to-ri-ous (-tō'ri-us), *adj.* having conquered in battle or contest; emblematic of victory; triumphant.

vic-to-ry ('to-ri), *n.* [*pl.* victories (-riz)], the defeat of an enemy in battle, or an antagonist in a contest.

vict-ual (vit'l), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* victualed, *p.pr.* victualing], to supply or store with provisions for food: *n.pl.* food; meat.

vict-ual-er ('l-ēr), *n.* one who provides food; the keeper of a house of entertainment.

vi-cu-ña (vi-kōōn'yă), *n.* an animal of the high Andes, allied to the llama, furnishing a fine long, reddish wool.

vi-de (vī'dē), *v.t.* see; used to make a reference. [L.]

vi-del-i-cet (vi-del'i-set), *adj.* to wit; namely. [L.]

vi-dette, same as vedette.

vie (vī), *v.i.* to strive for superiority; rival; endeavor.

view (vū), *v.t.* to look upon; see; regard attentively; survey mentally; examine intellectually; consider: *n.* the act of seeing; prospect; survey; purpose; mental or intellectual perception; sketch or picture; judgment; opinion.

vi-ges-i-mal (vī-jes'i-măl), *adj.* twentieth.

vig-il (vij'il), *n.* a watching; wakefulness in the usual hours of sleeping; eve preceding a feast of the Church.

vig-i-lance ('i-lăns), *n.* watchfulness; caution.

vig-i-lant ('i-lănt), *adj.* attentive to discover and avoid danger; alert; cautious.
Syn. wary, watchful, careful.
Ant. (see heedless).

vign-ette (vin-yet'), *n.* a small engraving not enclosed by a definite border; a portrait of the head and bust only.

vig-or ('ĕr), *n.* physical or mental strength and energy; force.

vig-or-ous ('ĕr-us), *adj.* full of physical and mental strength and energy; robust; forcible.

vi-king (vī'king), *n.* one of the old Scandinavian pirates, who (8th to 10th centuries) ravaged the coasts of Europe.

vil-a-yet (vil-a-yet'), *n.* a province of the Turkish empire.

vile (vīl), *adj.* worthless; despicable; morally base or impure.

vile-ly ('li), *adv.* in a vile manner.

vile-ness ('nes), *n.* baseness; wickedness.

vil-i-fi-er (vil'i-fī-ĕr), *n.* a defamer.

vil-i-fy ('i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vilified, *p.pr.* vilifying], to defame; debase by slander.

vil-la ('ă), *n.* a country seat; suburban residence.

vil-lage ('ej), *n.* a small assemblage of houses, less than a town but larger than a hamlet.

vil-lag-er (-ĕr), *n.* an inhabitant of a village.

vil-lain (vil'en), *n.* originally a serf or feudal tenant of the lowest class; a scoundrel.

vil-lain-ous (-us), *adj.* characterized by extreme depravity; vile; mean.

vil-lain-y (-i), *n.* extreme depravity; atrocious wickedness.

vil-lan-age (-ej), *n.* the state or condition of a serf. Also villeinage.

vil-lein, same as villain.

vil-li ('ī), *n.pl.* long, straight, soft hairs on plants; velvet-like hairs set closely together.

vil-lous ('us), *adj.* covered with long, thin, soft hairs; downy; shaggy.

vim (vim), force; energy; spirit. [Colloq.]

vi-na-ceous (vī- or vi-nā'shus), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, grapes or wine; wine-colored.

vin-ai-grette (vin-ā-gret'), *n.* a small perforated box of gold, &c., for holding aromatic vinegar or smelling-salts.

vin-ci-ble (vin'si-bl), *adj.* capable of being conquered or overcome.

vin-cu-lum (ving'kū-lum), *n.* a bond of union; tie; horizontal bar placed over several algebraical quantities to indicate they are to be treated as one.

vin-di-cate (vin'di-kāt), *v.t.* to prove to be valid; defend successfully; assert a right to; justify.

vin-di-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* justification against denial, censure, or oppression; defense; support by proof.

vin-di-ca-tor ('di-kā-tĕr), *n.* one who vindicates.

vin-di-ca-to-ry (-to-ri), *adj.* serving to vindicate, justify, or punish.

vin-dic-tive (-dik'tiv), *adj.* given to, or prompted by revenge.

vin-dic-tive-ly (-li), *adv.* in a vindictive manner.

vine (vīn), *n.* any woody, climbing plant of the genus Vitis, especially the common grape.

vin-e-gar (vin'e-gâr), *n.* an acid obtained by fermentation from wine, beer, &c.: hence anything sour, actually or metaphorically.

vi-ner-y (vī'nēr-i), *n.* a place where grapes are cultivated artificially.

vine-yard (vin'yârd), *n.* a plantation of vines producing grapes.

vin-or-di-naire (vang-ôr-dē-nār'), *n.* a kind of claret: the common wine of France. [Fr.]

vi-nous (vī'nus), *adj.* pertaining to, having the qualities of, or like, wine.

vin-tage (vin'tej), *n.* the yearly crop or produce of the grape; wine produced in one season.

vint-ner (vint'nēr), *n.* a wine merchant.

vi-ol (vī'ol), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument played with a bow.

vi-o-la (vī- or vē-ō'lâ), *n.* the tenor violin.

vi-o-la-ble (vī'o-lâ-bl), *adj.* capable of being violated or broken.

vi-o-late ('o-lāt), *v.t.* to transgress; break forcibly; injure; ravish; outrage; desecrate; treat with irreverence; disturb.

vi-o-la-tion (-lā'shun), *n.* the act of violating, infringing, or injuring; rape; outrage; act of irreverence or profanation.

vi-o-la-tor ('o-lā-tēr), *n.* one who violates.

vi-o-lence ('o-lens), *n.* physical or moral force; vehemence; unjust strength or power applied to any purpose; assault; outrage; crime; rape; eagerness; infringement.

vi-o-lent ('o-lent), *adj.* urged or driven by force; impetuous; forcible; furious; severe.

Syn. boisterous, vehement.

Ant. (see gentle).

vi-o-let (vī'o-let), *n.* a plant of the genus Viola; a color like that of the violet.

vi-o-lin (-o-lin'), *n.* a four-stringed musical instrument, played with a bow.

vi-o-lin-ist ('ist), *n.* performer on the violin.

vi-o-lon-cel-list (vē-o-lon-chel'-ist), *n.* a performer on the violoncello.

vi-o-lon-cel-lo (-chel'ō), *n.* a large four-stringed instrument of the viol class.

vi-o-lo-ne (vē-o-lō'nā), *n.* a double-bass viol. [Music]

vi-per (vī'pēr), *n.* a venomous European serpent of various species; a crafty, malignant person.

vi-per-ous (-us), *adj.* viper-like; malignant.

vi-ra-go (vī-rā'go or vē-rā'gō), *n.* a bold, turbulent woman.

vir-e-lay (vir'e-lā), *n.* a form of old-time French verse, with two rhymes to a stanza.

Vir-e-o (vir'e-ō), *n.* a genus of American sparrow-like singing birds.

vir-gin (vēr'jin), *n.* a woman who has preserved her chastity; maiden: the Virgin Mary (with *the*): *adj.* pertaining to, or becoming, a virgin; chaste; modest; pure; new; unmixed.

vir-gin-al (-âl), *adj.* maidenly; chaste: *n.* a 16th century musical instrument.

vir-gin-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state of a virgin; maidenhood; virgin purity.

vir-ile (vir'il), *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, mature manhood; masculine; manly; procreative.

vir-il-i-ty (-il'i-ti), *n.* manhood; power of procreation.

vir-tu, same as vertu.

vir-tu-al (vēr'tū-âl), *adj.* in essence or effect, though not in fact; having the efficacy without the material or sensible part.

vir-tu-al-ly (-li), *adv.* practically.

vir-tue ('tū), *n.* rectitude; strength; efficacy; valor; chastity; legal force.

vir-tu-o-so (-too-ō'sō), *n.* [*pl.* virtuosi ('sē)], one skilled in the fine arts, antiquities, &c.; a skilled performer on a musical instrument [It.].

vir-tu-ous ('tū-us), *adj.* possessing, or exhibiting, virtue; moral; chaste.

Syn. upright, honest, moral.
Ant. (see profligate).

vir-u-lence (vir'ū-lens), *n.* the state or quality of being virulent; extreme bitterness.

vir-u-lent ('ū-lent), *adj.* very poisonous or venomous; actively injurious to life or health; bitter in enmity; malignant.

vi-rus (vī'rus), *n.* organic, contagious, or poisonous matter, by which disease or poison is introduced into the system; something that acts as a moral poison.

vis (vis), *n.* power; force.

vis in-er-ti-æ (in-ēr'shi-ē), *n.* the resistance in a body either to change its state of rest or state of motion. [L.]

vis-age (viz'ej), *n.* the countenance.

vis-à-vis (vē-zȧ-vē'), *n.* one who is face to face with another: *adv.* face to face. [Fr.]

vis-ce-ra (vis'ēr-ȧ), *n.pl.* the intestines.

vis-ce-ral ('ēr-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to the viscera.

vis-cid ('id), *adj.* sticky; glutinous.

vis-cid-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* stickiness; glutinousness. Also viscosity.

vis-count (vī'kount), *n.* a nobleman next in rank below an earl. *Feminine* viscountess.

vis-cous (vis'kus), *adj.* adhesive or glutinous.

vis-cus ('kus), *n.* an entrail.

vise (vīs), *n.* a two-jawed instrument for holding a piece of work to be operated upon.

vis-i-bil-i-ty (viz-i-bil'i-ti), *n.* perceptibility. Also visibleness.

vis-i-ble ('i-bl), *adj.* perceptible by the eye; in view; obvious; apparent.

vi-sion (vizh'un), *n.* the act or sense of seeing; sight; object of sight; divine revelation; apparition; creation of the imagination.
Syn. ghost, phantom, specter.

vi-sion-al (-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to vision.

vi-sion-a-ry (-ȧ-ri), *adj.* existing only in the imagination; unreal: *n.* an unpractical schemer.

vis-it (viz'it), *n.* the act of calling to see another; brief stay of friendship, courtesy, or business; official inspection: *v.t.* to call upon; inspect officially; overtake or chastise: *v.i.* to be in the habit of making calls; maintain social intercourse.

vis-i-tant ('i-tȧnt), *n.* a visitor.

vis-i-ta-tion (-i-tā'shun), *n.* the act of visiting; official visit; infliction of good or evil; retributive affliction.

vi-site (vē-zēt'), *n.* a light lace or silk cape for summer wear. [Fr.]

vis-i-tor (vis'i-tēr), *n.* one who visits; official inspector.

vis-or, see vizor.

vis-ta (vis'tȧ), *n.* [*pl.* vistas ('tȧz)], *n.* a view, especially through an avenue; the trees forming such an avenue.

vis-u-al (vizh'ū-ȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, or used in, sight.

vis-u-al-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to make visible; see in fancy.

vi-tal (vī'tȧl), *adj.* pertaining to, supporting, or necessary to, life; mortal; essential: *pl.* parts of animal bodies essential to life.

vi-tal-ism (-izm), *n.* the theory which refers vital phenomena to a vital, as distinct from a merely physical, force.

vi-tal-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* vital force.

vi-tal-ize ('tȧl-īz), *v.t.* to endow with life; animate.

vi-tal-ly (-i), *adv.* essentially.

vi-tals ('tȧlz), *n.pl.* the organs of the body essential to life, as the heart, lungs, &c.

vi-ta-min ('ta-min), *n.* a newly-discovered substance essential to the welfare of the body, found in beans, peas, vegetables, milk, etc.

noidal substance in the yolk of eggs.

vi-tel-lus ('us), *n.* the yolk of an egg.

vi-ti-ate (vish'i-āt), *v.t.* to render faulty or defective; taint; deprave; annul.

vi-ti-cul-ture (vit'i-kul-tūr), *n.* vine culture.

Vi-tis (vī' or vē'tis), *n.* a genus of climbing shrubs of the vine family; the grape plants.

vitreo, a *prefix* meaning *pertaining to,* or *like glass,* as *vitreo*electric, exhibiting positive or vitreous electricity.

vit-re-ous (vit're-us), *adj.* consisting of, like, or obtained from, glass.

vi-tres-cence (vi-tres'ens), *n.* the quality of being vitrescent.

vi-tres-cent ('ent), *adj.* capable of being turned into or becoming like glass.

vit-ric (vit'rik), *adj.* glass-like.

vit-ri-fac-tion (-ri-fak'shun), *n.* the art or process of vitrifying.

vit-ri-fied ('ri-fīd), *adj.* converted into glass.

vit-ri-form (-fôrm), *n.* having the form or appearance of glass.

vit-ri-fy ('ri-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vitrified, *p.pr.* vitrifying], to convert by heat and fusion into glass: *v.i.* to be converted into glass.

vit-ri-ol ('ri-ol), *n.* the popular name for sulphuric acid.

vi-tri-ol-ic ('ik), *adj.* pertaining to vitriol; bitter; caustic.

vi-tu-per-ate (vī-tū'pĕr-āt), *v.t.* to censure abusively.

vi-tu-per-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* abusive censure.

vi-tu-per-a-tive ('pĕr-ā-tiv), *adj.* characterized by, or containing, abuse.

vi-va (vē'vä), *interj.* hurrah! [It.]

vi-va-cious (vī-vā'shus), *adj.* lively; gay.

vi-vac-i-ty (-vas'i-ti), *n.* liveliness; animation.

vi-van-dière (vē-van-dyār'), *n.* a woman in the French army acting as a petty sutler.

vi-va-ri-um (vī-vā'ri-um), *n.* a place for the artificial keeping of animals in their natural state.

vi-va vo-ce (vī' or vē'vä vō'sē), orally. [L.]

vive (vēv), *interj.* long life or success to. [Fr.]

viv-id (viv'id), *adj.* life-like; realistic; forming brilliant images.

viv-i-fy (viv'i-fī), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* vivified, *p.pr.* vivifying], to endue with life; quicken.

vi-vip-a-rous (vī-vip'ă-rus), *adj.* producing young alive.

viv-i-sect (viv-i-sekt'), *v.t.* to dissect the living body of.

viv-i-sec-tion (sek'shun), *n.* the dissection of a living animal for scientific study.

viv-i-sec-tion-ist (-sek'shun-ist), *n.* one who practices or upholds vivisection. Also vivisector.

vix-en (viks'n), *n.* a female fox; a quarrelsome, ill-tempered woman.

viz. (viz), *adv.* namely.

vi-zier (vi-zēr'), *n.* a high officer or councilor of state in Mohammedan countries.

vi-zor (vī'zēr), *n.* the upper movable part of a helmet; the fore-piece of a cap.

vo-ca-ble (vō'kă-bl), *n.* a word; term.

vo-cab-u-la-ry (-kab'ū-lă-ri), *n.* [*pl.* vocabularies (-riz)], a collection of words of a language, science, &c., arranged alphabetically and explained; words used.

vo-cal (vō'kăl), *adj.* pertaining to, full of, or endowed with, voice or speech; oral; having a vowel character; produced in the larynx.

vo-cal-ist (-ist), *n.* a singer.

vo-cal-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to form into voice; utter distinctly.

vo-cal-ly ('kăl-i), *adv.* with the voice.

vo-ca-tion (-kā'shun), *n.* calling; occupation.

voc-a-tive (vok'ă-tiv), *adj.* noting the case of a noun, adjective, or pronoun in which a person or thing is addressed: *n.* the vocative case.

vo-cif-er-ate (vō-sif'ēr-āt), *v.i.* to clamor; bawl: *v.t.* to utter with a loud voice.

vo-cif-er-a-tion (-ā'shun), *n.* violent outcry.

vo-cif-er-ous ('ēr-us), *adj.* clamorous; noisy.

vod-ka (vod'kă), *n.* a Russian intoxicant distilled from rye.

vogue (vōg), *n.* fashion; temporary popular usage.

voice (vois), *n.* sound uttered by the mouth, especially by a human being; utterance or mode of utterance; faculty of speech; language; expressed opinions; vote or suffrage: *v.t.* to give utterance or expression to.

void (void), *adj.* empty; wanting: *v.t.* to nullify; declare vacant; quit; to emit or send out: *n.* a vacuum.

vo-lant (vō'lant), *adj.* flying; nimble.

Vo-la-puk (-lă-pook'), *n.* a system of universal language for commercial intercourse.

vol-a-tile ('ă-til), *adj.* easily passing into the aeriform state; diffusing freely; lively; sprightly; fickle.

vol-a-til-ize ('ă-til-īz), *v.t.* to render volatile; evaporate.

vol-a-til-i-ty ('i-ti), *n.* the state or quality of being volatile.

vol-can-ic (-kan'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, proceeding from, or produced by, a volcano.

vol-ca-no (-kā'nō), *n.* [*pl.* volcanoes ('nōz)], a conical hill or mountain from which the products of volcanic action are ejected with great heat in the form of lava, &c.

vo-li-tion (vō-lish'un), *n.* the act or power of willing or exerting choice.

vol-i-tive (vol'i-tiv), *adj.* pertaining to, or having the power of, will.

vol-ley ('i), *n.* [*pl.* volleys ('iz)], the simultaneous discharge of a number of small arms; explosive burst; return of a ball at tennis before it reaches the ground; bowling a ball full to the top of the wicket: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* volleyed, *p.pr.* volleying], to discharge with, or as with, a volley: *v.i.* to be thrown out at once; return a ball before it touches the ground; bowl a ball full on the wicket.

vol-ley ball (vol'i bawl), *n.* a game played by two sets of players, and one ball.

vol-plane ('plān), *n.* to glide downward in an aeroplane, with the power shut off.

volt (vōlt), *n.* the circular tread of a horse; sudden leap to avoid a thrust in fencing; standard unit of electro-motive force.

vol-ta-ic (vol-tā'ik), *adj.* pertaining to electricity generated by chemical action or galvanism.

vol-tam-e-ter (-tam-e-tēr), *n.* an instrument for measuring the work of a voltaic current.

vol-u-bil-i-ty (-ū-bil'i-ti), *n.* excessive fluency of speech.

vol-u-ble ('ū-bl), *adj.* fluent in speech.

vol-ume ('ūm), *n.* a single book; space occupied, measured in cubic units; mass or bulk; quantity or fulness of voice or tone: *pl.* a great deal.

vol-u-met-ric (-ū-met'rik), *adj.* measured by volume.

vol-u-mi-nous ('mi-nus), *adj.* extensive; copious; consisting of, or having produced, many books.

vol-un-ta-ri-ly ('un-tă-ri-li), *adv.* spontaneously.

vol-un-ta-ri-ness (-ri-nes), *n.* spontaneousness.

vol-un-ta-ry ('un-tă-ri), *adj.* acting from choice or free will; spontaneous; designed; gratuitous: *n.* an organ solo played before, during, or after, a church service.

vol-un-teer (-un-tēr'), *n.* one who enters into any service of his own free will, especially military service; a foreigner who gives his services in exchange for board and residence: *v.i.* to offer one's services voluntarily, especially for military service: *v.t.* to offer or bestow without constraint or compulsion.

vo-lup-tu-a-ry (vo-lup'tū-ā-ri), *n.* one given to sensual enjoyments or luxury: *adj.* devoted to luxury or pleasure.

Syn. epicure, sensualist.

vo-lup-tu-ous ('tū-us), *adj.* given to the enjoyment of sensual pleasures or luxury; sensual; exciting sensual desires.

vo-lute (vo-lūt'), *n.* a spiral scroll forming the chief feature of the Ionic capital.

vo-lut-ed ('ed), *adj.* having a spiral scroll.

vo-mer (vō'mēr), *n.* the thin slender bone forming the partition between the nostrils.

vom-i-ca (vom'i-kă), *n.* an abscess in the lungs.

vom-it ('it), *v.i.* to eject the contents of the stomach by the mouth: *v.t.* to throw up from the stomach; discharge with violence: *n.* matter ejected by the stomach; an emetic.

vom-it-ing (-ing), *n.* the act of ejecting matter from the stomach.

vom-i-to (vo-mē'tō, vom'i-tō), *n.* yellow fever in its most acute form. [Sp.]

voo-doo (vōō'dōō), *n.* a system of magic and superstitious rites, said to be accompanied with cannibalism and human sacrifices, prevalent among certain negro races.

vo-ra-cious (vo-rā'shus), *adj.* greedy in eating; ravenous; rapacious.

vo-rac-i-ty (-ras'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being voracious.

vo-rant (vō'rănt), *adj.* devouring or swallowing.

vor-tex (vôr'teks), *n.* [*pl.* vortices ('ti-sēz)], the hollow and circular form assumed by a liquid when set in rotation; whirlpool.

vo-ta-ry (vō'tă-ri), *n.* [*pl.* votaries (-riz)], one addicted to some particular pursuit or condition of life; one consecrated by a vow. *Fem.* votaress, votress.

vote (vōt), *n.* an expression of choice or preference for some particular candidate for an office, &c., by ballot or other method of suffrage; decision by the majority: *v.t.* to choose by suffrage; characterize: *v.i.* to give a vote.

vot-er ('ēr), *n.* an elector; one who exercises the right of suffrage.

vot-ing ('ing), *n.* expression of opinion or preference by suffrage.

vot-ive ('iv), *adj.* given, consecrated, or promised by vow.

vouch (vouch), *v.t.* to attest; guarantee.

Syn. affirm, asseverate, assure.

vouch-er ('ēr), *n.* one who gives attestation or witness; a document guaranteeing the accuracy of accounts.

vouch-safe (-sāf'), *v.t.* to condescend to grant; concede.

vous-soir (vōō-swär'), *n.* one of the wedge-like stones forming the arch of a bridge. [Fr.]

vow (vou), *n.* a solemn promise or pledge to fulfil some engagement hereafter, especially one made to God; pledge of fidelity or affection: *v.t.* to promise solemnly; consecrate to God: *v.i.* to make a solemn promise.

vow-el ('el), *n.* a simple vocal sound; a letter representing such a sound: *adj.* vocal.

voy-age (voi'ej), *n.* a journey by water from one country or place to another: *v.i.* to make a voyage: *v.t.* to travel or pass over.

voy-ag-er (-ēr), *n.* a traveler by water.

voy-a-geur (vwä-yâ-zhēr'), *n.* a Canadian boatman. [Fr.]

vrai-sem-blance (vrā-sāng-blängs'), *n.* an appearance of truth. [Fr.]

vul-can-ite (vul'kăn-īt), *n.* vulcanized india-rubber.

vul-can-ism (-izm), *n.* the action of heat in producing geologic changes.

vul-can-ize (-īz), *v.t.* to change the properties of (india-rubber) by combination with sulphur, white lead, and other substances, rendering it hard and non-elastic.

vul-gar ('gēr), *adj.* pertaining to, characteristic of, or used by, the multitude or common people; common; general; vernacular; plebeian; unrefined; coarse; mean: *n.* the uneducated or unrefined class.

vul-gar frac-tions (frak'shunz), *n.pl.* common fractions: expressed by placing the numerator above the denominator, with a horizontal or oblique line between.

vul-ga-ri-an (-gā'ri-ăn), *n.* a rich person with vulgar ideas; a vulgar person.

vul-gar-ism ('gēr-izm), *n.* a vulgar phrase or expression.

vul-gar-i-ty (-gar'i-ti), *n.* coarseness of manners or language.

Vul-gate ('gāt), *n.* an ancient Latin version of the Scriptures in use in the Roman Catholic Church, made originally by St. Jerome: *adj.* pertaining to, or contained in, the vulgate.

vul-ner-a-bil-i-ty (vul-nēr-ă-bil'i-ti), *n.* the quality of being vulnerable. Also vulnerableness.

vul-ner-a-ble ('nēr-ă-bl), *adj.* capable of being wounded; susceptible of wounds or injury.

vul-pine ('pin), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or characteristic of, a fox; cunning.

vul-ture ('tūr), *n.* a large, carnivorous, voracious bird of prey.

vul-tur-ine (-in), *adj.* vulture-like.

vul-vi-form ('vi-fôrm), *adj.* like a cleft with projecting edges.

vy-ing (vī'ing), *p.adj.* competing; emulating.

vy-ing-ly (-li), *adj.* so as to emulate.

—W—

wab-ble (wob'l), *v.t.* to sway from side to side. Also wobble.

wack-e (wak'e), *n.* a German miner's name for a soft earthy variety of trap-rock. *Gray wacke*, a kind of grit rock.

wad (wod), *n.* a mass of soft or flexible material used for stuffing garments; small mass of tow, &c., used for keeping the powder, &c., in place in a gun; a kind of plumbago: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wadded, *p.pr.* wadding], to form into, or stuff with, a wad.

wad-die ('i), *n.* a thick club used by the Australian aborigines. Also waddy.

wad-ding ('ing), *n.* a soft stuff of loose texture used for stuffing garments, &c.

wad-dle ('l), *v.i.* to move from side to side in walking: *n.* a clumsy, rocking gait.

wad-dler (lēr), *n.* one who waddles.

wade (wād), *v.i.* to walk through any substance that yields to the feet, as water, snow, &c.: *v.t.* to ford.

wad-y ('i), *n.* the channel of a water-course which is dry except in the rainy season. Also wadi.

wa-fer (wā'fēr), *n.* a small colored paste disk for securing letters, &c.; small disk of unleavened bread used in the Eucharist in the Roman Catholic Church.

waf-fle (wof'l), *n.* a soft indented cake, baked in an iron utensil over a flame or coals.

waft (wåft), *v.t.* to bear along on a buoyant medium: *v.i.* to float.

wag (wag), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wagged, *p.pr.*, wagging], to move backwards and forwards: *v.t.* to cause to oscillate: *n.* the act of wagging; a droll, humorous fellow.

wage (wāj), *v.t.* to engage in, or carry on, especially war; venture: *n.* payment for service rendered; hire (usually *pl.*).

wa-gen-boom (vä'gen-bōōm), *n.* a South African tree yielding a tough wood, used for wagon wheels. Also wagon-tree.

wa-ger (wā'jĕr), *n.* a subject on which bets are laid; something staked on an issue: *v.t.* to hazard; to stake: *v.i.* to bet.

wag-ger-y (wag'ĕr-i), *n.* mischievous merriment; tricks of a wag; good-humored sarcasm.

wag-gish ('ish), *adj.* humorous, sportive.

wag-gle ('l), *v.i.* & *v.t.* to move from side to side: *n.* a movement from side to side.

wag-on ('un), *n.* a four-wheeled heavy vehicle for carrying goods, agricultural produce, &c.

wag-on-er (-ĕr), *n.* the driver of a wagon.

wag-on-ette (-et'), *n.* a light, open, four-wheeled pleasure carriage.

wag-tail ('tāl), *n.* a small bird.

waif (wāf), *n.* anything found without an owner; a homeless wanderer.

wail (wāl), *v.t.* to lament: *v.i.* to express sorrow audibly: *n.* loud lamentation. Also wailing.

wain (wān), *n.* a wagon; the seven bright stars in the Ursa Major constellation.

wain-scot ('skut), *n.* paneled wodoen lining on walls: *v.t.* to line with paneled boarding.

wain-scot-ing (-ing), *n.* material used to wainscot a house.

wain-wright ('rīt), *n.* a maker of wagons.

waist (wāst), *n.* the narrowest part of the body just below the ribs; middle part.

waist-coat (wāst'kōt or wes'kut [colloquial]), *n.* a short, sleeveless men's garment covering the chest and waist.

wait (wāt), *v.i.* to stay in expectation; lie in ambush; watch; remain quiet; follow someone; attend: *v.t.* to await; postpone.

wait-er ('ĕr), *n.* a servant in attendance at table; salver or tray. *Fem.* waitress.

wait-ing ('ing), *adj.* serving; attendant.

waits (wātz), *n.pl.* nocturnal musicians who perform in the streets of English towns at Christmastide.

waive (wāv), *v.t.* to give up a claim to; forego.

wake (wāk), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* waked or woke, *p.pr.* waking], to be awake; be roused from sleep; cease to sleep; be active: *v.t.* to rouse from sleep; revive; watch: *n.* a vigil; watching of a dead body prior to burial; track.

wake-ful ('fool), *adj.* free from sleepiness; watchful.
Syn. vigilant, heedful.
Ant. (see sleepy).

wa-ken, same as wake, used as a verb.

wale (wāl), *n.* a mark left by the stroke of a whip, &c.: *v.t.* to mark with a wale.

walk (wawk), *v.i.* to advance by alternate steps; go at a moderate pace; take exercise; pursue a certain course of life or action: *v.t.* to traverse; cause to walk: *n.* act or manner of walking; step or pace; road; place for pedestrian exercise: course of life or action; deportment; frequented track.

wall (wawl), *n.* a structure of stone, brick, &c.; side of a building; rampart; means of protection: *v.t.* to enclose with, or as with, a wall; defend or protect.

wal-la-ba ('ä-bä), *n.* a tree of Guiana, yielding a valuable, deep-red timber.

wal-la-by (wol'a-bi), *n.* a small species of kangaroo.

wal-let (wol'et), *n.* a bag or knapsack; a pocketbook.

wall-eye (wawl'ī), *n.* an eye, the iris of which is white: said of horses.

wall-flow-er ('flou-ĕr), *n.* a plant of the genus Cheiranthus with sweet-scented flowers; one who, at a ball or party, takes no part.

wal-lop (wol'up), *v.i.* to boil with a continued bubbling: *v.t.* to beat soundly: *n.* a blow; gallop. [Scotch]

wal-low ('ō), *v.i.* to roll one's body in the mire; tumble or roll in anything soft; live in vice or filth: *n.* a kind of rolling walk; a place to which an animal resorts to wallow.

wal-nut (wawl'nut), *n.* a tree of the genus Juglans, yielding an edible fruit and valuable wood.

wal-rus (wol'rus), *n.* a large, carnivorous, marine mammal with powerful tusks.

waltz (wawltz), *n.* a kind of dance; music for such a dance: *v.i.* to dance a waltz.

wam-pee (wom-pē'), *n.* a fruit much esteemed by the Chinese.

wam-pum (wom'pum), *n.* beads made of shells, used by the North American Indians as money and for ornamental belts.

wan (won), *adj.* pale; sickly.

wand (wond), *n.* a long, slender rod; staff of authority.

wan-der (won'dēr), *v.i.* to ramble about aimlessly; stroll; depart from; be delirious.
Syn. range, ramble, roam, rove.

wan-der-oo (-ōō), *n.* a large bearded monkey of Southern India.

wane (wān), *v.i.* to grow less; decrease: said of the illuminated part of the moon; fail: *n.* the decrease of the illuminated part of the moon.

wan-ness (won'nes), *n.* wan condition.

want (wawnt), *n.* absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired; deficiency; necessity; penury: *v.t.* to be destitute of; have need of; desire: *v.i.* to be deficient; not to be present; come short.
Syn. lack, need, penury.
Ant. (see abundance).

want-ing ('ing), *adj.* deficient; absent.

wan-ton (won'tun), *adj.* licentious; lustful; unrestrained; roving; sportive; luxurious; trifling: *n.* a lascivious man or woman.

wap-i-ti (wop'i-ti), *n.* the American elk.

war (wawr), *n.* a contest between states carried on by force; armed conflict; state of hostility; enmity; *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* warred, *p.pr.* warring], to make war; fight; strive hostilely.

war-ble (wawr'bl), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to sing in a thrilling or quavering manner; sing, as birds; utter musically: *n.* a soft, sweet flow of melodious sounds; carol.

war-bler ('blĕr), *n.* one who warbles; a singing-bird.

war-bling ('bling), *adj.* singing; quavering.

ward (wawrd), *v.t.* to guard; defend from danger; turn aside (with *off*): *v.i.* to be vigilant; act on the defensive: *n.* guard; defense; particular division of a city or town; custody; person entrusted to the care of a guardian.

ware (wār), *n.* an article of merchandise: *pl.* goods; commodities: *adj.* cautious; wary: *v.t.* to guard against: now usually replaced by beware.

ward-en ('en), *n.* a guardian; keeper; head official; church-warden.

ward-er ('ĕr), *n.* keeper; guard.

ward-robe ('rōb), *n.* portable closet for clothes; wearing apparel.

ward-room ('rōōm), *n.* a cabin for naval lieutenants.

ware-house (wār'hous), *n.* a building for storing goods: *v.t.* to deposit in a warehouse.

war-fare (wawr'fār), *n.* hostilities; war; contest; military life or service.

war-i-ly (wār'i-li), *adv.* cautiously.

war-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* caution.

war-lock (wawr'lok), *n.* a wizard.

warm (wawrm), *adj.* having heat in a moderate degree; subject to heat; zealous; excited; passionate; well-off: *v.t.* to make warm; excite: *v.i.* to become warm.

warm-blood-ed (-blud'ed), *adj.* denoting animals whose temperature ranges 98° to 112° Fahr.

warm col-ors (kul'ẽrz), *n.pl.* colors having yellow or red for their basis.

warmth ('th), *n.* moderate heat; earnestness or irritability; animation; glowing effect produced by the use of warm colors.

warn (wawrn), *v.t.* to give notice of possible danger; caution; expostulate; summon by authority.

warn-ing ('ing), *n.* caution against danger; previous notice; notice to quit.

warp (wawrp), *n.* the threads which extend lengthwise in the loom, and are crossed by the woof; towing-rope; a twist out of the true shape: *v.t.* to turn or twist out of shape; pervert; arrange (yarns) on a warp beam; tow or move (a vessel) with a warp attached to some fixed object; run, as yarn, off the winches into hulks to be tarred: *v.i.* to swerve or deviate.

warp-ing ('ing), *n.* preparation of the warp; fertilization of estuary land by flooding it with water.

war-rant (wor'ânt), *v.t.* to guarantee; give assurance to; authorize; maintain; mark as safe; assure: *n.* a commission giving authority; writ for arresting a person; voucher; security.

war-rant-y (-i), *n.* guarantee; security.

war-ren ('en), *n.* an enclosure for protecting game or animals, especially rabbits; fish preserve.

war-rior (wär'yẽr, wär'i-er), *n.* a soldier; fighter.

wart (wawrt), *n.* a dry excrescence on the human skin and that of certain animals.

wa-ry (wā'ri), *adj.* [*comp.* warier, *superl.* wariest], cautious; circumspect.

Syn. shrewd, wily, careful.

Ant. (see foolhardy).

was, *p.t.* of be.

wase (wāz), *n.* a circular straw head-covering used by porters when carrying loads.

wash (wosh), *v.t.* to cleanse with water; cover with water; overlay with thin metal; cover with a thin coat of color; cleanse from a moral pollution: *v.i.* to cleanse by washing: *n.* the act of washing; waste liquor; alluvial matter; shallow part of an arm of a sea or of a river; bog or marsh; cosmetic lotion.

Syn. clean, rinse, wet, moisten, tint, stain.

wash-er ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, washes; ring of metal, leather, &c., used to secure the tightness of a joint, screw, &c.

wash-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of cleansing with water; clothes washed at one time.

wasp (wosp), *n.* a winged insect with a sharp sting; peevish, irritable person.

was-sail (wos'el), *n.* a merry-making accompanied with drinking, especially at Christmas-time; liquor of ale, apples, and sugar: *v.i.* to carouse.

waste (wāst), *v.t.* to destroy wantonly; diminish; squander; impair: *v.i.* to be diminished: *adj.* lying unused; unproductive; devastated; untilled: *n.* the act of wasting; dissipation of property; useless expenditure; uncultivated country; refuse.

Syn. dissipate, lavish, destroy, decay, dwindle, wither.

Ant. (see save, preserve).

waste-ful ('fool), *adj.* causing waste; spending property extravagantly or uselessly.

Syn. extravagant, profligate.

Ant. (see economical).

waste-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a wasteful manner.

was-trel ('trel), *n.* refuse; anything neglected; a street Arab; a profligate.

watch (woch), *n.* close observation; guard; vigilance; sentry; attendance without sleep; watchman; division of the night; period during which part of a crew are on duty on deck (4 hours); pocket timepiece: *v.i.* to be or keep awake; keep guard; act as an attendant: *v.t.* to tend; guard; keep in view.

watch-ful ('fool), *adj.* vigilant; wary.

watch-word ('wĕrd), *n.* a password.

wa-ter (waw'tĕr), *n.* a colorless, inodorous, transparent fluid chemically composed of 2 volumes of hydrogen to one of oxygen; rain; sea; any collection of water; luster of a diamond; urine; stock issued without property or business to warrant it: *v.t.* to supply with water; irrigate; dilute: *v.i.* to have a longing desire.

wa-ter-fall (-fawl), *n.* a cascade; a cataract.

wa-tered ('tĕrd), *adj.* supplied with water; sprinkled.

wa-ter-i-ness ('tĕr-i-nes), *n.* a watery condition.

wa-ter-logged (-logd), *adj.* saturated or filled with water so as to be unmanageable: said of a ship.

water polo (pō'lō), *n.* a game played with a football by teams of swimmers in a swimming pool or tank.

wa-ter-spout (-spout), *n.* water drawn up by a whirlwind at sea; a roof spout for the discharge of rain-water.

wa-ter-y ('tĕr-i), *adj.* pertaining to, or like, water; transparent or thin; tasteless; tearful.

watt (wot), *n.* an electrical unit of power.

wat-tle ('l), *n.* a twig or flexible rod; a hurdle of interwoven rods; fleshy lobe under the throat of a fowl, turkey, &c.; kind of acacia: *v.t.* to twist or interweave (twigs or rods) one with another: *n.* bird with wattles.

wat-tle-bird (-bĕrd), *n.* an Australian honey-bird.

waul (wawl), *n.* the cry of a cat.

wave (wāv), *n.* the alternate rising and falling of water above its natural level; undulation; state of vibration propagated through a system of particles or elastic medium; signal made by waving: *v.i.* to move like a wave; play loosely; undulate: *v.t.* to brandish; beckon; raise into inequalities of surface.

wav-er ('ĕr), *v.i.* to move to and fro; vacillate; hesitate or be undetermined.

wav-er-ing (-ing), *adj.* hesitating; undecided.

wave-son ('sun), *n.* goods floating on the waves after shipwreck.

wav-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wavy.

wav-y ('i), *adj.* rising and swelling in waves; full of waves; undulating.

wax (waks), *n.* beeswax; any tenacious substance like beeswax; cerumen of the ear: *v.t.* to smear, rub, or join, with wax: *v.i.* to increase in size; become.

wax-bill ('bil), *n.* a finch with a red conical bill resembling wax.

wax-en ('en), *adj.* made of, like, or consisting of, wax.

wax-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being waxy.

wax-wing ('wing), *n.* a small bird, the secondary quills of whose wings are tipped with small horny appendages resembling sealing-wax.

wax-work (wĕrk), *n.* figures formed of wax in imitation of animals, flowers, &c.

wax-y ('i), *adj.* consisting of, or like, wax; adhesive.

way (wā), *n.* a road; route; progression; motion; course; length of space; distance; relative position or motion; tendency; advance in life; manner; will; plan: *pl.* timbers on which a ship slides when launched.

Syn. method, system, means, fashion, course, route, habit, practice.

way-far-er ('fār-ĕr), *n.* a traveler; a foot passenger.

way-lay ('lā), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* waylaid, *p.pr.* waylaying], to beset by the road or in ambush.

way-ward ('wĕrd), *adj.* perverse; froward.

we (wē), *pron. pl.* of I.

weak (wēk), *adj.* wanting strength, vigor, spirit, discernment, or

wisdom; feeble; soft; pliant; unfortified; vacillating.
Syn. infirm.
Ant. (see strong).

weak-en ('n), *v.t.* to make weak; reduce in quality or strength: *v.i.* to become weak.
Syn. debilitate, enfeeble, enervate, invalidate.
Ant. (see strengthen).

weak verb (vẽrb), *n.* a verb the *p.t.* & *p.p.* of which are formed by adding *ed* or *d*.

weal (wēl), *n.* welfare; prosperity; mark of a stripe: *v.t.* to mark with stripes.

weald (wēld), *n.* a wood or forest; wold.

wealth (welth), *n.* riches; affluence; abundance.

wealth-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* richly.

wealth-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* opulence.

wealth-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* wealthier, *superl.* wealthiest], rich; affluent.

wean (wēn), *v.t.* to accustom and reconcile to a want or deprivation of the breast; alienate the affections from any object or habit.

weap-on (wep'n), *n.* any instrument of offense or defense.

wear (wãr), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wore, *p.p.* worn, *p.pr.* wearing], to impair or waste by time, usage, friction, &c.; carry as covering on the body; put (a vessel) on another tack; bear or carry: *v.i.* to be wasted or worn by friction or usage; last under use: *n.* the act of wearing; state of being worn.

wear-i-ly (wēr'i-li) *adv.* in a weary manner.

wear-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being wearied.

wear-i-some ('i-sum), *adj.* fatiguing; tedious.

wear-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* wearier, *superl.* weariest], worn out physically or mentally; having the patience exhausted; causing weariness; irksome: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wearied, *p.pr.* wearying], to wear out or make weary; harass by something irksome: *v.i.* to become weary, tired, or fatigued; become impatient.
Syn. harass, jade, tire, fatigue.
Ant. (see refresh).

wea-sand (wē'zând), *n.* the windpipe.

wea-sel ('zel), *n.* a small carnivorous animal with short legs and a long body.

weath-er (we*th*'ẽr), *n.* the state of the atmosphere with respect to cold, heat, wet, dryness, &c.: *v.t.* to expose to, or season by exposure to, the air; sail to the windward of; endure or resist bravely: *v.i.* to undergo change by the action of the weather.

weath-er-cock (-kok), *n.* a vane.

weath-er-gage (-gāj), *n.* the situation of a vessel when to the windward of another.

weath-er-helm (-hēlm), *n.* a term applied to a vessel when she is inclined to come near to the wind.

weath-er-side (-sīd), *n.* that side of a vessel under sail on which the wind blows.

weave (wēv), *v.t.* to twist or interlace, as threads, together; form, as cloth, in a loom; compose or fabricate: *v.i.* to practice weaving; work with a loom.

wea-zen (wē'zn), *adj.* sharp and thin; withered.

web (web), *n.* texture of threads, or thread-like materials; anything carefully contrived; tissue or texture; large roll of paper for newspapers; membrane uniting the fingers and toes in many water-birds and amphibians: *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* webbed, *p.pr.* webbing], to unite or surround with, or as with, a web; entangle.

web-bing ('ing), *n.* a narrow woven fabric of cotton or flax.

wed (wed), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wedded or wed, *p.pr.* wedding], to marry; unite together: *v.i.* to contract marriage.

wed-ding ('ing), *n.* marriage; nuptial ceremonies or festivities.

wedge (wej), *n.* a piece of wood or metal, thick at one end and thin at the other, used for rending or compressing, &c.; one of the mechanical powers; mass of metal: *v.t.*

to cleave, force, drive, or fasten, with a wedge; press closely.

wed-lock ('lok), *n.* the state of being married; matrimony.

Wednes-day (wenz'dā), *n.* the fourth day of the week.

wee (wē), *adj.* very small.

weed (wēd), *n.* any plant growing uncultivated or noxious to cultivated crops; anything useless or troublesome: *pl.* a widow's mourning garments; a cigar or tobacco: *v.t.* to free from weeds, or anything offensive or hurtful.

weed-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state of being weedy.

weed-y ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, or consisting of, weeds; long-legged, thin, and lank.

week (wēk), *n.* a period of seven days.

week-day (-dā), *n.* any day of the week except Sunday.

week-ly ('li), *adj.* continuing for, or produced within, or happening in, a week: *adv.* once a week: *n.* [*pl.* weeklies ('liz)], a periodical issued once a week.

ween (wēn), *v.i.* to think; fancy; imagine.

weep (wēp), *v.i.* to express grief by shedding tears: *v.t.* to lament; pour forth.

weep-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of shedding tears; discharging a liquid in small drops.

wee-vil (wē'vl), *n.* a small beetle, the larvæ of which are very destructive to grain, &c.

weft (weft), *n.* the woof or piling of cloth crossing the warp.

wehr-wolf, same as werewolf.

weigh (wā), *v.t.* to ascertain the weight of; examine by the balance; reflect on carefully: *v.i.* to have weight; bear heavily: *n.* a certain quantity by weight.

weight (wāt), *n.* the quality of being heavy; gravity; quantity of matter as ascertained by the balance; a definite mass of metal for ascertaining the weight of other bodies; mass; something oppressive; pressure; power; importance.

Syn. heaviness, burden, load.
Ant. (see lightness).

weight-i-ly ('i-li), *adv.* in a weighty manner; heavily; impressively.

weight-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* heaviness; importance; force.

weight-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* weightier, *superl.* weightiest], having weight; heavy; ponderous; momentous; important; serious.

weir (wēr), *n.* a dam across a stream to raise the level of the water; enclosure of twigs, &c., for catching fish.

weird (wērd), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, fate or destiny; supernatural; caused by magical influence: *n.* a spell or charm.

wel-come (wel'kum), *adj.* received with gladness or hospitality; producing gladness; free to enjoy gratuitously: *n.* kind reception to a guest or newcomer: *v.t.* to salute with kindness; receive with hospitality.

weld (weld), *v.t.* to unite together by hammering or fusion, as two pieces of heated iron.

wel-fare (wel'fār), *n.* prosperity; happiness.

wel-kin ('kin), *n.* the sky.

well (wel), *n.* a spring or fountain; shaft sunk to reach a supply of water or other liquid; something resembling a well in shape: *v.i.* to flow or issue forth: *adv.* right; justly; suitably; adequately; favorably; far; not a little: *adj.* good in condition or circumstances; fortunate; sound in body; healthy; safe.

well-bred ('bred), *adj.* refined in manners; cultivated.

well-nigh ('nī), *adv.* very nearly; almost.

well-spring ('spring), *n.* a source of continual supply; an exhaustless fountain of joy or honor.

well-to-do ('to-dōō), *adj.* in prosperous circumstances.

Wel-ling-tons ('ing-tunz), *n.pl.* long-legged boots. [Eng.]

Welsh (welsh), *adj.* pertaining to Wales, its inhabitants, or language: *n.* the people of Wales collectively; the language of Wales.

welsh-er, welch-er ('ĕr), *n.* a sharper; a cheat.

Welsh-rab-bit (-rab'it), *n.* melted cheese spread upon toast.

welt (welt), *n.* a narrow strip of leather around a shoe between the upper leather and sole: *v.t.* to furnish with a welt.

welt-er ('ĕr), *v.t.* to roll in mud or foul matter; wallow: *v.t.* to cause to rise and fall, as waves: *n.* that in which any person or animal welters: *adj.* pertaining to, or noting, the most heavily weighted race of a meeting.

wen (wen), *n.* a fleshy and movable tumor.

wench (wench), *n.* a young girl or maiden: usually in an invidious or bad sense; female colored servant.

wend (wend), *v.i.* to go; pass: *v.t.* to direct (one's way or course).

went, *p.t.* of go.

wept, *p.t. & p.p.* of weep.

were, *p.t. pl.* of be.

wer-wolf (wer'woolf), *n.* a person transformed into a wolf in form or appetite, either permanently or at certain periods. Also werewolf.

wert, *2d per. sing.* of were.

Wes-ley-an (wes'li-ăn), *adj.* pertaining to John Wesley or to Wesleyanism: *n.* a Wesleyan Methodist.

Wes-ley-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the doctrines and church polity of the sect of Arminian Methodists; Methodism.

west (west), *n.* one of the 4 cardinal points, exactly opposite the east; point where the sun appears to set: *adj.* pertaining to, situated at, lying toward, proceeding toward, or coming from, the west: *adv.* towards the west.

West, *n.* the Occident; country or region lying west of any particular place.

west-ern ('ĕrn), *adj.* tending to, or passing toward, the west.

West-ern, *adj.* of or pertaining to the Occident or to a western region or country.

west-ward ('wĕrd), *adv.* towards the west. Also westwards.

wet (wet), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* wetted or wet, *p.pr.* wetting], to make wet; saturate or moisten with water or some other liquid: *n.* water; moisture; rainy or misty weather; a drink: *adj.* containing, consisting of, or soaked with, water or some other liquid; very damp; rainy or misty.

weth-er (we*th*'ĕr), *n.* a castrated ram.

wet-ness (wet'nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wet; humidity; moisture.

wet-nurse ('nĕrs), *n.* a nurse who suckles the child of another.

wey (wā), *n.* a unit of weight or measure, varying with different articles.

whack (hwak), *n.* a smart resounding blow; large piece: *v.t.* to strike with a smart resounding blow.

whack-er ('ĕr), *n.* one who whacks; something very large, especially a lie.

whale (hwāl), *n.* a large mammal of fish-like form and swimming habits, several species of which yield oil and whalebone: the largest of all animals.

whale-bone ('bōn), *n.* a firm, elastic substance found in the upper jaw of some species of whales.

whang (hwang), *v.t.* to flog; cut in large strips: *n.* a blow; whack; slice. [Colloq.]

wharf (hwawrf), *n.* [*pl.* wharfs or wharves (hwawrfs, hwawrvz)], a quay or erection on the shore of a harbor, river, &c., for discharging or taking in cargoes, passengers, &c.

wharf-age ('ej), *n.* wharf accommodation; money charged for use of a wharf.

wharf-in-ger ('in-jēr), *n.* the owner of a wharf.

what (hwot), *pron.* that which; the thing that; how great; something: *adj.* of what sort, character, &c.

what-ev-er ('ev'ēr), *pron.* the whole that; all that; anything that. Whatsoever.

what-not ('not), *n.* an article of furniture with shelves for books, ornaments, &c.

wheal (hwēl), *n.* a discolored swelling from the stroke of a whip; a weal.

wheat (hwēt), *n.* an annual cereal grain from which flour is manufactured, the most important of the cereals.

wheat-ear ('ēr), *n.* a small migratory singing bird, with a conspicuous white patch at the base of its tail.

wheat-en ('n), *adj.* made of wheat.

whee-dle (hwē'dl), *v.t.* to entice with flattering words; cajole; coax.

wheel (hwēl), *n.* a circular frame or solid piece of wood or metal turning on its own axis; any wheel-shaped mechanical contrivance; an old instrument of torture; a circular revolving firework: *v.t.* to cause to rotate; convey on wheels: *v.i.* to turn on, or as on, an axis.

wheel-bar-row ('bar-ō), *n.* a light carrying frame moving on one wheel.

wheel-er ('ēr), *n.* one who wheels; the horse nearest to the wheels of a carriage.

wheel-man ('măn), *n.* [*pl.* wheelmen ('men)], a cyclist; a steersman.

wheel-wright ('rīt), *n.* a maker of wheels and wheeled carriages.

wheeze (hwēz), *v.i.* to breathe hard and audibly: *n.* a puffing or blowing, as in labored breathing.

wheez-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of breathing hard and audibly.

wheez-y ('i), *adj.* affected with wheezing.

whelk (hwelk), *n.* a large marine gasteropod; an univalve mollusk.

whelm (hwelm), *v.t.* to overwhelm.

whelp (hwelp), *n.* the young of a dog, lion, fox, &c.; cub: *v.i.* to bring forth young: said of the female of certain animals, as the dog.

when (hwen), *adv.* at, or after, the time that; at what time; after that; as soon as.

whence (hwens), *adv.* from what place, source, or origin; how.

where (hwār), *adv.* at which place or places; whither.

where-as (-az'), *adv.* when in fact or truth; since.

where-fore ('fōr), *adv.* for which or what reason; why.

wher-ev-er ('ev-ēr), *adv. & conj.* in or at whatever place. Wheresoever.

wher-ry (hwer'i), *n.* a light, shallow boat, sharp at both ends; small-decked fishing-vessel; liquor made from the juice of crab-apples after the verjuice is expressed.

whet (hwet), *v.t.* [*p.t. & p.p.* whetted, *p.pr.* whetting], to sharpen, especially by rubbing or friction; stimulate.

wheth-er (hweth'ēr), *pron.* which of two: *conj.* which of two alternatives (followed by *or*).

whet-stone (hwet'stōn), *n.* a stone for sharpening edged tools, &c.

whew (whū), *interj.* an exclamation of surprise or disgust.

whey (hwā), *n.* the thin, sweet, watery part of milk, after separation from the curd.

which (hwich), *pron.* a word of interrogation in all genders; the relative serving as the neuter of *who*.

which-ev-er ('ev-ēr), *pron.* whether one or the other. Whichsoever.

whiff (hwif), *n.* a sudden breath of air, smoke, &c., as from the mouth; light puff; kind of outrigged boat: *v.t.* to puff or emit in whiffs.

whif-fle ('l), *v.i.* to veer about like the wind; be fickle or unsteady; prevaricate.

whif-fle-tree, same as swingle-tree.

whif-fling ('ling), *n.* evasion; prevarication.

Whig (hwig), *n.* one of a former political party in the United States that favored a protective tariff, and was succeeded by the present Republican party; one of a political party which originated in England in the 17th century, now called the Liberal party: *adj.* pertaining to Whigs.

while (hwīl), *n.* space of time; duration: *conj.* during the time that: *v.t.* to cause to pass; spend: usually followed by *away.*

whi-lom (hwī'lŏm), *adv.* formerly; long ago.

whilst (hwīlst), *adv.* while.

whim (hwim), *n.* a capricious fancy; freak; notion.

whim-per ('pĕr), *v.t.* to utter in a low, whining, or crying tone: *v.i.* to cry with a low, whining, broken voice.

whim-si-cal ('zi-kăl), *adj.* full of whims; fantastical; odd in appearance.

whim-si-cal-ly (-i), *adv.* in a whimsical manner.

whim-sy ('si), *n.* a whim. Also whimsey.

whin (hwin), *n.* a wild, prickly plant of the genus Ulex; furze.

whin-chat ('chat), *n.* a small singing bird.

whine (hwīn), *v.i.* to express sorrow by a plaintive cry; murmur in an unmanly manner: *n.* a plaintive tone; mean or affected complaint.

whin-ing ('ing), *adj.* expressing murmurs by a mean, plaintive, or canting tone.

whin-ny (hwin'i), *v.i.* to utter a sound like the cry of a horse: *n.* the act of whinnying: *adj.* abounding in whins or furze.

whin-stone (hwin'stōn), *n.* a miner's term for hard, resisting rock.

whip (hwip), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whipped, or whipt, *p.pr.* whipping], to strike or punish with a lash or some other instrument of punishment or correction; flog; lash with sarcasm; beat into a froth; beat out; sew lightly; fish in with a rod and artificial fly: *v.i.* to move nimbly; start suddenly and run: *n.* an instrument for driving horses or other animals or for correction; coachman or driver; whipper-in; endless line used for saving life in shipwreck; small tackle with a single rope for hoisting; a member of the British Parliament whose duty it is to summon the members of his party to important divisions; the summons issued.

whip-per ('ĕr), *n.* one who whips, especially an officer who inflicts the penalty of legal flogging; coal-whipper.

whip-per-in (-ĕr-in'), *n.* a huntsman who keeps the hounds in restraint.

whip-ping ('ing), *n.* the act of punishing with the lash or rod.

whip-poor-will (hwip'pĕr-wil), *n.* a small American bird, named from its cry.

whir (hwĕr), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whirred, *p.pr.* whirring], to revolve quickly with a whizzing noise: *n.* a whizzing noise.

whirl (hwĕrl), *v.t.* to turn round rapidly: *v.i.* to turn or move round with velocity; move along swiftly: *n.* a turning with velocity; rapid rotation or whirling motion.

whirl-i-gig ('i-gig), *n.* a child's toy which is whirled or spun round.

whirl-pool ('pōōl), *n.* a body of water moving with a circular motion forming a vortex or gulf.

whirl-wind ('wind), *n.* a violent wind moving spirally; sudden violent rush.

whisk (hwisk), *v.t.* to sweep or stir rapidly; move, or carry off, nimbly: *v.i.* to move rapidly and nimbly: *n.* the act of whisking; small bundle of grass, hair, &c., used as a brush; small instrument used for beating or whisking, especially eggs.

whisk-ers ('ĕrz), *n.pl.* the hair on a man's cheeks; the bristly hairs on the upper lip of a cat, &c.

whis-ky (hwis'ki), *n.* an intoxicant distilled from barley, rye, &c. Also whiskey.

whis-per ('pĕr), *v.i.* to speak in a low voice or as not to be overheard: *v.t.* to say under the breath: *n.* a low, soft tone of voice audible only to the listener; suggestion or insinuation.

whist (hwist), *n.* a card game: *interj.* hush!

whis-tle (hwis'l), *v.i.* to make a shrill sound by forcing the breath through the contracted lips; utter a shrill sound: *v.t.* to call or signal by a whistle: *n.* the shrill noise of one who whistles; small wind-instrument.

whis-tler ('lĕr), *n.* one who whistles; broken-winded horse.

whit (hwit), *n.* the smallest particle; speck; jot.

white (hwit), *adj.* being without color or of the hue of pure snow: hence pure; innocent; having silvery hair; hoary: *n.* a white man; albumen of an egg: *v.t.* to whitewash.

white-bait ('bāt), *n.* a small, delicate fish.

white-cap ('kap), *n.* a redstart; one of a self-constituted tribunal of persons who visit the houses of offenders against morality and punish them by whipping.

white-feath-er ('*feth*-ĕr), *n.* cowardice.

white fri-ar (frī'ĕr), *n.* a Carmelite monk.

White House (hous), *n.* the official residence at Washington of the United States President.

white-lie ('lī), *n.* a pious fraud.

white-liv-ered ('liv-ĕrd), *adj.* cowardly.

whit-en ('en), *v.t.* to make white; blanch.

white-smith ('smith), *n.* a tinsmith.

white-squall ('skwawl), *n.* a squall not preceded by clouds.

white-swel-ling ('swel-ing), *n.* a scrofulous inflammation about the joints.

white-throat ('thrōt), *n.* a small migratory singing-bird.

white-wash ('wosh), *n.* a composition of lime, whiting, size, water, &c., for whitening ceilings, &c.: *v.t.* to whiten with whitewash; clear from imputation or disgrace; clear (a bankrupt) from his obligations by judicial process.

white-wine ('win), *n.* a name for wines of a clear, transparent color.

white-wood ('wood), *n.* tulip-tree wood.

whith-er (hwi*th*'ĕr), *adv.* to what place; to what; how far.

whit-ing (hwīt'ing), *n.* pulverized chalk cleansed from impurities and used as a pigment or for polishing; an edible fish.

whit-low (hwit'lō), *n.* a sore about the quick of the nail; felon; a foot disease in sheep.

Whit-sun ('sun), *adj.* pertaining to, or observed at, Whitsuntide, or the season of Pentecost.

Whit-sun-day ('sun-dā), *n.* the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the day of Pentecost.

whit-tle (hwit'l), *v.t.* to cut, dress, or sharpen with a knife; reduce bit by bit.

whiz (hwiz), *vi.*, [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whizzed, *p.pr.* whizzing], to make a humming or hissing noise: *n.* a humming or hissing noise.

who (hōō), *pron.* referring to one or more persons: used relatively and interrogatively.

whoa (hwō), *interj.* stop; a call to a horse.

who-ev-er (-ev'ĕr), *pron.* every one who; whatever person.

whole (hōl), *adj.* containing all; complete; not defective; hale and sound; unbroken.
Syn. entire, complete, total, integral.
Ant. (see part).

whole-sale ('sāl), *n.* sale of goods by the piece or in

large quantity: *adj.* buying or selling in large quantities.

whole-some ('sum), *adj.* sound; promoting or favoring morals, religion, or prosperity; salubrious; salutary.

whole-some-ly (-li), *adv.* in a wholesome manner.

whole-some-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wholesome.

whol-ly (hō'li), *adv.* entirely; exclusively.

whom (hōōm), *pron.* objective of who.

whoop (hōōp), *v.i.* to utter a loud, shrill, and prolonged cry; shout: *n.* a loud shout of, or as of, pursuit or attack.

whoop-ing-cough ('ing-kôf), *n.* a violent, convulsive cough, characterized by its whooping sound.

whop (hwop), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* whopped, *p.pr.* whopping], to thrash or beat: *v.i.* to fall down suddenly: *n.* a blow or fall.

whop-per ('ēr), *n.* something unusually large; a monstrous lie.

whore (hōr), *n.* a female who prostitutes her body for hire; prostitute; adulteress: *v.i.* to fornicate; practice idolatry.

whore-dom ('dum), *n.* fornication; idolatry.

whorl (hwērl or hwôrl), *n.* any set of organs or appendages arranged in a circle round an axis, as flowers or leaves; turn of the spire of a univalve shell; fly of a spindle.

whorled (hwērld), *adj.* furnished with whorls.

whor-tle-ber-ry (hwēr'tl-ber-i), *n.* a small shrub and its edible blue fruit. Same as huckleberry; [Eng.] bilberry.

whose (hōōz), *pron. poss.* of who or which.

who-so (hōō'sō), *pron.* any person who; whoever.

why (hwī), *adv.* for what cause, reason, or purpose: *interj.* used emphatically: *n.* the reason or cause.

wick (wik), *n.* the cotton or substance of a candle or lamp which supplies the flame; a village; mostly in composition, as Berwick.

wick-ed ('ed), *adj.* evil in principle or practice; sinful; immoral; roguish.

Syn. iniquitous, nefarious.

Ant. (see virtuous).

wick-er ('ēr), *n.* a pliant osier: *adj.* made of plaited osiers.

wick-et ('et), *n.* a small gate; the three upright stumps in cricket at which the ball is bowled.

wide (wīd), *adj.* extended far each way; broad; vast; very capacious; failing to hit the mark: *adv.* to a great distance; far apart: *n.* a ball bowled outside the bowling-crease.

wide-ly ('li), *adv.* extensively.

wid-en ('en), *v.t.* to make wide; throw open: *v.i.* to enlarge.

wide-ness ('nes), *n.* width; breadth.

wid-ow (wid'ō), *n.* a woman bereaved of her husband and remaining unmarried: *v.t.* to bereave of a husband.

wid-ow-er (-ēr), *n.* a man bereaved of his wife and remaining unmarried.

width (width), *n.* extent of a thing from side to side.

wield (wēld), *v.t.* to use or employ with the hand; control or sway; handle.

wife (wīf), *n.* [*pl.* wives (wīvz)], a woman united in lawful wedlock to a man; (*Prov. British*), a woman of humble station; goodwife; housewife.

wife-ly ('li), *adv.* like, or becoming, a wife.

wig (wig), *n.* false hair worn on the head.

wig-an ('an), *n.* a kind of canvas-like cotton fabric.

wigged (wigd), *adj.* wearing a wig.

wig-ging (wig'ing), *n.* a scolding.

wig-gle, same as wriggle.

wight (wīt), *n.* a human being.

wig-wag (wig'wag), *n.* a signaling flag: *v.t.* & *v.i.* to com-

municate by means of a wigwag; to wave to and fro.

wig-wam (wig'wawm), *n.* an Indian hut.

wild (wīld), *adj.* living in a state of nature; untamed; uncultivated; native; savage; violent; passionate; unreasonable; disorderly; reckless: *n.* a desert.

wil-der-ness (wil'dĕr-nes), *n.* a region or tract of land uncultivated and uninhabited; desert.

wild-cat (wīld'kat), *adj.* unsafe; speculative; running without control: *n.* an untamed cat.

wile (wīl), *n.* a sly artifice; trick: *v.t.* to cause to pass pleasantly (with *away*); cajole.

wil-ful (wil'fool), *adj.* governed by the will without regard to reason; stubborn; inflexible.

wil-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* stubbornly; on purpose.

wi-li-ly (wī'li-li), *adv.* in a wily manner.

will (wil), *n.* the faculty of the mind by which one chooses or determines; command; pleasure; divine determination; choice; desire; feeling towards; legal disposition of one's property at death: *v.t.* to exercise the will; decree: *v.t.* to determine in the mind; command; direct; bequeath.

Syn. wish, desire.

wil-let ('et), *n.* a bird allied to the snipe.

wil-ling ('ing), *adj.* inclined to do or grant; complying; spontaneous; voluntary.

wil-low ('ō), *n.* a tree of the genus Salix.

wil-ly nil-ly (wil'i nil'i), *adj.* uncertain; irresolute: *adv.* willingly or unwillingly.

wilt, *2d per. sing.* of will.

wi-ly (wī'li), *adj.* cunning; crafty.

wim-ble ('wim'bl), *n.* anything that bores a hole, as a gimlet.

wim-ple (wim'pl), *n.* a kind of silk or linen headcovering formerly worn by women, and still retained by nuns.

win (win), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* won, *p.pr.* winning], to gain by superiority in a contest or competition; gain or obtain; bring over to one's party; render friendly or favorable: *v.i.* to be successful; triumph.

Syn. get, procure, effect, realize, accomplish, achieve.

Ant. (see lose).

wince (wins), *v.i.* to twist or turn as in pain or uneasiness; shrink; kick: *n.* the act of wincing.

win-cey (win'si), *n.* linsey-woolsey.

winch (winch), *n.* the crank of a wheel or axle.

Win-ches-ter ('win'ches-tĕr), *n.* a light repeating rifle.

wind (wind), *n.* air in perceptible motion; power of respiration; breath; flatulence; anything insignificant or light as wind; idle words; a secret let out, as, to get *wind* of a plot: *v.t.* to ventilate; scent with the nose, as hounds; render scant of breath; allow to rest, as a horse, in order to let him recover breath.

wind (wīnd), *v.i.* to turn round something; twist; meander: *v.t.* to coil or encircle: *n.* a winding; bend or twist.

wind-age (wind'ej), *n.* the difference between the diameter of the bore of a gun and of a shot or shell; deflection of a missile caused by the wind.

wind-fall ('fawl), *n.* fruit blown down by the wind; unexpected good fortune.

wind-flow-er ('flou-ĕr), *n.* the anemone.

wind-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being windy; flatulence; verbosity.

wind-ing (wīnd'ing), *n.* turning; twisting.

wind-ing sheet (shēt), *n.* a cerecloth.

wind-lass (wind'lăs), *n.* a horizontal cylinder or roller by means of which heavy weights, &c., are raised.

win-dow (win'dō), *n.* an aperture, usually glazed, in a building to admit light; frame in such an opening; anything resembling a window.

wind-pipe (wind'pīp), *n.* the trachea or breathing tube leading to the lungs.

wind-row (wind'rō or win'rō), *n.* a long ridge, as of hay moved by the wind: *v.t.* to rake or shake into a ridge or long pile.

wind-up (wīnd'up), *n.* end of an affair; conclusion.

wind-ward (wind'wērd), *n.* the direction from which the wind blows: *adv.* toward the wind: *adj.* on the side toward the point from which the wind blows.

wind-y ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* windier, *superl.* windiest], pertaining to, like, or consisting of, wind; boisterous; windward; exposed to the wind; flatulent; empty.

wine (wīn), *n.* the fermented juice of grapes; liquor made from the juice of certain fruits; intoxication.

wing (wing), *n.* one of the two anterior limbs of a bird, or insect, by which it flies; anything resembling a wing; passage by the wing; flight; side of a building, army, fleet, &c.: *v.t.* to furnish with, or as with, wings; transport by flight; supply with side-pieces; wound in the wing: *v.i.* to fly.

wink (wingk), *v.i.* to close and open the eyelids with a quick motion; hint by the motion of the eyelids; connive; tolerate: *n.* act of winking; hint given.

wink-er ('ėr), *n.* a blinder for a horse; one who winks; a small bellows in an organ.

wink-ing ('ing), *n.* the act of shutting and opening the eyes rapidly; act of conniving.

win-ner (win'ėr), *n.* one who wins.

win-ning ('ing), *adj.* adapted to gain favor; attractive; charming: *n.pl.* money gained in any contest or game.

win-now ('ō), *v.t.* to separate and drive the chaff from (grain) by the wind; fan; sift or examine: *v.i.* to separate chaff from grain.

win-some ('sum), *adj.* attractive; pretty.

win-ter ('tėr), *n.* the cold season of the year; period or condition resembling winter: *v.i.* to pass the winter; hibernate: *v.t.* to feed or maintain during the winter.

wipe (wīp), *v.t.* to rub or dust the surface of with something soft; dry by rubbing; cleanse, as from abuses; obliterate (with *out*): *n.* act of cleansing by rubbing; the lapwing.

wire (wīr), *n.* a metallic thread of uniform diameter; telegraph wire; telegram: *v.t.* to bind, or snare, with wire; telegraph: *v.i.* to send a telegram.

wire-glass, *n.* glass strengthened by a web of iron wire enclosed within it.

wire-less (wir'les), *n.* a telegraphic message sent without wires.

wire-less te-leg-ra-phy (wīr'les te-leg'rā-fi), *n.* any form of telegraphic communication effected by means of electricity without the use of wire circuits.

wire-less tel-e-pho-ny (tel'e-fō-ni), *n.* telephonic communication without the use of wires.

wire-pull-ing ('pool-ing), *n.* secret influence or intrigue, especially for political purposes.

wir-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wiry.

wir-y ('i), *adj.* made of, or like, wire; strong and flexible; lean and sinewy.

wis-dom (wiz'dom), *n.* knowledge practically applied to the best ends; natural sagacity; prudence; skill in affairs; piety.

Syn. foresight, judgment.

Ant. (see foolishness).

wis-dom-tooth (-tōōth), *n.* the name popularly given to the third molar in each jaw, appearing between the ages of 17 and 25.

wise (wīz), *adj.* judging correctly from experience; possessing wisdom; skilful; learned; discreet; containing, or directed by, wisdom: *suffix* denoting *manner* or *mode of acting.*

wise-a-cre ('ā-kėr), *n.* a would-be wise person; pretender to learning.

wise-ly ('li), *adv.* in a wise manner.

wish (wish), *v.i.* to have a strong desire: *v.t.* to desire or long for; express desire for: *n.* strong or eager desire; thing desired.

wish-ing-bone ('ing-bōn), *n.* the merry-thought. Also wishbone.

wish-wash ('wosh), *n.* thin, weak liquor.

wisp (wisp), *n.* a handful or small bundle, as of straw or hay.

Wis-ta-ri-a (wis-tā'ri-ă), *n.* a genus of climbing shrubs of the bean family.

wist-ful (wist'fool), *adj.* sadly longing; pensive.

wist-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a wistful manner.

wit (wit), *n.* knowledge; intellect or mental faculties; sagacity; talent; ingenuity; power of combining ideas with ludicrous effect; one who possesses wit; humorist: *v.i.* to know.
Syn. humor, satire, fun, raillery.

witch (wich), *n.* a woman supposed to have formed a compact with evil spirits, by whose means she possesses supernatural powers; sorceress; fascinating young woman: *v.t.* to bewitch; enchant.

witch-craft ('krăft), *n.* the practice of witches; supernatural or magical powers.

witch-er-y ('ĕr-i), *n.* witchcraft; fascination.

witch-ha-zel ('hā-zel), *n.* a shrub or small tree with medicinal properties.

witch-ing, same as bewitching; fascinating; wierd.

with (with), *prep.* denoting nearness or connection: *prefix* meaning *opposition, departure, privation,* as *with*stand, *with*hold, &c.

with-al (with-awl'), *adv.* with the rest; in addition.

withe (with), *n.* a tough, flexible twig, especially of willow; band of twigs twisted together.

with-er (*with'*ĕr), *v.t.* to cause to fade and become dry; decay: *v.i.* to become sapless.

with-ers (*with'* ĕrz), *n.pl.* the highest part of a horse's back, between the shoulder-blades.

with-hold (-hōld'), *v.t.* to keep from action; hold back; to restrain.

with-in (-in'), *prep.* inside; in reach of: *adv.* inwardly.

with-out (-out'), *adv.* external; out of doors: *prep.* destitute of: *conj.* unless; except.

with-stand (-stand'), *v.t.* to resist: *v.i.* to make resistance; endure.

with-y (with'i), *n.* a large species of willow; twig: *adj.* flexible and tough.

wit-ness (wit'nes), *n.* attestation of a fact or event; testimony; evidence: *n.* one who sees or has personal knowledge of anything; one who attests: *v.t.* to have direct knowledge of; see; give testimony to; see the execution of (a document) and subscribe it: *v.i.* to give evidence.

wit-ted (wit'ed), *p.adj.* having wit or understanding.

wit-ti-cism ('i-sizm), *n.* a witty remark.

wit-ti-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the quality of being witty.

wit-ting-ly ('ing-li), *adv.* with knowledge.

wit-ty ('i), *adj.* [*comp.* wittier, *superl.* wittiest], smartly or cleverly facetious; characterized by, or possessed of, wit; satirical.

wive (wīv), *v.t.* to provide with a wife: *v.i.* to marry.

wiz-ard (wiz'ĕrd), *n.* one supposed to possess supernatural powers, usually from the Evil One; enchanter; sorcerer; conjurer.

wiz-en ('zen), *adj.* dried up; shriveled: *v.i.* & *v.t.* to dry up or shrivel.

woad (wōd), *n.* a plant yielding a blue dye.

woe (wō), *n.* sorrow; grief; misery.

woe-be-gone (wō'be-gon), *adj.* immersed in sorrow; in woeful state.

wo-ful ('fool), *adj.* full of, or expressing, woe; sad; mean. Also woeful.

wo-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a woeful manner.

wold (wōld), *n.* a forest or wood; plain or open country: *pl.* a hilly district.

wolf (woolf), *n.* [*pl.* wolves (woolvz)], a fierce carnivorous animal of the dog kind: hence a person noted for rapacity or cruelty.

wolf-ish ('ish), *adj.* like a wolf; ravenously hungry.

wolf's-bane (woolfs'bān), *n.* aconite.

wolf's-foot ('foot), *n.* club-moss.

wol-ver-ene (wool-vĕr-ēn'), *n.* a carnivorous quadruped; the glutton. Wolverine.

wom-an (woom'ăn), *n.* [*pl.* women (wim'en)], an adult person of the female sex; female attendant; wife.

wom-an-hood (-hood), *n.* the state, character, or collective qualities, of a woman.

wom-an-ish (-ish), *adj.* suitable to, characteristic of, or having the qualities of, a woman; effeminate.

wom-an-kind (-kīnd), *n.* women collectively; women of one's household.

womb (wōōm), *n.* the uterus of a female; place where anything is produced; large or deep cavity: *v.t.* to breed in secret.

wom-bat (wom'bat), *n.* a nocturnal, burrowing, Australian marsupial.

won, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of win.

won-der (wun'dĕr), *n.* the state of mind produced by anything new, strange, unexpected, or surprising; astonishment; cause of wonder; marvel; miracle; prodigy: *v.i.* to feel wonder; be astonished at.
Syn. admire, amaze, astonish.

won-der-ful (-fool), *adj.* exciting wonder; strange. Also wondrous.

won-der-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a wonderful manner.

wont (wunt), *adj.* used or accustomed: *n.* habit or custom.

wont-ed ('ed), *adj.* habitual; usual.

woo (wōō), *v.t.* to solicit in love; invite with importunity: *v.i.* to court.

wood (wood), *n.* a large and thick collection of growing trees; solid part of trees; trunk of trees sawn for use.

wood-bine ('bīn), *n.* the common honeysuckle of Europe, introduced in the United States.

wood-cock ('kok), *n.* a wild fowl allied to the snipe.

wood-craft ('kraft), *n.* skill in forest life and occupations.

wood-cut ('kut), *n.* an engraving on wood.

wood-chuck ('chuk), *n.* a North American marmot.

wood-en ('n), *adj.* made, or consisting of, wood; produced as from wood; stiff; awkward; expressionless.

wood-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being woody.

wood-man ('măn), *n.* a forest officer; forester; one who fells timber; a hunter.

wood-peck-er ('pek-ĕr), *n.* a bird that taps the trunks of trees to discover insects.

wood-ruff ('ruf), *n.* an herb.

wood-y ('i), *adj.* abounding in woods; consisting of, or composed of, or like, wood.

woo-er (wōō'ĕr), *n.* one who woos.

woof (wōōf), *n.* the weft or cross-threads in weaving; texture.

woo-ing (wōō'ing), *adj.* courting: *n.* the act of soliciting in love.

wool (wool), *n.* the soft fine hair which covers sheep, goats, &c.; fine fiber resembling wool; soft, thick hair.

wool-gath-er-ing (-gath'ĕr-ing), *adj.* indulgence of idle fancies.

wool-en ('en), *adj.* made of wool: *n.* cloth made of wool: *pl.* woolen goods.

wool-li-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being woolly.

wool-ly ('i), *adj.* consisting of, like, or clothed with, wool.

wool-pack ('pak), *n.* a bale of wool, 240 lbs.

wool-sack ('sak), *n.* a sack of wool; the Lord Chancellor's seat in the British House of Lords.

wool-sta-ple ('stā-pl), *n.* the city or town where wool used to be brought to the king's staple to be sold; the fiber of wool.

wool-sta-pler ('stā-plēr), *n.* a dealer in wool.

wootz (wōōtz), *n.* a very fine kind of steel imported from India, used for edged tools.

word (wērd), *n.* an articulate sound, or combination of sounds, expressing an idea; constituent part of a sentence; tidings; message or communication; declaration; promise: *pl.* language; speech; conversation; dispute: *v.t.* to express in words; phrase.
Syn. expression, term.

Word, *n.* the Son of God; Holy Scripture.

word-book ('book), *n.* a vocabulary.

word-build-ing ('bild-ing), *n.* the formation or composition of words.

word-ed ('ed), *adj.* expressed in words.

word-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* verbosity.

word-ing ('ing), *n.* the manner in which anything is expressed in words.

word-paint-ing ('pānt-ing), *n.* the description of an event, &c., in vivid, realistic language.

word-y ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, consisting of, or containing many words; verbose.

wore, *p.t.* of wear.

work (wērk), *n.* physical or intellectual effort directed to some end; result of work; labor; employment; duty; a production of an art or science; causing of motion against a resisting body: *pl.* moving parts of a mechanism; industrial manufacturing establishment; structures in civil or military engineering; moral duties as external to faith: *v.i.* to be occupied in business or labor; perform; act; be in a state of severe exertion; ferment: *v.t.* to make by labor; influence or effect; excite; manage or carry out; sew or embroider.
Syn. labor, task, toil.
Ant. (see play).

work-house ('hous), *n.* a poorhouse; a house where convicts are confined to labor.

world (wērld), *n.* the earth and its inhabitants; whole system of created things; universe; present state of existence; people generally; public life or society; secular life; sphere or domain; very much.

world-li-ness ('li-nes), *n.* the state of being addicted to gain and temporal pleasures.

world-ling ('ling), *n.* one who is devoted to the pleasures and advantages of the present.

world-ly ('li), *adj.* pertaining to, or devoted to, this life and its enjoyments and advantages.

worm (wērm), *n.* any small creeping animal entirely destitute of feet, or having very short ones; anything that gnaws or torments the mind; thread of a screw; spiral pipe in a still or condenser; a groveling, debased creature: *v.i.* to work slowly, secretly, and gradually: *v.t.* to undermine by slow and secret means.

worm-y ('i), *adj.* infested with worms; figuratively, earthy; groveling.

worm-wheel ('hwēl), *n.* a wheel working into the spiral of a screw.

worm-wood ('wood), *n.* the bitter plant Absinthium, used as a powerful tonic; source of bitterness.

worn, *p.p.* of wear.

wor-ried (wur'id), *adj.* harassed; tired.

wor-ri-er ('i-ēr), *n.* one who worries.

wor-ri-ment ('i-ment), *n.* anxiety; trouble.

wor-ri-some ('i-sum), *adj.* causing worry.

wor-ry ('i), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* worried, *p.pr.* worrying], to tear or mangle with the teeth; harass

with anxiety or care; vex or annoy; tease: *v.i.* to feel or express undue anxiety; be fretful; fight, as dogs: *n.* harassing trouble; anxiety; perplexity.

worse (wĕrs), *adj.* [*comp.* of bad]: *n.* inferior state; disadvantage; loss; defeat: *adv.* bad in a greater degree.

wor-ship (wĕr'ship), *n.* in England, a title of honor used in addressing certain magistrates, especially mayors; act of paying divine honor to God: *v.t.* to pay divine honors, or religious service, to; reverence with great respect: *v.i.* to perform acts of homage or adoration, especially religious service.

wor-ship-er (-ẽr), *n.* one who worships.

wor-ship-ful (-fool), *adj.* claiming or worthy of respect or honor; a term of respect.

worst (wĕrst), *adj. superl.* of bad; bad or evil in the highest degree; most severe or dangerous: *adv.* worse than all others: *n.* the most evil or calamitous state: *v.t.* to get the advantage of in a contest; overthrow; defeat.

wors-ted (woos'ted), *n.* twisted thread spun out of woolen yarn: *adj.* made of worsted.

wort (wŏrt), *n.* the saccharine infusion of malt which ferments and makes beer; an herb.

worth (wĕrth), *n.* value; price; moral excellence: *adj.* equal in value to; having estate or wealth to the value of; deserving of.

wor-thi-ly (wĕr'*th*i-li), *adv.* in a worthy manner; justly.

wor-thi-ness (-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being worthy; excellence.

worth-less (wĕrth'les), *adj.* having no value, virtue, or excellence; morally bad; contemptible.

Syn. valueless, useless.
Ant. (see valuable).

wor-thy (*'th*i), *adj.* [*comp.* worthier, *superl.* worthiest], having worth or excellence; estimable: *n.* a man of eminent worth; (humorously) a person of local note; a character.

wot (wot), *v.i.* to know; to be aware.

would, *p.t.* of will.

would-be (wood'bē), *adj.* pretending, or desirous of being thought, to be: *n.* a vain pretender.

wound (wōond or wound), *n.* a breach of the skin and flesh given to an animal body by violence; hurt; injury: *v.t.* to make a wound in; lacerate; injure; hurt the feeling of: *p.t.* & *p.p.* of the verb wind (wound).

wove, *p.t.* of weave.

wo-ven, *p.p.* of weave.

wow-wow (wou'wou), *n.* a Javanese ape.

wrack (rak), *n.* seaweed cast ashore; ruin; destruction; a thin, flying cloud.

wraith (rāth), *n.* the supposed ghost of a person in his exact likeness seen immediately before, or at the time of, his death. [Scotch]

wran-gle (rang'gl), *v.i.* to dispute angrily or noisily: *n.* an angry or noisy dispute.

wran-gler ('glẽr), *n.* one who wrangles; an angry or noisy disputant.

wrap (rap), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wrapped (wrapt), *p.pr.* wrapping], to roll or wind together; cover with something rolled around; involve; conceal by enveloping: *n.* a wrapper, shawl, or rug.

wrap-per ('ẽr), *n.* one who, or that which, wraps; that in which anything is inclosed or wrapped; loose over or upper garment.

wrath (räth), *n.* violent anger; indignation.

wrath-ful ('fool), *adj.* violently angry.

wrath-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a wrathful manner.

wreak (rēk), *v.t.* to execute in vengeance or passion; inflict.

wreath (rēth), *n.* anything curled or twisted; garland or chaplet.

wreathe (rē*th*), *v.t.* to twist into a wreath; intertwine: *v.i.* to be interwoven.

wreck (rek), *n.* the destruction of a ship by being driven ashore, or on a rock, &c.; ruins of a ship so destroyed; remains of anything ruined; destruction: *v.t.* to destroy or cast away, as a ship, by violence; ruin or destroy.

wreck-age ('ej), *n.* remains of a wrecked vessel; act of wrecking; state of being wrecked.

wreck-er ('ēr), *n.* one who plunders, or causes, wrecks; one who removes the cargo from a wrecked vessel.

wren (ren), *n.* a small insessorial bird.

wrench (rench), *v.t.* to wring or pull with a twist; strain: *n.* a violent twist; sprain; instrument for exerting a twisting strain.

wrest (rest), *v.t.* to twist, wrench, or force from by violence; distort; turn from its natural meaning; pervert: *n.* violent pulling or twisting; perversion.

wrest-er ('ēr), *n.* one who wrests.

wres-tle (res'l), *v.i.* to contend, by grappling with, or striving to trip or throw down, another; strive earnestly: *v.t.* to contend against in wrestling: *n.* the act of one who wrestles; struggle. Also wrestling.

wres-tler ('lēr), *n.* one who wrestles.

wretch (rech), *n.* a despicable or worthless person; one sunk in the deepest woe.

wretch-ed ('ed), *adj.* miserable; unhappy; sunk in deep misery or woe; worthless; of miserable quality or character.

wrig-gle (rig'l), *v.i.* to twist to and fro: *v.t.* to move by, or as by, wriggling: *n.* a wriggling motion.

wrig-gler ('lēr), *n.* one who wriggles.

wright (rīt), *n.* one occupied in some mechanical operation; artificer: used chiefly in compounds, as *shipwright.*

wring (ring), *v.t.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* wrung, *p.pr.* wringing], to twist; turn and strain; force or compress; extort: *n.* a forcible twist.

wring-er (ring'ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, wrings.

wrin-kle (ring'kl), *n.* a small ridge or furrow on a smooth surface; crease; useful hint or idea: *v.t.* to form or cause wrinkles; crease: *v.i.* to become wrinkled.

wrist (rist), *n.* the joint uniting the hand to the arm.

writ (rit), *n.* anything written; a written document to enforce obedience to an order of a court of justice.

write (rīt), *v.t.* [*p.t.* wrote, *p.p.* written, *p.pr.* writing], to inscribe with a pen or similar instrument on paper, &c.; express in writing; engrave; produce, as an author: *v.i.* to form letters with the pen; send letters; compose books.

writ-er ('ēr), *n.* one who, or that which, writes; clerk or amanuensis; author; journalist.

Syn. author, penman.

writhe (rīth), *v.t.* to twist with violence; pervert: *v.i.* to contort the body.

writ-ing (rīt'ing), *n.* the act of forming letters with a pen, &c.; composition, manuscript, or book; legal instrument.

writ-ten (rit'n), *adj.* reduced to writing.

writ-ten law (law), *n.* statute law.

wrong (rông), *adj.* not morally right; false; unjust; mistaken; not fit or suitable; incorrect: *adv.* unjustly; erroneously. Also wrongly.

Syn. injustice, injury.

Ant. (see right).

wrong-ful ('fool), *adj.* contrary to moral law or justice; injurious.

wrong-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a wrongful manner.

wrote, *p.t.* of write.

wroth (rawth), *adj.* much exasperated.

wrought (rawt), *p.t.* & *p.p.* of work.

wrought-i-ron ('ī-ērn), *n.* malleable iron; iron capable of being welded.

wrung, *p.t.* & *p.p.* of wring.

wry (rī), *adj.* distorted; twisted; turned to one side; perverted;

false; showing distaste, disgust, impatience, &c.

wry-ly ('li), *adv.* in a wry manner.

wry-neck ('nek), *n.* a migratory bird, allied to the woodpecker; a distorted neck.

wry-ness ('nes), *n.* the state or quality of being wry or distorted.

wych (wich), *n.* a brine pit.

wych-elm ('elm), *n.* a species of elm.

—X—

xan-the-in (zan'the-in), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of certain plants and flowers; a whitish powder, allied to uric acid, obtained from urine or guano. Also xanthin, xanthine.

xan-thic ('thik), *adj.* tending to a yellow color.

xan-thic ac-id (as'id), *n.* a heavy, colorless, oily liquid consisting of bisulphuret of carbon, water and an oxide of ethyl.

Xan-thip-pe (zan-tip'ē), *n.* a scolding woman: from the termagant wife of Socrates.

xantho, a *prefix*, meaning *yellow*, as *xantho*carpous: *adj.* having yellow fruit.

Xan-tho-chro-i (zan-tho-krō'i), *n.* the fair race of mankind; the blond Aryans.

xan-tho-phyll ('tho-fil), *n.* the yellow coloring matter of withering leaves.

xan-thous ('thus), *adj.* yellow; noting races having brown, flaxen, or red hair and blue eyes.

xe-bec (zē'bek), *n.* a small three-masted vessel with lateen and square sails.

xe-ni-um (zē'ni-um), *n.* in ancient Greece, a present given to a guest or foreign ambassador.

xeno, a *prefix*, meaning a *stranger*, as *xeno*genesis, heterogenesis.

xe-non (zē'non), *n.* a newly discovered gas, associated with argon.

xe-ra-si-a (ze-rā'si-ă), *n.* a disease of the scalp, characterized by dryness.

xer-es (zer'es), *n.* sherry.

xe-ro-der-ma (zē-rō-dĕr'mă), *n.* a disease of the skin characterized by dryness.

xe-roph-thal-mi-a (-rof-thal'mi-ă), *n.* abnormal dryness of the eyeball, accompanied by redness and irritation.

xe-ro-sis (ze-rō'sis), *n.* a condition of abnormal dryness in the body; especially a harsh, scaly condition of the skin or mucous membrane.

xi-phoid (zī'foid), *adj.* sword-shaped.

X-rays (eks'rāz), *n.* the Roentgen rays.

xy-lene (zī'lēn), *n.* a colorless oily liquid in coal and wood tar.

xy-lite ('līt), *n.* a kind of asbestos.

xylo, a *prefix*, meaning *wood*.

xy-lo-bal-sa-mum (zī-lō-bal'să-mum), *n.* a balsam obtained from dried wood of the balsam-tree.

xy-lo-gen ('lo-jen), *n.* lignin.

xy-lo-graph ('lo-grăf), *n.* an engraving on wood; an impression from such an engraving.

xy-lo-graph-ic (-grăf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to xylography.

xy-log-ra-phy (-log'ră-fi), *n.* the art or process of making prints from the natural grain of wood; a kind of decorative painting on wood.

xy-loid (zī'loid), *adj.* like wood.

xy-loid-in (-loid'in), *n.* an explosive compound produced by the action of nitric acid on starch.

xyl-ol, same as xylene.

xy-lol-o-gy (zī-lol'o-ji), *n.* the science of wood-structure, identification of woods and detection of substitutes.

xy-lo-nite ('lo-nīt), *n.* a kind of compressed gun cotton, resembling ivory, used for making various articles, as combs, &c.

xy-lo-phone ('lo-fōn), *n.* a musical instrument consisting of a graduated series of wooden bars, and sounded by means of small wooden hammers.

xy-lo-tile (zī'lo-tīl), *n.* a brown, fibrous asbestos; a former name of celluloid.

Xy-ris (zī'ris), *n.* a genus of tropical sedge-like plants.

xys-ter (zis'tēr), *n.* a surgical instrument for scraping bones.

xys-tos ('tos), *n.* a covered portico for athletic exercises. Also xystus.

—Y—

yac-ca-wood (yak'â-wood), *n.* the wood of a tree of Jamaica, used for cabinet-work.

yacht (yot), *n.* a light and quick-sailing vessel used for pleasure or racing: *v.i.* to sail or cruise about in a yacht.

yacht-ing ('ing), *adj.* pertaining to a yacht: *n.* the practice of sailing a yacht.

yachts-man (yots'man), *n.* [*pl.* yachtsmen ('men)], the owner or sailer of a yacht.

ya-ger, same as jäger.

yah (yâ), *interj.* an exclamation of disgust; bah.

ya-hoo (yâ-hōō'), *n.* a savage: from the race of brutes in Gulliver's Travels.

yak (yak), *n.* a kind of ox.

yak-lace ('lās), *n.* a coarse lace.

yak-sha ('shâ), *n.* a Hindu gnome.

yam (yam), *n.* a large edible tuber of various climbing plants of the genus Dioscorea; a variety of the sweet potato.

yank (yangk), *v.t.* to jerk or twist: *v.i.* to work cleverly and pushingly: *n.* a jerk or twist.

Yan-kee (yan'kē), *n.* the popular name of New England Americans: used generally for citizens of the United States: *adj.* pertaining to, or characteristic of, citizens of the United States.

Yan-kee-Doo-dle (-dōō'dl), *n.* a popular melody of the United States.

Yan-kee-ism (-izm), *n.* a Yankee idiom, practice, or custom.

yank-ing (yangk'ing), *adj.* active; pushing.

yan-o-lite (yan'o-līt), *n.* a kind of garnet.

yaourt (yourt), *n.* a fermented liquor prepared from milk, similar to koumiss. [Turkish]

yap (yap), *v.i.* [*p.t.* & *p.p.* yapped, *p.pr.* yapping], to yelp or bark, as a dog: [Am. slang] to prate; jabber: *n.* a yelp or bark.

yap-on (yap'un, yaw'pun), *n.* a kind of holly, the leaves of which are used as tea. South Sea tea.

yard (yärd), *n.* a standard measure of length = 3 ft.; a long piece of timber on a mast for spreading square sails; an enclosure adjoining or attached to a house, or where some manufacture is carried on: [Am.] the winter pasture ground of deer and moose: *v.t.* to herd deer in a winter pasture; to shoot deer in such a pasture.

yarn (yärn), *n.* spun thread; one of the threads of a rope; a sailor's story, especially one of doubtful veracity: *v.i.* to tell a story.

yar-row (yar'ō), *n.* a common herb with pungent taste and odor; milfoil.

yare (yār), *adj.* ready; dexterous; responding quickly to the helm: said of a ship.

yare-ly ('li), *adv.* promptly; skillfully.

yat-a-ghan (yat'ȧ-gȧn), *n.* a dagger-like, double-curved saber.

yaw (yaw), *v.i.* to steer wildly; deviate from the right course: said of a ship; rise in blisters or white froth.

yawl (yawl), *n.* a light, decked, two-masted boat; jolly-boat: *v.i.* to howl.

yawn (yawn), *n.* an involuntary opening of the jaws through drowsiness, &c.: *v.i.* to gape involuntarily.

yawn-ing ('ing), *adj.* gaping; drowsy.

yawp (yawp), same as yelp.

y-clad (ē-klad'), *adj.* clothed. [Archaic]

y-cleped (-klept'), *adj.* called. Also yclept. [Archiac]

ye (yē), *pron.; nom. pl.* of thou.

yea (yā), *adv.* yes; truly.

yean (yēn), *v.t.* & *v.i.* to lamb.

yean-ling ('ling), *n.* a lamb.

year (yēr), *n.* the period during which the earth makes one complete revolution round the sun (365¼ days): *pl.* age; old age.

yearn (yērn), *v.i.* to feel an earnest desire; be filled with eager longing or desire.

Syn. hanker after, long for, crave.

yeast (yēst), *n.* the barm or ferment of beer or other liquor in fermentation; froth; any preparation for raising dough.

yeast-i-ness ('i-nes), *n.* the state or quality of being yeasty.

yeast-y ('i), *adj.* pertaining to, like, or containing, yeast.

yegg-man (yeg'man), *n.* a vagrant burglar; a criminal of the tramp type.

yelk, same as yolk.

yell (yel), a sharp, discordant cry, as of agony: *v.* to scream: *v.i.* to utter a sharp cry.

Syn. bellow, cry out.

yel-low ('ō), *adj.* of a bright, pure color resembling gold; jaundiced.

Syn. golden, saffron-like.

yel-low-ish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat yellow.

yel-lows ('ōs), *n.* a disease in domestic animals; a kind of jaundice.

yelp (yelp), *v.i.* to utter a sharp bark: *n.* a sharp bark.

yen (yen), *n.* the Japanese unit of coinage, worth about $1.

yeo-man (yō'mȧn), *n.* [*pl.* yeomen ('men)], in England, a man possessed of a small landed estate; farmer; freeholder; an officer of the Royal household; in the United States navy, a petty officer in charge of stores.

yeo-man-ry (-ri), *n.* yeomen collectively; volunteer cavalry; the common people of England, especially the farming class.

yer-ba (yēr'bȧ), *n.* Paraguay tea: same as maté.

yes (yes), *adv.* yea; opposed to no.

yes-ter-day ('tēr-dā), *n.* the day last past; recent time: *adv.* on the day last past.

yes-treen ('trēn'), *n.* last night; yester e'en. [Scotch]

yet (yet), *adv.* in addition; still; moreover: *conj.* nevertheless; however.

Syn. besides, however, still, at last, so far, thus far.

yew (yōō), *n.* a large evergreen tree of the genus Taxus: *adj.* pertaining to yew trees.

Yid-dish (yid'ish), *n.* a mixed German and Hebrew language spoken by Jews.

yield (yēld), *v.t.* to submit; produce; concede: *v.i.* to assent; comply; give way; cease opposition; give a return or produce: *n.* product; return.

Syn. bear, give, afford, abdicate, surrender, relax, forego, waive, accede, acquiesce, succumb.

yield-er ('ēr), *n.* one who yields.

yield-ing ('ing), *adj.* inclined to give way or comply; accommodating: *n.* the act of producing; submission; compliance.
Syn. supple, pliant, bending, unresisting, submissive.
Ant. (see obstinate).

yl, a *suffix*, meaning *basis:* used as a characteristic termination of chemical radicals.

Y-lev-el (wī'lev-el), *n.* an instrument for measuring heights and distances.

yo-del, same as jodel.

yo-ga (yō'gȧ), *n.* a Hindu system of ascetic philosophy.

yo-gi (yō'gi), *n.* one that accepts the Yoga philosophy.

yoke (yōk), *n.* a piece of hollowed timber for connecting two draught oxen together; a frame of wood fitted to a person's shoulders for carrying a pail, &c., suspended to each end; bond, tie, or link; pair or couple; service; mark of slavery; bar attached to the rudder-head to which the steering lines are fastened: *v.t.* to join together; couple; place a yoke upon; enslave; confine.
Syn. couple, link, connect.

yo-kel (yō'kl), *n.* a rustic. [Eng. prov.]

yolk (yōk), *n.* yellow part of an egg; vitellus; the oily secretion from the skin of a sheep which renders the wool soft and pliable.

yon-der (yon'dēr), *adj.* being at a distance within view: *adv.* at that place; there. Also yon.

yore (yōr), *adv.* in old time; long ago; long since.

you (ū), *pron. nom. & obj. pl.* of thou: now used for thou and thee.

young (yung), *adj.* being in the early part of life or growth; inexperienced; not matured; raw; vigorous; fresh; pertaining to youth; of youthful appearance: *n.* offspring collectively.
Syn. juvenile, youthful.

young-ish ('ish), *adj.* somewhat young.

young-ster ('stēr), *n.* a young person; lad.

youn-ker ('kēr), *n.* a young fellow; stripling.

your (yōōr), *pron. poss. pl.* of thou or you. Also yours.

your-self (-self'), *pron.* [*pl.* yourselves (-selvz')], you in your own person.

yourts (yōōrts), *n.* the underground dwellings of the Eskimo.

youth (yōōth), *n.* [*pl.* youths (yōōths)], early life; a young person; young persons collectively; condition of being young.
Syn. boy, lad, minority, adolescence, juvenility.
Ant. (see age).

youth-ful ('fool), *adj.* pertaining to youth or the early part of life; fresh; vigorous.
Syn. young, juvenile, boyish, girlish, puerile.
Ant. (see old).

youth-ful-ly (-i), *adv.* in a youthful manner.

yowl (youl), *n.* a howl: *v.i.* to howl or yell.

yt-tri-a (it'ri-ȧ), *n.* the oxide of the element yttrium.

yt-tri-um ('ri-um), *n.* the metallic base of yttria.

yuc-ca (yuk'ȧ), *n.* a sub-tropical American plant characterized by its stiff lanceolate leaves; Adam's needle.

yufts (yufts), *n.* a kind of Russian leather.

yu-lan (yōō'lan), *n.* a species of magnolia with snow-white flowers.

Yule (yōōl), *n.* Christmas.

Yule-log ('log), *n.* a large block of wood formerly put upon the hearth on Christmas eve to form the basis of the Christmas fire.

Yule-tide ('tīd), *n.* Christmas time.

—Z—

zaf-fre (zaf'ĕr), *n.* impure oxide of cobalt, of an intensely blue color, used in enameling, pottery, &c. Also zaffer.

za-im (zä'im), *n.* a Turkish military chief.

za-mang (zä-mang'), *n.* a huge leguminous tree of Venezuela, the sweet pulpy pods of which are used for feeding cattle.

za-mouse (zä-mōōs'), *n.* a West African buffalo, with hair-fringed ears and without a dewlap.

za-na-na, see zenana.

za-ny (zā'ni), *n.* a buffoon; merry-andrew.

zeal (zēl), *n.* passionate ardor; fervent earnestness.

zeal-ot (zel'ot), *n.* an enthusiast; fanatic.

Zeal-ot, *n.* one of a fanatical sect of Jews which carried on a desperate struggle with the Romans until the fall of Jerusalem (70 A. D.)

zeal-ous ('us), *adj.* ardent in the pursuit of an object; enthusiastic.

Syn. warm, fervent, eager.
Ant. (see careless).

ze-bec, same as xebec.

ze-bra (zē'brȧ), *n.* a wild animal of Africa of the genus Equus, with black and white stripes; a wood much used in cabinet-making.

ze-brass (zē'bras), *n.* a hybrid offspring between a male zebra and a female donkey.

ze-bu ('bū), *n.* the Indian ox or cow, with long pendulous ears, and a large lump on the shoulders.

zech-stein (zek'stīn), *n.* magnesium limestone.

zeit-geist (tsīt'gīst), *n.* the spirit of the age; mental and moral tendencies of any epoch. [Ger.]

Zem-stvo (zem'stvō), *n.* a Russian elective assembly.

ze-na-na (ze-nä'nȧ), *n.* in India, that part of a house reserved for women. Also zanana.

Zend (zend), *n.* the Iranian language of ancient Persia.

Zend-A-ves-ta (-ȧ-ves'tȧ), *n.* the sacred writings of ancient Persia, ascribed to Zoroaster.

zen-dik ('dik), *n.* in the East, a name for an unbeliever.

ze-nith (zē'nith or zen'ith), *n.* the point in the heavens directly over the head of the spectator; greatest height.

ze-o-lite (zē'o-līt), *n.* an extensive group of minerals, consisting of hydrated silicates: so called from their frothing when under the blowpipe.

zeph-yr (zef'ĕr), *n.* the west wind; a soft, gentle breeze.

zep-pe-lin (tsep'e-lin), *n.* a dirigible balloon of rigid type, named after Count Von Zeppelin.

ze-ro (zē'rō), *n.* a cipher; nothing; neutral point (°) between any ascending or descending scale or series.

zest (zest), *n.* relish; keen enjoyment.

Syn. relish, gusto, flavor.
Ant. (see disgust).

zeug-ma (zūg'mȧ), *n.* a figure in grammar by which a verb, adjective, or other part of speech, relating to one noun is referred to another.

Zeus (zūs), *n.* the Greek supreme God, corresponding to the Latin Jupiter.

Zif (zif), *n.* the second month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year (part of May-June) and eighth of the civil year.

zig-zag (zig'zag), *adj.* having short, sharp turns: *n.* something with quick turns.

zimb (zimb), *n.* a dipterous insect resembling the tsetse fly.

zinc (zingk), *n.* a bluish-white metallic element.

zinc-ic (zingk'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or containing, zinc. Also zincky, zinky, zinckic.

zinc-ode (zingk'ōd), *n.* the positive pole of a voltaic battery.

zinc-o-graph ('o-grâf), *n.* an impression from a zinc plate.

zinc-og-ra-phy (-og'râ-fi), *n.* the art of drawing upon, or printing from, zinc plates.

zinc-oid ('oid), *adj.* zinc-like.

zink-en-ite (zingk'en-īt), *n.* a steel-grey mineral, a sulphide of antimony and lead.

Zi-on (zī'un), *n.* a hill in Jerusalem, the royal residence of King David and his successors: hence the Church of God.

Zi-on-ism (-izm), *n.* a project for the reëstablishment of the Jews as a nation in Palestine.

zir-con (zēr'kon), *n.* a heavy, hard, sparkling mineral.

zir-co-ni-a (-kō'ni-ā), *n.* the oxide of zirconium.

zir-co-ni-um ('ni-um), *n.* a rare metallic element.

zith-er (zith'ēr), *n.* a stringed musical instrument, consisting of a sounding box and 28 to 31 strings; zithern.

zo-an-thro-py (zō-an'thro-pi), *n.* a kind of mania, in which the patient believes himself to be transformed into an animal.

zo-di-ac ('di-ak), *n.* an imaginary broad belt in the heavens, containing the 12 constellations or signs of the zodiac which the sun traverses annually.

zo-di-a-cal (-dī'â-kâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or situated within, the zodiac.

zo-di-a-cal light (līt), *n.* a luminous tract of the sky of triangular shape, its base being on the horizon: seen in the evening at twilight, and before dawn.

zo-e-trope ('e-trōp), *n.* an optical instrument by means of which figures, &c., on a revolving card appear to be in active motion when viewed through slots in the upper side.

zo-ic (zō'ik), *adj.* pertaining to, or connected with, animal life; containing fossils: said of rocks.

Zoll-ver-ein (tsol'fēr-īn), *n.* the German customs union, formed in 1827 and further extended in 1867 to establish uniform rates; a customs union.

zo-nal (zō'nâl), *adj.* pertaining to, or formed of, a zone or zones.

zone (zōn), *n.* one of the 5 great belts into which the surface of the earth is divided with respect to latitude and temperature; that belt or district within which certain animal or plant forms of life are confined; a girdle or belt: *v.t.* to encircle with, or as with, a zone.

zoned (zōnd), *n.* wearing a belt or girdle; having zones; striped.

zo-nule (zō'nūl), *n.* a small zone or belt.

zoö-, a *prefix* meaning *animal*, as *zoö*chemistry, animal chemistry.

zoo (zōō), *n.* a park or other large inclosure in which live animals are kept for public exhibition; zoölogical garden.

zo-ö-ge-og-ra-phy (zō-o-jē-og'râ-fi), *n.* the study of the geographical distribution of animals.

zo-ö-ge-o-graph-ic-al (-o-graf'-ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to zoögeography.

zo-ö-glœ-a (-o-glē'ā), *n.* a mass of bacteria enclosed in a viscous, gelatinous substance.

zo-ö-graph-ic (-grâf'ik), *adj.* pertaining to zoögraphy.

zo-ög-ra-phy (-og'râ-fi), *n.* the description of animals, their forms and habits.

zo-öid ('oid), *n.* an animal in one of its inferior stages of development; an individual of a compound or colonial animal organization.

zo-öl-a-try (-ol'â-tri), *n.* animal-worship.

zo-ö-log-ic-al (-o-loj'ik-âl), *adj.* pertaining to zoölogy.

zo-ö-log-ic-al-ly (-i), *adv.* according to the principles of zoölogy.

zo-öl-o-gist (-ol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in zoölogy.

zo-öl-o-gy (-ol'o-ji), *n.* that part of biology that treats of animals, their structure, classification, habits, and distribution.

zo-ö-mor-phism (-môr'fizm), *n.* the representation of a deity in the form, or with the attributes, of an animal.

zo-ön ('on), *n.* the animal product of a fertilized germ.

zo-öph-i-list (-of'i-list), *n.* a lover of animals.

zo-ö-phys-i-ol-o-gy (-o-fiz-i-ol'-o-ji), *n.* physiology of the lower animals.

zo-ö-phyte ('o-fīt), *n.* an animal of low organization, bearing some external resemblance to a plant.

zo-ö-sperm ('o-spērm), *n.* the male seed-cell.

zo-ö-spore ('o-spōr), *n.* the active spores of certain algæ endowed with motion by means of ciliated processes.

zo-öt-o-mist (-ot'o-mist), *n.* a comparative anatomist.

zo-öt-o-my ('o-mi), *n.* the dissection or anatomy of animals.

Zo-ro-as-tri-an (-ro-as'tri-ân), *adj.* pertaining to Zoroaster, the reputed founder of the Parsi religion, or to his doctrines.

Zo-ro-as-tri-an-ism (-izm), *n.* the religious system, contained in the Zend-Avesta, said to have been founded by Zoroaster, the legislator and prophet of ancient Persia.

zou-ave (zōō-äv'), *n.* a soldier of a light infantry corps of the French army, wearing an Arab dress.

zounds (zoundz), *interj.* an exclamation expressing anger or wonder.

zu-chet-to (tsōō-kāt'ō), *n.* a skull-cap worn by an ecclesiastic. Also zuchetta.

Zu-lu (zōō'lōō), *n.* one of a warlike tribe of Kaffirs, north of Natal.

zum-boo-ruk (zum'boo-ruk), *n.* a small swivel cannon fired from the back of a camel. [Hindu]

Zu-ñi (zōō'nyē), *n.* one of a tribe of Pueblo Indians of New Mexico.

zwei-back (zvī'bak), *n.* biscuit rusk or a sweet spiced bread toasted. [Ger.]

zy-go-ma (zī-gō'mȧ), *n.* the cheek-bone.

zyme (zīm), *n.* the germ supposed to be the poisonous cause of zymotic diseases.

zym-ic (zim'ik), *adj.* produced by fermentation.

zy-mo-gen (zī'mo-jen), *n.* any substance that by internal changes gives rise to a ferment. Also zymogene.

zy-mol-o-gist (-mol'o-jist), *n.* one skilled in zymology.

zy-mol-o-gy ('o-ji), *n.* the doctrine of fermentation. Also zumology.

zy-mom-e-ter (-mom'e-tẽr), *n.* an instrument for ascertaining the degree of fermentation in different liquids. Zymosimeter.

zy-mo-phyte (zī'mo-fīt), *n.* a bacteroid ferment.

zy-mo-sis (zī-mō'sis), *n.* a fermentation.

zy-mot-ic (-mot'ik), *adj.* producing fermentation, or a disease in which a virus works through the body like a ferment, as cholera.

zy-mot-ic dis-eas-es (dis-ēz'ez), *n.* a class of contagious or epidemic diseases, supposed to be produced by a virus or organism which acts like a ferment.

zy-mot-ic-al-ly (-ăl-i), *adv.* in a zymotic manner.

zy-mur-gy (zī'mẽr-ji), *n.* that branch of industrial chemistry which deals with the processes of fermentation in brewing, wine-making, &c.

zy-thum ('thum), *n.* an ancient beverage made from malt and wheat.

DICTIONARY OF MYTHOLOGICAL AND CLASSICAL NAMES.

A-cha-tes (*ȧ*-kā′tēz), the companion of Æneas in Vergil's *Æneid*. [Gr.]

Ach-er-on (ăk′ĕr-ŏn), the "river of woe," one of the five rivers of Hades. It was over this river (or the Styx) that the aged boatman, Charon, ferried the souls of the dead. [Gr.]

A-chil-les (*ȧ*-kĭl′ēz), the greatest Greek hero of the Trojan War; son of Peleus and Thetis; hero of Homer's *Iliad*; Greek type of youthful strength, beauty, and valor. In anger at Agamemnon for having taken Briseis, he withdrew from combat at the siege of Troy, but soon returned to avenge the death of his friend Patroclus. He was killed by Paris, who treacherously shot him in the heel, his one vulnerable spot.

Ac-tæ-on (ăk-tē′ŏn), a Greek hunter who came upon Artemis (Diana) bathing. In anger, she turned him into a stag. His own hounds killed him.

Ad-me-tus (ăd-mē′tŭs), king of Thessaly, saved from death by Alcestis, his wife, who offered to die in his stead. His old friend, Heracles (Hercules), however, restored her. [Gr.]

A-do-nis (*ȧ*-dō′nĭs), a beautiful youth beloved by Venus. He was killed by a wild boar. The tears which Venus shed at his death became anemones and his drops of blood became red roses. [Gr.]

Æ-a-cus (ē′*ȧ*-kŭs), a king of Ægina famous for his justice and piety; grandfather of Achilles. After his death, he was associated with Rhadamanthus and Minos, in judging the spirits of the dead. [Gr.]

Æ-ē-tes (ē-ē′tēz), father of Medea and king of Colchis, where the Golden Fleece was kept. [Gr.]

Æ-gir (ē′jĭr; ā′gĭr), the god of the sea. He entertained the gods every harvest-time and brewed ale for them. Also, Æger, Egir. [Teut.]

æ-gis (ē′jĭs), breastplate of Athena (Minerva), bordered with serpents and set with the Gorgon's head. Also, egis. [Gr.]

Æ-ne-as (ē-nē′ăs), a Trojan prince, son of Anchises and the goddess Aphrodite (Venus); the hero of Vergil's poem, the *Æneid*.

Æ-ne-id (ē-nē′ĭd), Vergil's Latin epic poem, of which Æneas is the hero.

Æ-o-lus (ē′ō-lŭs), the Greek god and king of the winds.

Æs-cu-la-pi-us (ĕs′kū-lā′pĭ-ŭs), the Roman god of medicine, and the son of Apollo, killed by Jupiter with a thunderbolt on account of his skill, and particularly for having restored Hippolytus to life: identical with the Greek god Asclepius.

Æ-sir (ē′sĭr; ā′sĭr), the chief Teutonic gods, including: Odin or Woden, Thor or Donar, Tyr or Tiu, Balder, Forseti, Heimdall, Loki, and others. Loki later became leader of the forces of Hel, in conflict with whom most of the Æsir were to be destroyed on the last day (Ragnarok). Associated with these gods were eighteen goddesses (Asynjur). Also, Asas.

Æ-son (ē′sŏn), the father of Jason, the Argonaut; restored to youth by Medea, the enchantress. [Gr.]

Ag-a-mem-non (ăg′*ȧ*-mĕm′nŏn), king of Mycenæ, brother of Menelaus, and commander-in-chief of the Greeks at the siege of Troy.

A-gla-ia (*ȧ*-glā′*y*ȧ), brilliance, one of the three Graces. [Gr.]

Ag-ni (ăg′nē), the Vedic god of fire: similar to the Greek god Hephæstus (Vulcan). [Hind.]

A-jax (ā′jăks), the son of Telamon, and next to Achilles, the bravest of all the Greeks in the Trojan War.

Al-bi-on (ăl′bĭ-ŏn), a son of Poseidon (Neptune), founder of a kingdom in Britain, slain by Heracles (Hercules). [Gr.]

Al-ces-tis (ăl-sēs′tĭs), wife of Admetus, king of Thessaly: permitted by the Fates to die in his place, but later restored to life by Hercules. [Gr.]

Al-ci-des (ăl-sī′dēz), Hercules (Heracles): so called because Alcæus was the father of his mother's husband. [Gr.]

A-lec-to (*ȧ*-lĕk′tō), one of the three Furies (Erinyes). [Gr.]

Al-phe-us (ăl-fē′ŭs), a Greek river god who loved and pursued the wood nymph Arethusa until Artemis (Diana) changed her into a stream; then their waters united in the fountain of Arethusa, on the island of Ortygia in Sicily.

Am-a-zons (ăm′*ȧ*-zŏnz), a warlike race of women from Asia Minor, who helped the Trojans in the Trojan War.

am-bro-si-a (ăm-brō′zhĭ-*ȧ*; -zĭ-*ȧ*), the substance which with nectar formed the food and drink of the Greek gods

A-mon (ā′mŏn), the supreme Theban god: identified by the Romans with Jupiter in Jupiter-Amon (Zeus Amon). Also, Ammon, Amen. [Egypt.]

Am-phi-on (ăm-fī′ŏn), the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Antiope; husband of Niobe. He built the walls of Thebes by charming each stone into position with a lyre given him by Hermes (Mercury). [Gr.]

Am-phi-tri-te (ăm′fĭ-trī′tē), a Nereid; the wife of Poseidon (Neptune), and the goddess of the sea. [Gr.]

An-chi-ses (ăn-kī′sēz), the father of Æneas, whom Æneas carried on his shoulders from the burning city of Troy. [Gr.]

An-drom-a-che (ăn-drŏm′*ȧ*-kē), the loving and beloved wife of Hector. At his death she was carried off and married by Neoptolemus, son of Achilles. Later she became the wife of Helenus, a brother of Hector. [Gr.]

An-drom-e-da (ăn-drŏm′ē-dȧ), a daughter of Cepheus and Cassiopeia, rulers of Ethiopia in Africa; exposed to a sea monster that she might save her country from destruction; rescued and married by Perseus. [Gr.]

An-dva-ri (ăn′dwä-rē), the dwarf whom Loki robbed of his treasure and of his cursed magic ring. [Teut.]

An-tæ-us (ăn-tē'ŭs), a Libyan giant, invincible as long as he touched the earth, his mother. Heracles (Hercules) lifted him from the ground and then choked him to death. Also, **Antaios.**

An-tig-o-ne (ăn-tĭg'ō-nē), a faithful daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta of Thebes. In defiance of her uncle, Creon, she performed the funeral rites over the body of her brother, Polynices. [Gr.]

An-ti-o-pe (ăn-tī'ō-pē), a Theban princess, who narrowly escaped death at the hands of her own sons, Amphion and Zethus. They fortunately discovered her identity in time, and fastened in her place Dirce, her persecutor, to the horns of the wild bull. [Gr.]

A-nu-bis (*ā*-nū'bĭs), a jackal god of Egypt, who conducted the spirits of the dead to the judgment hall.

Aph-ro-di-te (ăf"rō-dī'tē), the Greek goddess of love: identified with the Roman Venus.

A-pis (ā'pĭs), the sacred white bull of the Egyptians, supposed to embody the god Ptah. He was treated like a god both in life and in death.

A-pol-lo (*ā*-pŏl'ō), the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leto (Latona); the god of the sun, music, poetry, eloquence, medicine, and the fine arts. Also, **Helios.** [Gr.]

A-rach-ne (*ā*-răk'nē), a Lydian maiden, turned into a spider for competing with Athena (Minerva) at weaving.

A-res (ā'rēz), the Greek god of war; son of Zeus and Hera: identified by the Romans with Mars.

Ar-e-thu-sa (ăr"ē-thū'sȧ), a Greek wood nymph, beloved of the river god Alpheus. To escape him, she was changed by Artemis (Diana) into a stream and emerged as a fountain in Sicily; here Alpheus joined her.

Ar-go (ăr'gō), the ship which carried the Argonauts in search of the Golden Fleece. [Gr.]

Ar-go-nauts (ăr'gō-nŏts), the Greek heroes who sailed with Jason in the *Argo*.

Ar-gus (ăr'gŭs), the hundred-eyed son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Niobe; founder of Argos. After his murder by Hermes (Mercury), Hera (Juno) placed his eyes in the tail of the peacock. [Gr.]

Ar-i-ad-ne (ăr"ĭ-ăd'nē), the daughter of King Minos of Crete. She loved Theseus and gave him the thread to guide him out of the Labyrinth. Later she was deserted by Theseus and married to Dionysus (Bacchus). [Gr.]

A-ri-on (*ā*-rī'ŏn), a Greek poet and musician from Lesbos, who was once robbed by sailors and thrown overboard. He was immediately saved and carried to shore by a dolphin, which his music had drawn to the ship.

Ar-te-mis (ăr'tĕ-mĭs), the Greek virgin goddess of wild nature, the moon, maidenhood; twin sister of Apollo: identified by the Romans with Diana.

A-sas (ā'săs), the twelve gods who with Odin lived in Asgard. They were distinguished from the Vans (Vanir). [Teut.]

As-ca-ni-us (ăs-kā'nĭ-ŭs), the son and companion of Æneas on his wanderings after the fall of Troy; founder of Alba Longa and supposed ancestor of Julius Cæsar. Also, **Iulus.** [Gr.]

As-gard (ăs'gärd), the residence of the Teutonic gods (Æsir, Asas). Also, **Asgardhr.**

Ask (ăsk), the first man, created by Odin, Hœnir, and Lodi from an ash tree. Also, **Askr.** [Teut.]

As-ty-a-nax (ăs-tī'*ȧ*-năks), the infant son of Hector, dashed by the Greeks from the walls of Troy. [Gr.]

At-a-lan-ta (ăt"*ȧ*-lăn'tȧ), a beautiful Greek heroine, beloved of Meleager, who took part in the Calydonian boar hunt and in the Argonautic Expedition. In another legend she challenged her suitors to a race, offering death to the vanquished, her hand to the victor. All lost save Hippomenes, who threw down on the course three golden apples, which Atalanta stooped to pick up.

A-the-na (*ā*-thē'nȧ), the Greek goddess of wisdom: identified by the Romans with Minerva. Also, **Athene, Pallas Athena.**

At-las (ăt'lăs), in Homer, a deity in charge of the pillars of heaven; later a Titan who supported the heavens on his shoulders, or a king changed to a mountain. [Gr.]

At-li (ăt'lē), king of Hunland. He treacherously slew his wife Gudrun's brothers to get the treasure left them by Sigurd. In revenge, Gudrun slew her own and Atli's children. [Teut.]

At-ro-pos (ăt'rō-pŏs), one of the three Fates; she cut off the thread of life after Clotho had spun it, and Lachesis had measured it off. [Gr.]

Au-dhum-la (ou'*th*ōōm-lä), the cow whose milk fed the giant Ymir. [Teut.]

Au-ge-an (ô-jē'ăn), of Augeas, king of Elis, whose enormous stables containing 3,000 oxen remained uncleaned for thirty years. Hercules cleaned them in a day by turning two rivers, the Alpheus and the Peneus, through them. [Gr.]

Au-ro-ra (ô-rō'rȧ), the Greek goddess of the morning: identified by the Greeks with Eos. Also, **Mater Matuta.**

A-ver-nus (*ā*-vûr'nŭs), a lake in Italy, through which one entered the infernal regions.

bac-chante (bȧ-kănt'; băk'ănt; bȧ-kăn'tē), a woman follower of Dionysus (Bacchus). [Gr.]

Bac-chus (băk'ŭs), the son of Jupiter (Zeus) and Semele, and the god of wine and drunkards: identified by the Greeks with Dionysus. Also, **Liber.**

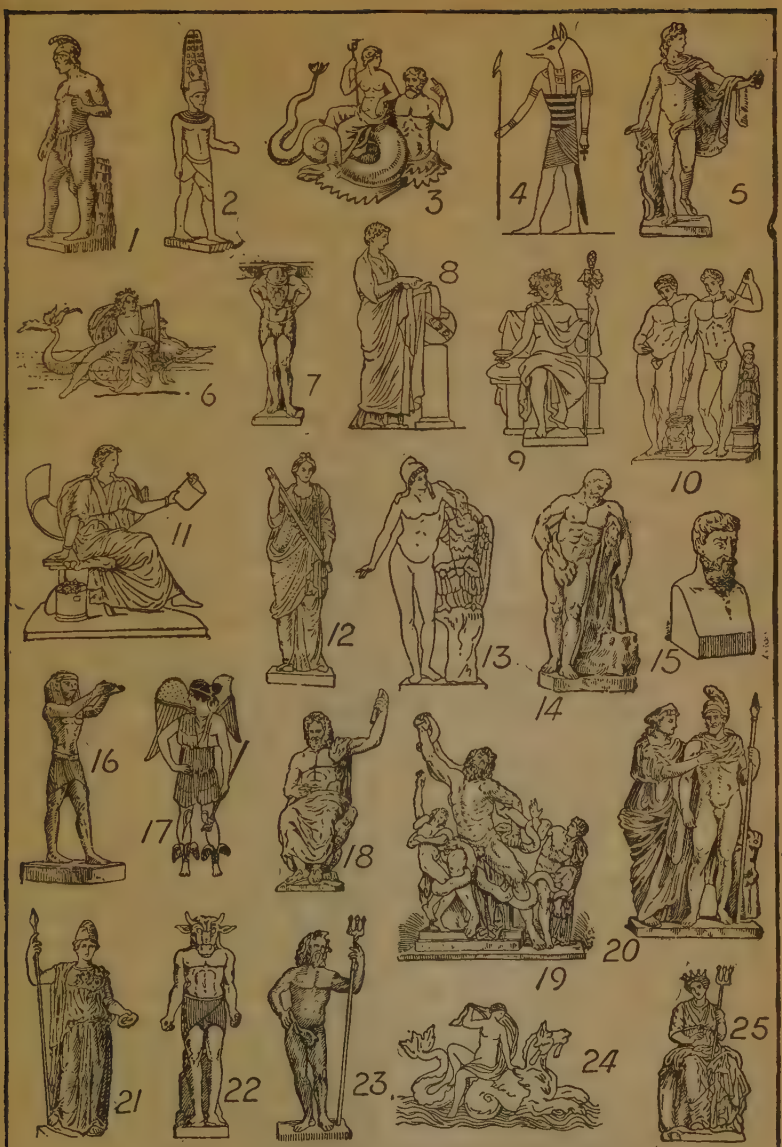
Bal-der (bôl'dẽr), the god of the summer sunlight, peace, of the good, beautiful, eloquent, and wise; the son of Odin and Frigg. He was slain by Höthr (Hoder) who was instigated by Loki. His dwelling was Breidablik. [Teut.]

Bast (băst), a lion- or cat-headed Egyptian goddess; the "lady of life." Also, **Pacht, Pakht, Pasht.**

Bau-cis (bô'sĭs), an aged Phrygian woman who with her devoted husband Philemon entertained Zeus (Jupiter) and Hermes (Mercury) unawares. As a reward, when their inhospitable country was destroyed by a flood, their house was changed into a temple; here they served as priest and priestess. At death, they were changed at the same moment into trees. [Gr.]

Bel-ler-o-phon (bĕ-lĕr'ō-fŏn), a Greek hero, who killed the monster Chimera with the aid of his winged horse Pegasus.

Bel-lo-na (bĕ-lō'nȧ), the Roman goddess of war, closely associated with Mars (Ares).



PRINCIPAL MYTHOLOGICAL CHARACTERS. 1, Achilles; 2, Ammon; 3, Amphitrite; 4, Anubis; 5, Apollo (Belvidere); 6, Arion; 7, Atlantis; 8, Atropos; 9, Bacchus; 10, Castor and Pollux; 11, Clio; 12, Euterpe; 13, Ganymede; 14, Hercules; 15, Hermes; 16, Horus; 17, Iris; 18, Jupiter; 19, Laocoön; 20, Mars and Venus; 21, Minerva; 22, Minotaur; 23, Neptune; 24, Nereid; 25, Proserpine.

Be-lus (bē′lŭs), the son of Poseidon (Neptune) and Libya; an early king of Babylon or Assyria; ancestor of many Greek heroes.

Bif-rost (bĭf′rŏst), the rainbow bridge between Asgard, the home of the Teutonic gods, and the world below.

Bo-re-as (bō′rē-ăs), the North Wind; son of Æolus and Eos (Aurora); brother of Hesperus, Zephyrus, and Notus. [Gr.]

Bra-gi (brä′gē), the Teutonic god of poetry and eloquence. Also, **Brage.**

Bri-a-re-us (brī-ā′rē-ŭs), a Greek hundred-handed giant.

Bri-se-is (brī-sē′ĭs), a beautiful girl, captured by Achilles in the Trojan War, whom Agamemnon took to replace Chryseis. [Gr.]

Bryn-hild (brün′hĭlt), a Valkyrie, whom Sigurd found asleep in an enchanted castle and waked. When he became untrue and married Gudrun, Brynhild procured his murder and killed herself. [Teut.]

Bu-ri (bōō′rē), a being licked out of salty frost stones by the cow Audhumla; the ancestor of the Teutonic gods.

Bu-si-ris (bū-sī′rĭs), an Egyptian king, who sacrificed strangers to end a famine; killed by Heracles (Hercules).

Bu-to (bū′tō), the Egyptian goddess of the North; nurse of Horus and Bast: identified by the Greeks with Leto (Latona).

Ca-cus (kā′kŭs), a crafty Italian giant, slain by Hercules (Heracles) for stealing the cattle of Geryon. [Rom.]

Cad-mus (kăd′mŭs), son of Agenor, king of Phœnicia, who killed a dragon and sowed its teeth. From these grew soldiers, who fought together until only five were left. These helped Cadmus to found Thebes.

ca-du-ce-us (kȧ-dū′sē-ŭs), the winged staff of Hermes (Mercury), entwined with two serpents. [Gr.]

Cal-chas (kăl′kăs), the wisest prophet among the Greeks at Troy, surpassed only by Mopsus at Claros.

Cal-li-o-pe (kă-lī′ō-pē), the Muse of eloquence and epic poetry. [Gr.]

Cal-lis-to (kă-lĭs′tō), an Arcadian nymph, attendant of Artemis (Diana), beloved of Zeus (Jupiter); therefore changed into a bear by Hera (Juno). She narrowly escaped being hunted to death by her own son, but was then, with him, placed in the sky as the Great and Little Bear.

Cal-y-do-ni-an Hunt (kăl″ĭ-dō′nĭ-ăn hŭnt), the pursuit of a destructive wild boar sent by Artemis (Diana) to punish King Œneus for neglected sacrifices. The boar was killed by the hero Meleager, who gave the spoils to Atalanta. [Gr.]

Ca-lyp-so (kȧ-lĭp′sō), a sea nymph, who kept Odysseus (Ulysses) seven years on her island of Ogygia. [Gr.]

Ca-mil-la (kȧ-mĭl′ȧ), the swift-footed maiden queen of the Volsci, an Italian tribe, who opposed Æneas on his landing in Italy. [Rom.]

Cap-a-neus (kăp′ȧ-nūs; kȧ-pā′nē-ŭs), one of the seven Greek heroes who marched against Thebes to help Polynices gain the throne. As he was scaling the walls, he was struck by lightning and killed.

Cas-san-dra (kă-săn′drȧ), a daughter of Priam and Hecuba of Troy; inspired by Apollo to prophesy, but later condemned never to be believed. [Gr.]

Cas-tor (kȧs′tẽr), a son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leda; champion horse-tamer. At his death in the Argonautic Expedition, his immortal twin brother Pollux also asked for death. His father decreed that the brothers should live in the upper and lower world on alternate days. Later, they were placed in the sky as the constellation Gemini. [Gr.]

Ce-crops (sē′krŏps), a Greek hero, represented as half snake; first king of Attica; founder of Athens.

cen-taurs (sĕn′tôrz), a mythical Thessalian tribe, half man and half horse. [Gr.]

Ceph-a-lus (sĕf′ȧ-lŭs), a Greek hunter, whose devotion to his wife Procris (Procne) was so determined, that Eos (Aurora), who sought his love, caused him accidentally to kill Procris with his unerring javelin.

Cer-ber-us (sûr′bẽr-ŭs), the three-headed dog of Hades, which guarded the gates to the lower world; carried away by Heracles (Hercules). [Gr.]

Ce-res (sē′rēz), daughter of Saturn (Cronos) and Ops (Rhea); Roman goddess of the growing vegetation; later of corn, harvest, and flowers: identified with the Greek goddess Demeter.

Cha-ron (kā′rŏn), the boatman who ferried souls across the Acheron (or the Styx) in the lower world. A coin for his fare was always placed in the mouth of a dead man. [Gr.]

Char-i-tes (kăr′ĭ-tēz), the three Greek Graces, goddesses of grace and beauty.

Cha-ryb-dis (kȧ-rĭb′dĭs), a very dangerous whirlpool on the Sicilian coast opposite Scylla, a rock on the Italian shore.

chi-me-ra (kĭ-mē′rȧ; kī-mē′rȧ), a fire-breathing monster with the head of a lion, the body of a goat, the tail of a dragon; killed by Bellerophon. Also, **chimæra.** [Gr.]

Chi-ron (kī′rŏn), a Greek centaur, son of Cronos (Saturn) and Philyra; teacher of Achilles, Asclepius (Æsculapius), and Heracles (Hercules).

Chry-se-is (krĭ-sē′ĭs), a beautiful captive in the Trojan War, whom Agamemnon was forced to restore to her father, Chryses; to replace her, he took Briseis from Achilles. [Gr.]

Cir-ce (sûr′sē), the noted enchantress of Ææa, who changed some of the companions of Odysseus (Ulysses) into animals. Odysseus, protected by an herb, the gift of Hermes (Mercury), secured their restoration. [Gr.]

Cli-o (klī′ō), the Muse who presided over history. [Gr.]

Clo-tho (klō′thō), the youngest of the three Fates, who spun the thread of life. [Gr.]

Cly-tem-nes-tra (klī″tĕm-nĕs′trȧ), the faithless wife of Agamemnon, who murdered him upon his return from the Trojan War; killed for her crime by her son Orestes. Also, **Clytæmnestra.** [Gr.]

Co-cy-tus (kō-sī′tŭs), the "river of wailing"; one of the five rivers of Hades. [Gr.]

Col-chis (kŏl′kĭs), the country east of the Black Sea, where the Golden Fleece was kept; the home of Medea. [Gr.]

Co-mus (kō′mŭs), the youthful Roman god of revelry, feasting, and jollity.

Cor-y-ban-tes (kŏr′ĭ-băn′tēz), attendants and priests of Cybele in Phrygia: often identified with the Curetes, Dactyli, and Telchines. Also, **Corybants.** [Gr.]

Cre-u-sa (krē-ū′sȧ,) a daughter of Priam; first wife of Æneas; separated from her husband and lost during the flight from Troy on the night of its capture.

Cro-cus (krō′kŭs), the beloved friend of the nymph Smilax; changed into the crocus flower. [Gr.]

Crœ-sus (krē′sŭs), a very wealthy king of Lydia in Asia Minor of the sixth century B. C.

Cro-nus (krō′nŭs), a Greek Titan; father of Zeus (Jupiter), Poseidon (Neptune), and Hades (Pluto).

Cu-mæ (kū′mē), an ancient Italian city near Naples; the home of the Sibyl who helped Æneas and sold the Sibylline Books to King Tarquin of Rome.

Cu-pid (kū′pĭd), the Roman god of love: identified with the Greek god Eros. Also, **Amor.**

Cyb-e-le (sĭb′ē-lē), a nature goddess introduced into the West from Asia Minor: identified with the Greek goddess Rhea and with the Roman goddess Ops. Also, **Mater Turrita.**

Cy-clo-pes (sī-klō′pēz), one-eyed Sicilian shepherd. giants, who may also have worked at the forges of Hephæstus (Vulcan) under Mt. Etna.

Cyn-thi-a (sĭn′thĭ-ȧ), a name given to the hunting goddess Artemis (Diana), because she was born on Mt. Cynthus, on the island Delos. [Gr.]

Cyth-er-e-a (sĭth″ĕr-ē′ȧ), a name given to Aphrodite (Venus), because she rose from the sea-foam on the island of Cythera. [Gr.]

Dæd-a-lus (dĕd′ȧ-lŭs; dē′dȧ-lŭs), an Athenian artist, artificer, and architect; inventor of the saw, ax, gimlet; exiled for murder to Crete, where he built the Labyrinth. Later, he and his son Icarus were forced to escape by flight on wings. Dædalus reached Sicily; the son flew too near the sun, the wax melted and he was drowned in the sea named Icarian for him.

Da-na-e (dā′nȧ-ē), a Greek princess of Argos; mother of Perseus by Zeus (Jupiter), who visited her in the form of a golden shower.

Da-na-i-des (dȧ-nā′ĭ-dēz), the fifty daughters of King Danaüs of Argos, all of whom, except Hypermnestra, killed their husbands on their wedding night. They were doomed in Tartarus to pour water into a broken cistern, or, as some say, to draw it with a sieve. [Gr.]

Daph-ne (dăf′nē), the lovely daughter of the river god Peneus, beloved by Apollo; to escape him, she was changed into a laurel tree. [Gr.]

De-ia-ni-ra (dē″yȧ-nī′rȧ), the deserted wife of Heracles (Hercules), whose death she unwittingly caused by a poisoned magic shirt, the gift of Nessus; in despair she killed herself. [Gr.]

Del-phi (dĕl′fī), a sacred city of Greece, famous for a cleft in the rock, out of which came poisonous vapors. These overpowered a priestess of Apollo seated there on a golden tripod, so that she uttered wild words, interpreted as the will of Apollo.

De-me-ter (dē-mē′tĕr), the Greek goddess of agriculture and fruitfulness: identified with the Roman goddess Ceres.

Deu-ca-li-on (dū-kā′lĭ-ŏn), the son of Prometheus; like Noah, he with his wife Pyrrha was saved from the great flood. They repeopled the world by throwing stones behind them, as directed by the oracle. [Gr.]

Di-an-a (dī-ăn′ȧ; dī-ā′nȧ), the daughter of Jupiter (Zeus) and Latona (Leto); the Roman goddess of the moon and chase: identified with the Greek goddess Artemis. Also, **Cynthia, Phœbe, Selene.**

Di-do (dī′dō), a Tyrian princess, founder and queen of Carthage in Africa; a cordial hostess of Æneas on his wanderings from Troy. After his desertion of her by divine command, she killed herself.

Di-o-med (dī′ō-mĕd), a brave Greek warrior in the Trojan War. The opponent of Hector and Æneas; joined Odysseus (Ulysses) in carrying off the horses of Rhesus and the Palladium. Also, **Diomedes.**

Di-o-ny-sus (dī″ō-nī′sŭs), the Greek god of vegetation and wine; known commonly among the Romans as Bacchus (Liber).

Di-os-cu-ri (dī″ŏs-kū′rī), the twin sons of Zeus (Jupiter): Castor and Pollux; patrons of warriors and travelers; in Rome, of the order of knights and of chariot races. Also, **Dioscuroi.**

Dir-ce (dûr′sē), a wicked queen of Thebes, whom the sons of unfortunate Antiope fastened to a wild bull. [Gr.]

Dis-cor-di-a (dĭs-kôr′dĭ-ȧ), the Roman goddess of strife and disagreement: identified with the Greek goddess Eris.

Do-do-na (dŏ-dō′nȧ), an ancient Greek oracle of Zeus (Jupiter), where priests interpreted the rustling of the oak leaves.

dry-a-des (drī′ȧ-dēz), [*sing.* dryad], Greek nymphs who lived and died with the trees which were their abode.

Dyaus Heaven, the father of the gods. [Hind.]

Ech-o (ĕk′ō), a Greek nymph, who pined away for unrequited love of Narcissus, until only her voice was left.

Ed-das (ĕd′ȧz), two old Norse books: (*a*) The Elder Edda, a collection of thirty-three mythological songs from the 10th to 13th centuries. (*b*) The Younger Edda, a prose mythology from about 1200.

E-lec-tra (ē-lĕk′trȧ), a daughter of Agamemnon, who induced her brother Orestes to avenge their father's murder by their mother. [Gr.]

elves (ĕlvz), [*sing.* elf], fairies of light and of darkness. The god Frey was the king of the light fairies; Alfheim, their home. [Teut.]

E-ly-si-um (ē-lĭzh′ĭ-ŭm; ē-lĭz′ĭ-ŭm), the eternal dwelling place of the happy souls after death. Also, **Elysian Fields.** [Gr.]

Em-bla (ĕm′blä), the first woman, created by Odin, Hoenir, and Loki from an elm. [Teut.]

En-cel-a-dus (ĕn-sĕl′ȧ-dŭs), a Greek **hundred-armed giant** buried under Mt. Etna.

En-dym-i-on (ĕn-dĭm′ĭ-ŏn), a beautiful youth beloved by the

moon goddess Selene (Diana), who caressed him nightly with her moonbeams. [Gr.]

E-os (ē'ŏs), the Greek goddess of dawn: identified with the Roman goddess Aurora.

E-pe-us (ē-pē'ŭs), the Greek who built the wooden horse left as a decoy outside the walls of Troy.

Ep-i-me-theus (ĕp″ĭ-mē'thūs; ĕp″ĭ-mē'thē-ŭs), brother of Prometheus and husband of Pandora, the first woman. [Gr.]

Er-a-to (ĕr'ȧ-tō), the Muse of lyric and love poetry. [Gr.]

Er-e-bus (ĕr'ē-bŭs), the dark space through which spirits pass into Hades. [Gr.]

E-rin-y-es (ē-rĭn'ĭ-ēz), the Greek Furies: Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra, who relentlessly pursued with secret stings unpunished criminals: called by the Romans *Diræ*, *Furiæ*. Also, **Semnæ, Eumenides, Erinnyes.**

E-ris (ē'rĭs; ĕr'ĭs), the Greek goddess of discord. At the wedding of Peleus and Thetis, she threw among the guests a golden apple, inscribed "For the fairest." The decision was left to Paris, the shepherd son of Priam of Troy. ☞ To gain his favor, Hera (Juno) offered him power and riches; Athena (Minerva), martial glory; but when Aphrodite (Venus), promised the most beautiful woman in the world, Paris awarded her the prize. The elopement of Paris and Helen was the result. Identified with the Roman goddess Discordia.

E-ros (ē'rŏs), the Greek god of love; son of Aphrodite (Venus): identified with the Roman god Cupid.

Er-y-man-thus (ĕr″ĭ-măn'thŭs), a mountain in Arcadia, where the devastating boar killed by Heracles (Hercules) lived. [Gr.]

E-te-o-cles (ē-tē'ō-klēz), a king of Thebes, son of Œdipus and Jocasta. He and his brother Polynices were to reign in alternate years, but Eteocles broke the agreement and provoked the expedition of the Seven against Thebes; here the brothers killed each other. [Gr.]

Eu-men-i-des (ū-mĕn'ĭ-dēz), the "gracious goddesses," a flattering name for the avenging Furies. [Gr.]

Eu-phros-y-ne (ū-frŏs'ĭ-nē), joy, one of the three Greek Graces.

Eu-ro-pa (ū-rō'pȧ), a Phœnician princess, loved by Zeus (Jupiter) in the form of a white bull. On his back she rode to Crete, where she became the mother of Minos, Rhadamanthus, and Sarpedon.

Eu-ryd-i-ce (ū-rĭd'ĭ-sē), beloved wife of Orpheus, the Greek poet and musician. Killed by a poisonous snake bite, she was in Hades only until Orpheus could by his persuasive strains gain permission to lead her out. When almost in the upper world, Orpheus looked back at her, against the divine command, and Eurydice vanished forever.

Eu-ter-pe (ū-tûr'pē), the Muse of music. [Gr.]

Faf-nir (fäv'nēr), a Teutonic giant who, in the form of a dragon, guarded a golden treasure, until killed by Sigurd.

Fa-ma (fā'mȧ), the Roman goddess of rumor and slander.

Fates (fāts), the three Greek goddesses who determined the course of each life. Clotho held the distaff, Lachesis measured the thread of life, Atropos cut it off: identified by the Romans with the Parcæ. Also, **Mœræ.**

fau-ni (fô'nī), [*sing.* faun], rural deities with the legs, feet, and ears of a goat. [Gr.]

Fen-rir (fĕn'rēr), a monster wolf, son of Loki; bound by the Æsir and thrown into Niflheim; at Ragnarok, to be loosed for the final combat. Also, **Fenris-wolf.** [Teut.]

Flo-ra (flō'rȧ), the Roman goddess of flowers and gardens.

For-set-i (fōr-sĕt'ē), the Teutonic god of justice; son of Balder and Nanna.

Frey (frā), the Teutonic god of rain, sunshine, and fruits. Also, **Freyr.**

Frey-a (frā'ȧ), the Teutonic goddess of love and beauty, presiding also over the regions of the dead; daughter of Njorth; wife of Odur. Also, **Freyja.**

Frigg (frĭg), queen of the Teutonic gods; wife of Odin; mother of Balder and other gods. With Odin her court was in Hlithskjalf. Similar to the Greek Hera and the Roman Juno. Also, **Frigga.**

Fu-ries (fū'rĭz), the three Greek goddesses of vengeance: Alecto, Tisiphone, Megæra: identified with the Roman Furiæ, Diræ. Also, **Erinyes, Erinnyes, Semnæ, Eumenides.**

Gæ-a (jē'ȧ), the Greek goddess Earth: identified by the Romans with Terra, Tellus. Also, **Gaia, Ge.**

Gal-a-te-a (găl″ȧ-tē'ȧ), a sea nymph beloved by Polyphemus, a Cyclops, the jealous murderer of her preferred lover Acis. An ivory statue of a maiden, the work of Pygmalion, a king of Cyprus. In answer to his prayer, Aphrodite (Venus) made her to live that he might make her his wife. [Gr.]

Gan-y-mede (găn'ĭ-mēd), a handsome Trojan lad carried off by Zeus (Jupiter) in the form of an eagle, to be his cupbearer.

Gerth (gērth), a beautiful young Teutonic giantess, whose union with Frey probably symbolized the new life of spring. Also, **Gerthr, Gerd, Gerdh.**

giants (jī'ănts), mythical beings of great size and strength. In classic myth they were the enemies of the gods and were defeated by them. In Teutonic myth there was less hostility, for some of the Teutonic giants represented kindly natural forces.

Gin-nun-ga-gap (gĭn'nōōn-gä-gäp*; yĭn'nōōn-gä-gäp*), the formless void before creation. [Teut.]

Glaths-heim (gläths'hām), Odin's dwelling in Asgard, containing the thrones of the Æsir. Also, **Glathsheimr.** [Teut.]

Glau-cus (glô'kŭs), a Greek fisherman, lover of Scylla; changed into a sea deity by eating magic grass.

Gold-en Fleece (gōld'n flēs), the wool of gold covering the ram that bore Phrixus through the air to Colchis; here it was hung up in a sacred grove by King Æetes and guarded by a dragon until it was carried off by Jason. [Gr.]

Gor-di-us (gôr'dĭ-ŭs), king of Phrygia; author of a most intricate knot. Alexander the Great was told that, according to an oracle, the master of the knot should be master of Asia; he straightway cut the knot with his sword.

Gor-gons (gôr'gŏnz), three hideous monsters, sisters, with snaky

locks, which turned the beholder to stone: Stheno, Euryale, Medusa. [Gr.]

Gra-ces (grā'sĕz), three beautiful sister goddesses: Aglaia (Brilliance), Euphrosyne (Joy), and Thalia (Bloom); attendants on Eros (Cupid), Aphrodite (Venus), and Dionysus (Bacchus): called *Gratiæ* by the Romans, *Charites* by the Greeks.

Græ-æ (grē'ē), three sisters, hoary, misshapen, and hideous from birth, with but one eye and one tooth between them; watchers for the Gorgons. Also, **Graiæ.** [Gr.]

Gud-run (gōōd'rōōn), wife of Sigurd, whom she won from Brynhild by a magic drink; later, wife of the Hun king Atli. [Teut.]

Ha-des (hā'dēz), the god of the lower world: also called *Pluto;* the lower world itself. [Gr.]

ham-a-dry-ads (hăm'ă-drī"ădz), Greek tree nymphs. Also, **hamadryades.**

Har-mo-ni-a (här-mō"nĭ-ă), the wife of the Greek king Cadmus; famous for her wedding gift from Hephæstus (Vulcan) of an ill-omened necklace.

Har-pies (här'pīz), [*sing.* Harpy], rapacious, defiling monsters having the head and body of a maiden, the wings and claws of a bird. [Gr.]

Ha-thor (hä'thōr), the Egyptian goddess of love, represented with a cow's head: similar to the Greek goddess Aphrodite (Venus).

He-be (hē'bē), the Greek goddess of youth; cupbearer to the gods before Ganymede; later, the wife of the deified Heracles (Hercules), with the power of restoring youth.

Hec-a-te (hĕk'ă-tē), an ancient Greek goddess of the moon, earth, and lower world, and especially of magic: often merged with Artemis and Selene. Also, **Hekate.**

Hec-tor (hĕk'tẽr), son of Priam and Hecuba of Troy; husband of Andromache; bravest of Trojan warriors in the Trojan War; slain by Achilles to avenge the death of Patroclus.

Hec-u-ba (hĕk'ū-bă), the wife of Priam, king of Troy; mother of Hector, Paris, Helenus, and many other heroes.

Heim-dall (hām'dăl), the vigilant watchman of Asgard. His horn Gjallarhorn was to summon the gods on the last day (Ragnarok). Also, **Heimdallr, Heimdal.** [Teut.]

Hel (hĕl), daughter of Loki; queen of Hel, the lower world: similar to the Greek goddess Persephone (Proserpina). Also, **Hela.** [Teut.]

Hel-en (hĕl'ĕn), the daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leda; wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta; the most beautiful woman in the world. Her elopement with Paris to Troy caused the Trojan War. [Gr.]

Hel-e-nus (hĕl'ĕ-nŭs), a son of Priam and Hecuba of Troy; spared by the Greeks for his prophetic gift; later, husband of Andromache and ruler of Epirus.

He-li-os (hē'lĭ-ŏs), the Greek sun god, who drove his four-horse chariot through the sky.

Hel-le (hĕl'ē), the sister of Phrixus, with whom she was fleeing, when she fell from the ram with the golden fleece into the sea named for her the Hellespont (Sea of Helle). [Gr.]

He-phæs-tus (hē-fĕs'tŭs), the Greek god of fire and master of the forge: identified with the Roman god Vulcan. Also, **Hephaistos.**

He-ra (hē'rȧ), the queen of the Greek gods; sister and wife of Zeus (Jupiter); goddess of women and marriage: identified with the Roman goddess Juno. Also, **Here, Parthenos,** etc.

Her-cu-les (hûr'kŭ-lēz), a famous Greek hero, son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Alcmene. His remarkable physical strength was shown in the achievement of twelve great "labors": the killing of the Nemean lion; the killing of the Lernean hydra; the capture of the Cerynean hind; the capture of the Erymanthian boar; the cleaning of the Augean stables; the capture of the mad Cretan bull; the taking of the man-eating mares of Diomed; the procuring of Hippolyte's girdle; the slaughter of the Stymphalian birds; the capture of the red cattle of Geryon; the securing of the golden apples of the Hesperides; the bringing up of Cerberus from Hades. Also, **Heracles, Herakles.**

Her-mes (hûr'mēz), the son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Maia; messenger of the gods; god of eloquence, commerce, and travelers; conductor of the dead to the lower world: identified with the Roman god Mercury. [Gr.]

Her-mi-o-ne (hẽr-mī'ŏ-nē), the daughter of Menelaus and Helen; wife of Neoptolemus (Pyrrhus), and later, of Orestes. [Gr.]

He-ro (hē'rō), a beautiful priestess of Aphrodite (Venus) at Sestos in Thrace; loved by Leander, who swam the Hellespont (Dardanelles) nightly to see her. Leander was finally drowned and Hero threw herself into the sea. [Gr.]

He-si-o-ne (hē-sī'ŏ-nē), the daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy; exposed on a rock to a sea monster to avert disaster from her country, but soon rescued by Heracles (Hercules), who slew the monster. [Gr.]

Hes-per-i-des (hĕs-pĕr'ĭ-dēz), three nymphs, daughters of Hesperus, the evening star; with the help of a dragon, they guarded the golden apples which Hera (Juno) received as a wedding gift from Gæa (Terra). [Gr.]

Hes-ti-a (hĕs'tĭ-ȧ), the Greek goddess of the hearth and of intimate family relations; daughter of Cronus (Saturn) and Rhea (Ops): identified with the Roman goddess Vesta.

Hip-po-da-mi-a (hĭp"ŏ-dă-mī'ȧ), a Greek princess, daughter of Œnomaus of Elis; won by Pelops with the aid of winged horses from Neptune. The wife of Pirithous, friend of Theseus; the cause of the battle of the Centaurs and Lapithæ.

Hip-pol-y-te (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tē), a queen of the Amazons; wife of Theseus; possessor of a famous girdle. [Gr.]

Hip-pol-y-tus (hĭ-pŏl'ĭ-tŭs), the noble son of Theseus and Hippolyte; falsely accused and killed through the efforts of his young stepmother, Phædra, whose love for him was not returned. [Gr.]

Hip-pom-e-nes (hĭ-pŏm'ĕ-nēz), the Greek hero who outran Atalanta and so won her for his bride.

Hlith-skjalf (hlith'skyälf"), the seat of Odin, above Asgard, from which he looked out over all the worlds. Also, **Hlidhskjalf.** [Teut.]

Hœ-nir (hû-nēr), the Teutonic god, strong but dull, who helped create Ask and Embla, the first mortals; one of the few survivors of the last day (Ragnarok).

Ho-rus (hō'rŭs), the hawk-headed Egyptian god of day: similar to the Greek god Apollo. Also, **Harpocrates.**

Hö-thr (hû'thr), the blind god who unwittingly slew Balder. Also, **Hoder, Hodur.** [Teut.]

Hy-a-cin-thus (hī"ă-sĭn'thŭs), a beautiful Greek youth beloved by Apollo; killed from jealousy by Zephyrus, the west wind; or perhaps, unwittingly by Apollo, who caused the hyacinth to grow from his blood.

Hy-dra (hī'drȧ), a many-headed monster in the swamp of Lerna; killed by Heracles (Hercules). [Gr.]

Hy-las (hī'lăs), a handsome Greek lad beloved by Heracles (Hercules). While drawing water at a spring for his master, he was drawn in by the amorous nymphs.

Hy-men (hī'mĕn), the Greek god of marriage.

Hy-mir (hü'mēr), a Teutonic giant personifying the unfriendly sea. Also, **Hymer.**

Hy-per-bo-re-ans (hī"pĕr-bō'rē-ănz), a mythical people dwelling beyond the north wind (Boreas) in everlasting bliss, free from disease and old age. [Gr.]

Hy-perm-nes-tra (hī"pĕrm-nĕs'trȧ), the only one of the fifty daughters of Danaüs who did not kill her husband. Her descendants ruled in Argos. [Gr.]

Ic-a-rus (ĭk'ă-rŭs), the young son of Dædalus, who tried to fly with his father from Crete, but rose too near the sun, melted the wax in his wings and fell into the sea named Icarian for him. [Gr.]

Il-i-ad (ĭl'ĭ-ăd), a Greek epic poem in twenty-four books by Homer, giving the events of part of the last year of the Trojan War, from the quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon to the burial of Hector.

Il-i-um (ĭl'ĭ-ŭm), a poetical name for Troy in Asia Minor.

In-dra (ĭn'drȧ), greatest of the Vedic gods; wielder of the thunderbolt, dispenser of rain. [Hind.]

I-o (ī'ō), daughter of the river god Inachus; beloved by Zeus (Jupiter), who changed her into a heifer to escape the wrath of Hera (Juno). Then Io, tormented with a stinging gadfly sent by Hera, swam through the sea, named Ionian for her, to Egypt, where she regained her form and freedom. [Gr.]

Iph-i-ge-ni-a (ĭf"ĭ-jĕ-nī'ȧ), a daughter of Agamemnon; sacrificed to secure favorable winds for the Greeks in the expedition against Troy. At the fatal moment, Artemis (Diana) rescued her and made her a priestess in Tauris, where Orestes found her. [Gr.]

I-ris (ī'rĭs), the Greek goddess of the rainbow; messenger of Zeus (Jupiter) and Hera (Juno).

I-sis (ī'sĭs), the Egyptian goddess of fruitfulness; wife of Osiris. Also, **Hes.**

Is-me-ne (ĭs-mē'nē), the timid, practical sister of Antigone; daughter of Œdipus and Jocasta. [Gr.]

Ith-a-ca (ĭth'ȧ-kȧ), the island home of Odysseus (Ulysses), off the west coast of Greece.

I-thunn (ē'thōon), the wife of Bragi and goddess of early spring; possessed of the golden apples of youth, which kept the gods young. Also, **Ithun, Idun.** [Teut.]

I-u-lus (ī-ū'lŭs), son of Æneas and Creusa; reputed ancestor of Julius Cæsar, the Roman emperor. Also, **Ascanius.**

Ix-i-on (ĭk-sī'ŏn), father of the centaurs; for wickedly aspiring to the love of Hera (Juno), he was bound in Tartarus to a perpetually revolving wheel. [Gr.]

Ja-nus (jā'nŭs), the ancient Roman god of all beginnings; his temple in the Roman Forum was closed only in times of peace: January is named for him.

Ja-son (jā'sŭn), the leader of the Greek Argonauts in the successful expedition to Colchis for the Golden Fleece.

Jo-tunn (yō'tōon), a Teutonic giant. Also, **Jotun, Jötunn.**

Jo-tunn-heim (yō'tōon-hām), the home of the Teutonic giants on the outermost edge of the world. Also, **Jotunnheimr, Jötunnheim, Jötunnheimr.**

Jove (jōv), Jupiter, the greatest Roman god: identified with the Greek Zeus.

Ju-no (jōō'nō), the daughter of Saturn (Cronus) and Ops (Rhea); sister and wife of Jupiter (Zeus); the queen of the Roman gods; goddess of marriage and births: identified with the Greek goddess Hera.

Ju-pi-ter (jōō'pĭ-tĕr), an ancient Italian god of the heavens, supreme ruler over all things; son of Saturn (Cronus) and Ops (Rhea): identified with the Greek god Zeus.

Ko-re (kō'rē), the name under which Persephone (Proserpina), the queen of the lower world, was worshiped. Also, **Cora.**

Lab-y-rinth (lăb'ĭ-rĭnth), the maze constructed for King Minos of Crete by Dædalus, to hold the Minotaur.

Lach-e-sis (lăk'ē-sĭs), the one of the three Greek Fates who measured off the thread of life.

Laksh-mi (lăksh'mē), the Hindu goddess of fortune and beauty; wife of Vishnu. Also, **Sri.**

La-oc-o-on (lā-ŏk'ō-ŏn), a faithful priest of Apollo at Troy, who mistrusted and condemned the wooden horse left in the shore by the Greeks. The Greek gods then sent two serpents out of the sea to kill him and his two sons.

La-od-a-mi-a (lā-ŏd"ȧ-mī'ȧ), the wife of Protesilaus, a Greek hero killed before Troy. In answer to her prayer, Protesilaus was restored to her for three hours; then she went to the lower world with him.

La-om-e-don (lā-ŏm'ē-dŏn), a king of Troy; father of Priam and Hesione; killed by Heracles (Hercules) for denying him Hesione to wife, after he had rescued her from a sea monster.

la-res (lā'rēz), Roman tutelary spirits of the house, fields, and, especially, of the ancestors of the family.

La-ti-nus (lȧ-tī'nŭs), king of Latium when Œneas came to Italy; father of Lavinia, the second wife of that Trojan hero.

La-to-na (lȧ-tō'nȧ), mother of Apollo and Diana (Artemis): called *Leto* by the Greeks. [Rom.]

La-vin-i-a (lȧ-vĭn'ĭ-ȧ), daughter of King Latinus of Latium; engaged to Turnus, but finally married to Æneas.

Le-an-der (lē-ăn'dẽr), lover of Hero of Sestos, for whom he swam the Hellespont (Dardanelles) nightly, until drowned in a storm. [Gr.]

Le-da (lē'dȧ), beloved by Zeus (Jupiter) in the form of a swan; mother of Castor, Pollux, and Helen. [Gr.]

Le-the (lē'thē), the "river of forgetfulness" in Hades. [Gr.]

Le-to (lē'tō), a beautiful maiden beloved by Zeus (Jupiter); persecuted by Hera (Juno) in her wanderings to the island Delos in the Ægean Sea, where Apollo and Artemis (Diana) were born: called *Latona* by the Romans. [Gr.]

Lo-ki (lō'kē), the evil Teutonic god, contriver of constant discord and mischief, even to the death of Balder; father of Sleipnir and the Midgard serpent; finally bound by Thor and placed by Skathi beneath a venom-dripping serpent; deserted by all save his wife Signy. On the last day (Ragnarok) Loki was to lead forth the forces of Hel. Also, **Loke.**

mæn-a-des (mĕn'ȧ-dēz), women devotees of Dionysus (Bacchus). Also, **mænads, Bacchæ, bacchantes.** [Gr.]

Ma-ia (mā'yȧ; mī'ȧ), eldest and most beautiful of the Pleiades; mother of Hermes (Mercury). [Gr.]

ma-nes (mā'nēz), the spirits of the ancestors of the Romans, worshiped as gods. Also, **Manes.**

Mars (märz), the Roman god of war: identified with the Greek god Ares.

Mar-sy-as (mär'sĭ-ăs), originally a god of nature from Asia Minor, punished, for competing with Apollo on the flute, by being flayed alive.

Me-de-a (mē-dē'ȧ), a sorceress, daughter of King Æetes of Colchis. For love of Jason she helped him win the Golden Fleece and then sailed away with him.

Me-du-sa (mē-dū'sȧ), originally a maiden, whose pride in her glorious hair caused it to be changed into snakes: one of the three Gorgons; slain by the Greek hero Perseus.

Mel-e-a-ger (mĕl''ē-ā'jẽr), son of Althæa, queen of Calydon. At his birth it was foretold that his life would be only as long as that of the brand then burning on the hearth. His mother quenched it and hid it. Years later, after his success in the Calydonian boar hunt, Althæa decided to avenge the death of her brothers at Meleager's hands; she threw the fatal brand on the fire; Meleager soon died. In remorse, his mother killed herself.

Mel-pom-e-ne (mĕl-pŏm'ē-nē), the Muse of tragedy. [Gr.]

Men-e-la-us (mĕn''ē-lā'ŭs), king of Sparta, husband of Helen.

Men-tor (mĕn'tẽr), the faithful friend of Odysseus (Ulysses); the guide and teacher of Telemachus. [Gr.]

Mer-cu-ry (mûr'kū-rĭ), the son of Jupiter (Zeus) and Maia; messenger of the gods; Roman god of eloquence, commerce, and travelers: identified with the Greek god Hermes.

Mi-das (mī'dȧs), a king of Phrygia, in answer to whose prayer, Dionysus (Bacchus) turned everything he touched to gold. When even his food became gold, he prayed for help and was freed of the curse by bathing in the river Pactolus. King Midas had ass's ears, inflicted on him for giving the preference in a musical contest to Pan, rather than to Apollo.

Mid-gard (mĭd'gärd), the earth. The Midgard serpent was a horrible sea monster, offspring of Loki; to be slain by Thor, whom it was destined to kill on the last day (Ragnarok). Also, **Midgarth, Mithgarthr.** [Teut.]

Mi-mir (mē'mẽr), the Teutonic god of wisdom and knowledge.

Mi-ner-va (mĭ-nûr'vȧ), the Roman goddess of wisdom, thought, and invention: identified with the Greek goddess Athena.

Mi-nos (mī'nŏs), king and lawgiver of Crete; after death, a judge in the lower world. His grandson, also a king of Crete, was the husband of Pasiphaë; the father of Ariadne; the owner of the Labyrinth; the oppressor of Athens.

Min-o-taur (mĭn'ŏ-tôr), a monster, half man and half bull, which fed on Athenian maidens and lads, until slain by Theseus in its lair, the Labyrinth in Crete.

Mne-mos-y-ne (nē-mŏs'ĭ-nē), the Greek goddess of memory and mother of the Muses.

Mœræ (mē'rē), the Greek goddesses of destiny: identified with the Roman Parcæ. Also, the **Fates.**

Mor-pheus (môr'fūs; môr'fē-ŭs), the Greek god of dreams.

Mors (môrz), the Roman personification of death: called *Thanatos* by the Greeks.

Mu-ses (mū'zĕz), the nine Greek goddesses who presided over the arts and sciences: Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polymnia or Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania.

Mus-pells-heim (mōōs'pĕls-hām''), one of the Teutonic Nine Worlds; the region of warmth and sunlight south of Ginnungagap. Also, **Muspel.**

Mut (mōōt), the Theban goddess of womanhood: similar to the Greek goddess Demeter. [Egypt.]

na-iads (nā'ȧdz; nī'ȧdz), the nymphs who lived in springs, rivers, lakes, and fountains. [Gr.]

Nan-na (nän'nä), the devoted wife of Balder, at whose loss she grieved to death. [Teut.]

Nar-cis-sus (när-sĭs'ŭs), a handsome Greek youth, for vain love of whom Echo pined away. Narcissus was punished, for he fell in love with his own reflection and also pined away, until he was changed into the flower narcissus.

Na-strond (nä'strŏnd), the place of punishment in Niflheim: similar to the Greek Tartarus. Also, **Naströnd.** [Teut.]

Nau-sic-a-a (nô-sĭk'ȧ-ȧ; nou-sĭk'ȧ-ȧ), the Phæacian princess who found Odysseus (Ulysses) after his shipwreck and brought him to the court of her father, Alcinous. [Gr.]

nec-tar (nĕk'tẽr), the substance which with ambrosia formed the food and drink of the Greek gods.

Ne-ith (nā'ĭth), the Theban goddess of the upper heaven, of wisdom and the arts of peace and war. Likened by the Greeks to Athena. [Egypt.]

Nem-e-sis (nĕm'ē-sĭs), the Greek goddess of righteous vengeance.

Ne-op-tol-e-mus (nē″ŏp-tŏl′ē-mŭs), son of Achilles; a Greek hero in the Trojan War; at the fall of Troy, he cruelly killed the aged Priam and hurled the infant son of Hector from the walls. Later, he married Hermione, daughter of Menelaus and Helen. Also, **Pyrrhus.**

Neph-thys (nĕf′thĭs), an Egyptian goddess of the dead.

Nep-tune (nĕp′tūn), the son of Saturn (Cronus) and Ops (Rhea); Roman god of the sea; represented with a trident in his hand: identified with the Greek Poseidon.

Ne-re-ids (nē′rē-ĭdz), Greek sea nymphs, daughters of Nereus and Doris; attendants of Poseidon (Neptune).

Ne-reus (nē′rūs), a Greek sea god, father of the Nereids.

Nes-sus (nĕs′ŭs), a centaur shot with a poisoned arrow by Heracles (Hercules) for trying to carry off his wife Deianira. Nessus bequeathed his blood-stained shirt to Deianira, but when she used it to regain the love of her husband, it fatally poisoned him. [Gr.]

Nes-tor (nĕs′tŏr), a Greek king of Pylus, who fought in his old age with the Greeks in the Trojan War.

Nif-l-heim (nĕv′l-hām), the northern region of cold and mist; the underworld (Hel), or even the place of punishment (Nifhel). Also, **Niflheimr.** [Teut.]

Nine Worlds (nīn wûrldz), the Teutonic divisions of the universe. Five are certain: Asgard, Midgard, Jotunnheim, Muspellsheim, Niflheim.

Ni-o-be (nī′ō-bē), the daughter of Tantalus and Amphion; bereft of her fourteen children by Apollo and Artemis (Diana), because she dared to compare herself with their mother Leto (Latona), who had but the two. Niobe herself was changed to stone by Zeus (Jupiter). [Gr.]

Njorth (nyôrth), a Teutonic god of the sea and winds; protector of sailors; the hostage given by the Vanir to the Æsir to insure peace; he lived in Noatun (Noatunn). Also, **Njörthr, Njord.**

Norns (nôrnz), the Teutonic Fates; three sisters: Urth (Past), Verthandi (Present), Skuld (Future); possessed of absolute power over the lives of gods and men: similar to the Greek Fates.

Nox (nŏks), the Roman goddess of night: identified with the Greek goddess Nyx.

Nut (nōōt), the Heavens: similar to the Greek goddess Rhea. [Egypt.]

nymphs (nĭmfs), lesser Greek divinities of nature in the form of beautiful maidens, dwelling in streams, mountains, trees, sea, or ocean.

O-ce-a-nids (ō-sē′ă-nĭdz), Greek ocean nymphs.

O-ce-a-nus (ō-sē′ă-nŭs), a Greek Titan; the first sea god, succeeded by Poseidon (Neptune).

O-din (ō′dĭn), the chief of the Teutonic gods; husband of Frigg. With Vili and Ve, he constructed the world out of Ymir's body; with Hœnir and Loki, he created the first man and woman; he was the progenitor of kings, the lord of battle; his throne was Hlithskjalf. Also, **Woden.**

O-dys-seus (ō-dĭs′ūs; ō-dĭs′ē-ŭs), a famous king of Ithaca; the wisest, shrewdest, and most eloquent of the Greek chiefs who fought against Troy; the hero of Homer's *Odyssey*: called by the Romans *Ulixes, Ulysses.*

Od-ys-sey (ŏd′ĭ-sĭ), Homer's Greek epic poem describing the ten years' wanderings of Odysseus (Ulysses) from Troy to Ithaca.

Œd-i-pus (ĕd′ĭ-pŭs; ē′dĭ-pŭs), the unfortunate son of Laius and Jocasta of Thebes in Greece. At his birth an oracle foretold that he would kill his father and marry his mother. He was exposed, but rescued, and adopted by the king of Corinth. Later, while on a journey, he unwittingly did kill his own father Laius. Then at Thebes he answered the riddle of the Sphinx, was made king of Thebes and given the hand of his mother Jocasta. Trouble and persecution followed the fulfilment of the oracle. At the revelation of his identity, he even blinded himself. Of four children: Eteocles, Polynices, Antigone, and Ismene, Antigone alone remained with him until his sad death in exile.

Œ-no-ne (ē-nō′nē), a nymph of Mt. Ida in Asia Minor; the loving, but deserted, wife of Paris.

O-lym-pi-an games (ō-lĭm′pĭ-ăn gāmz), a great Panhellenic festival held in northwest Greece every fourth summer, beginning 776 B. C.

O-lym-pus (ō-lĭm′pŭs), a mountain in Thessaly, where the Greek gods lived.

Ops (ŏps), the Roman goddess of the harvest: identified with the Greek goddess Rhea.

o-re-ads (ō′rē-ădz), Greek mountain nymphs.

O-res-tes (ō-rĕs′tēz), the son of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra of Argos in Greece; in obedience to Apollo, he avenged the murder of his father by slaying his mother and Ægisthus. Terrible persecution by the Furies followed this crime until his purification by bringing from Tauris, with the help of his friend Pylades, his sister Iphigenia and the Tauric cult of Artemis (Diana).

O-ri-on (ō-rī′ŏn), a Greek hunter beloved by Artemis (Diana), who accidentally killed him. In sorrow she placed him and his dog Sirius in the sky as a constellation.

Or-pheus (ôr′fūs; ôr′fē-ŭs), a Thracian poet and musician, son of Apollo and Calliope, who, with his lyre, could draw to himself beasts, rocks, and trees. He descended into Hades and so charmed Pluto with his music that he was permitted to bring his dead wife Eurydice back to earth, if only he should not look back at her. He did look back and she vanished. [Gr.]

O-si-ris (ō-sī′rĭs), once a good, wise Egyptian king, treacherously slain by his brother Set; afterward, the great god of the lower world and judge of the dead. He has many characteristics of the Greek gods Apollo and Dionysus (Bacchus).

Os-sa (ŏs′ă), a mountain in Greece. In a vain attempt to climb to heaven, the Titans piled Ossa on Pelion, and Pelion on Olympus.

Pal-i-nu-rus (păl′ĭ-nū′rŭs), the pilot of Æneas. While asleep at the helm, he fell overboard and was murdered by natives on the shore of Italy.

Pal-la-di-um (pă-lā′dĭ-ŭm), a famous statue of Athena (Minerva), which fell from heaven to Troy; on its preservation depended the safety of

Troy, which fell only after the Palladium had been stolen by the Greeks Odysseus (Ulysses) and Diomed.

Pal-las (păl′ăs), an epithet of Athena (Minerva). [Gr.]

Pan (păn), the son of Hermes (Mercury); the Greek god of flocks and herds: identified with the Roman Faunus and Inuus.

Pan-do-ra (păn-dō′rȧ), a beautiful woman whom the gods created and inflicted upon Epimetheus, to punish mortals for having received the gift of fire. Her sinful curiosity led her to open a certain box and let out into the world all the mortal ills and diseases. Hope alone remained. [Gr.]

Par-cæ (pär′sē), the Roman Fates: identified with the Mœræ.

Par-is (păr′ĭs), the handsome son of Priam of Troy; judge in the famous beauty contest between Hera (Juno), Athena (Minerva), and Aphrodite (Venus). Bribed by her promise of the fairest woman in the world, Paris awarded the prize to Aphrodite. This woman was Helen, whom Paris soon stole from her husband Menelaus of Sparta. The Trojan War followed to regain Helen. Paris was fatally shot by Philoctetes with one of the arrows of Hercules.

Par-nas-sus (pär-năs′ŭs), a mountain in Greece sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Pa-siph-a-e (pȧ-sĭf′ȧ-ē), wife of King Minos of Creto; mother of Ariadne, Phædra; also of the Minotaur.

Pa-tro-clus (pȧ-trō′klŭs), a Greek hero of the Trojan War; devoted friend of Achilles, who lent him his armor and who later avenged his death.

Peg-a-sus (pĕg′ȧ-sŭs), a winged horse belonging to Apollo and the Muses. [Gr.]

Pe-leus (pē′lūs), king of the Myrmidons; father by Thetis of Achilles. [Gr.]

Pe-li-as (pē′lĭ-ăs; pēl′ĭ-ăs), a Greek king for whom Jason secured the Golden Fleece. In vain hope of restoring his youth, as Medea had done that of her father-in-law, his own daughters killed and boiled him.

Pe-li-on (pē′lĭ-ŏn), a mountain in Greece, which the Titans vainly tried to place on Olympus in an endeavor to scale heaven.

pe-na-tes (pē-nā′tēz), the Roman household gods of family and city.

Pe-nel-o-pe (pē-nĕl′ō-pē), the wife of Odysseus (Ulysses) of Ithaca; noted for her persistent faithfulness to him during his long absence in the Trojan War.

Pen-the-si-le-a (pĕn″thē-sĭ-lē′ȧ), the brave queen of the Amazons; slain before Troy by Achilles.

Per-seph-o-ne (pĕr-sĕf′ō-nē), the daughter of Zeus (Jupiter) and Demeter (Ceres); wife of Hades (Pluto) and queen of the lower world: called by the Romans *Persephone, Proserpina, Proserpine.* Also, **Kore, Cora.** [Gr.]

Per-seus (pûr′sūs; pûr′sē-ŭs), the Greek hero who slew the Gorgon Medusa, giving her head to Athena (Minerva), and who delivered Andromeda.

Phæ-dra (fē′drȧ), the daughter of King Minos of Crete; wife of Theseus; a suicide for unrequited love of Hippolytus, her stepson.

Pha-e-thon (fā′ē-thŏn), the son of Apollo, the sun god. Attempting to drive the sun chariot one day, he lost control of the horses; the earth was parched and he was struck down by a thunderbolt of Zeus (Jupiter). [Gr.]

Phi-le-mon (fĭ-lē′mŏn), a hospitable old Phrygian, who helped Baucis, his wife, entertain Zeus (Jupiter) and Hermes (Mercury) unawares; the couple were rewarded by being installed as priest and priestess in a temple, and changed at death into two trees.

Phil-o-me-la (fĭl″ō-mē′lȧ), the daughter of Pandion of Athens; sister of Procne; changed into a nightingale (or swallow). [Gr.]

Phleg-e-thon (flĕg′ē-thŏn; flĕj′-), the "river of fire" in the lower world. [Gr.]

Phœ-be (fē′bē), another name for Artemis (Diana), the Greek goddess of the chase.

Phœ-bus (fē′bŭs), another name for Apollo, the Greek sun god.

Ple-ia-des (plē′yȧ-dēz; plē′ȧ-dēz; plī′ȧ-dēz), seven beautiful nymphs of Artemis (Diana), beloved and pursued by Orion; changed by Zeus (Jupiter), in answer to prayer, into pigeons and then into stars. Six are still visible; one left her place that she might not behold the fall of Troy. [Gr.]

Plu-to (plōō′tō), the son of Cronus (Saturn) and Rhea (Ops); Greek god of the lower world: usually called *Dis* by the Romans. Also, **Hades.**

Plu-tus (plōō′tŭs), the blind god of riches. [Gr.]

Pol-lux (pŏl′ŭks), champion boxer; son of Zeus (Jupiter); immortal twin brother of the mortal Castor, with whom he was allowed to share alternate life and death; later they were both placed in the sky as the constellation Gemini. Also, **Polydectes.** [Gr.]

Pol-y-hym-ni-a (pŏl″ĭ-hĭm′nĭ-ȧ), the Muse of oratory and sacred poetry. Also, **Polymnia.** [Gr.]

Pol-y-phe-mus (pŏl″ĭ-fē′mŭs), a Cyclops who, confining Odysseus (Ulysses) and his companions in his cave, devoured two daily, until Odysseus bored out his one eye, as he lay in drunken sleep. The Greeks escaped by clinging to the stomachs of the sheep as they passed out of the cave to pasture. [Gr.]

Pol-y-ni-ces (pŏl″ĭ-nī′sēz), a son of Œdipus slain in the expedition of the Seven against Thebes by his brother Eteocles, from whom he sought to gain the throne. Also, **Polyneices.**

Po-lyx-e-na (pō-lĭk′sē-nȧ), a daughter of Priam and Hecuba of Troy; the affianced wife of Achilles. After his tragic death, she killed herself at his tomb (or was sacrificed to his shade).

Po-mo-na (pō-mō′nȧ), the ancient Italian goddess of gardens and fruit trees.

Po-sei-don (pō-sī′dŏn), the Greek god of the sea, horses, and chivalry: identified with the Roman god Neptune.

Pri-am (prī′ăm), the king of Troy during the Trojan War; father of Hector and Paris.

Proc-ris (prŏk′rĭs; prō′krĭs), the jealous wife of Cephalus, who accidentally slew her. Also, **Procne.** [Gr.]

Pro-crus-tes (prō-krŭs′tēz), a notorious Greek robber, who laid his victims on an iron bed, stretching

them out or cutting them off to make them fit; killed by Theseus.

Pro-me-theus (prō-mē'thūs; prŏ-mē'thē-ŭs), a Greek Titan who created the human race and founded civilization; in punishment for his theft of fire from heaven for men, he passed many years chained to Mt. Caucasus, with a vulture gnawing at his liver.

Pro-ser-pi-na (prŏ-sûr'pĭ-nȧ), daughter of Jupiter (Zeus) and Ceres (Demeter); carried off to the lower world by Dis (Hades) and made his queen: called *Kore*, *Cora*, *Persephone* by the Greeks. Also, **Proserpine.** [Rom.]

Pro-tes-i-la-us (prō-tĕs'ĭ-lā'ŭs), the first Greek hero to meet death in the Trojan War, in the assurance of thus securing an ultimate Greek victory; his faithful wife was Laodamia.

Pro-teus (prō'tūs; prō'tē-ŭs), a Greek sea god and prophet, who could change himself into any form at will.

Psy-che (sī'kē), a lovely Greek maiden personifying the human soul; wooed and won by Eros (Cupid).

Ptah (ptä), the chief god of Memphis in Egypt; father of gods and men. Also, **Ptha.**

Pyg-ma-li-on (pĭg-mā'lĭ-ŏn), a king and sculptor of Cyprus, who fell in love with an ivory statue of Galatea, a beautiful maiden. In answer to his ardent prayer, Aphrodite (Venus) gave the statue life and she became his wife.

Pyl-a-des (pĭl'ȧ-dēz), cousin and friend of the Greek hero Orestes.

Pyr-a-mus (pĭr'ȧ-mŭs), a secret lover of Thisbe in ancient Babylon. When he arrived one day at their tryst outside the walls, he saw only her blood-stained veil, which she had left behind in her flight from a lion. Pyramus supposed that she was dead, however, and killed himself. Thisbe presently returned, saw that she had lost him forever and then killed herself.

Pyr-rha (pĭr'ȧ), wife of Deucalion, the Greek Noah.

Pyr-rhus (pĭr'ŭs), a Greek hero of the Trojan War; son of Achilles. Also, **Neoptolemus.**

Py-thon (pī'thŏn), an enormous serpent which crept forth after the flood subsided; killed by Apollo. [Gr.]

Qui-ri-nus (kwĭ-rī'nŭs), the deified Romulus; Roman god of armed peace.

Ra (rä), the great Egyptian god of the sun, life, and right, from whom most of the Pharaohs claimed descent: similar to the Greek god Helios. Also, **Re.**

Rag-na-rok (rȧg'nȧ-rŏk'), the last day for gods and men. Also, **Ragnarök.** [Teut.]

Ran (răn), the Teutonic goddess of the sea; wife of Ægir.

Re-ginn (rā'yĭn), the treacherous dwarf who taught Sigurd and forged his sword. Also, **Regin.** [Teut.]

Re-mus (rē'mŭs), the twin brother of Romulus, the founder of Rome; slain for ridiculing the walls of the new city.

Rhad-a-man-thus (răd'ȧ-măn'thŭs), son of Zeus (Jupiter) and Europa. Because of his justice in life he became one of the three judges of the lower world. Also, **Rhadamanthys.** [Gr.]

Rhe-a (rē'ȧ), wife of Cronus (Saturn); "Mother of the Gods"; identified with Cybele and the Roman Ops. [Gr.]

Rom-u-lus (rŏm'ū-lŭs), the son of Mars and Ilia; thrown into the Tiber with his twin brother Remus, but rescued and adopted by a shepherd; later, the founder and first king of Rome.

Sa-ga (sä'gȧ; sā'gȧ), the Teutonic goddess of history; her home was Sokkvabekk.

Sat-urn (săt'ûrn), the ancient Roman god of the seed-sowing; son of Uranus; father of Jupiter (Zeus); identified with the Greek god Cronus.

sat-yrs (săt'ĕrz; sā'tĕrz), Greek sylvan deities, represented as youths with the ears, horns, and legs of goats.

Sav-i-tar (sȧv'ĭ-tär), the Vedic golden-handed sun in his daily course; the shining wanderer. [Hind.]

Scyl-la (sĭl'ȧ), a Greek sea nymph beloved by Glaucus; changed into a ravenous monster by the jealous Circe. From a cliff on the Italian coast, opposite the whirlpool of Charybdis on the Sicilian coast, she thrust forth her long neck and seized sailors as they passed.

Seb (sĕb), the Egyptian god of earth and its vegetation: similar to the Greek god Cronus.

Se-le-ne (sē-lē'nē), the Greek goddess of the moon: often identified with Artemis (Diana) and Hecate. Also, **Selena.**

Sem-e-le (sĕm'ĕ-lē), mother of Dionysus (Bacchus) by Zeus (Jupiter); consumed by lightning, when Zeus appeared to her, at her request, in all his glory. [Gr.]

Se-ra-pis (sē-rā'pĭs), an Egyptian deity representing Osiris in the lower world.

Set (sĕt), the Egyptian personification of evil.

Sev-en a-gainst Thebes (thēbz), the expedition against the Greek city of Thebes of seven heroes: Adrastus, Amphiaraüs, Capaneus, Hippomedon or Eteoclus, Polynices, Parthenopæus and Tydeus, in an unsuccessful effort to wrest the throne for Polynices from his brother Eteocles. All save Adrastus were killed.

Sev-en Won-ders of the World

Seven noted objects of antiquity, usually: the pyramids of Egypt, the temple of Diana (Artemis) at Ephesus, the hanging gardens of Babylon, the Colossus of Rhodes, the mausoleum built by Artemisia at Halicarnassus, the statue of Zeus (Jupiter) by Phidias at Olympia, the Pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria in Egypt.

Sib-yl (sĭb-ĭl), a prophetess, especially the one who lived in a cave at Cumæ near Naples and guided Æneas through Hades; the authoress of the inspired Sibylline Books.

Sif (sēf), wife of Thor; the Teutonic goddess of the sanctity of the family and wedlock.

Sig-mund (sĭg'mŭnd; zekh'mōônt), the Volsung hero, father of Sigurd. [Teut.]

Si-gurd (zē'gōôrt), the hero of the Volsunga Saga, who delivered Brynhild, but deserted her for Gunnar's sister Gudrun; he was treacherously slain, through the instigation of Brynhild, by Gunnar's brother. [Teut.]

Si-gyn (sē'gün), the faithful wife of Loki, who went with him to his place of punishment and tried to keep the

ever-dripping venom of the serpent from falling on his face. [Teut.]

Si-le-nus (sī-lē′nŭs), a Greek woodland god, tutor of Dionysus (Bacchus). Also, **Seilenos.**

Si-non (sī′nŏn), a wily Greek of the Trojan War, whose false tale persuaded the Trojans to take the wooden horse into the city, that he might free the Greek warriors concealed within.

si-rens (sī′rĕnz), nymphs on an island near Italy, where they sang so sweetly that they lured many sailors to their destruction.

Sir-i-us (sĭr′ĭ-ŭs), the faithful hunting dog of Orion, with whom he was translated to the skies as a constellation. [Gr.]

Sis-y-phus (sĭs′ĭ-fŭs), a greedy king of Corinth in Greece; condemned in Tararus to roll uphill a large stone, which constantly fell back again.

Ska-thi (skä′thē), the Teutonic goddess of winter; wife of Njorth. Her home was Thrymheim. Also, **Skadhi, Skadi.**

Sleip-nir (slāp′nēr), Odin's eight-footed horse. Also, **Sleipner.** [Teut.]

Som-nus (sŏm′nŭs), the Roman god of sleep: identified with the Greek god Hypnos

Sten-tor (stĕn′tôr), a Greek herald, whose voice had the strength of fifty men.

Styx (stĭks), the river in Hades by which the gods swore their most irrevocable oaths. [Gr.]

Tan-ta-lus (tăn′tȧ-lŭs), a wicked Greek king punished in Tartarus by being placed in water up to his neck, with fruit hanging just above his head. If he stooped to drink, the water receded; if he reached for food, the wind snatched it away.

Tar-ta-rus (tär′tȧ-rŭs), the place of punishment in the lower world. [Gr.]

Te-lem-a-chus (tē-lĕm′ȧ-kŭs), son of Odysseus (Ulysses) and Penelope; he tried unsuccessfully to find his father after the Trojan War, but returned in time to greet him and help him avenge Penelope. [Gr.]

Terp-sich-o-re (tûrp-sĭk′ŏ-rē), the Muse of dancing. [Gr.]

Tha-li-a (thȧ-lī′ȧ), the Muse of comedy; one of the three Graces. [Gr.]

Than-a-tos (thăn′ȧ-tŏs), death personified: identified with the Roman Mors. [Gr.]

The-mis (thē′mĭs), a Greek Titaness of justice.

The-seus (thē′sūs; thē′sē-ŭs), the great Attic hero, king of Athens. He killed Procrustes; slew the Minotaur and eloped with Ariadne; conquered the Amazons, carrying off their queen, Hippolyte (or Antiope); went on the Argonautic expedition; hunted the Calydonian boar; tried to help Pirithoüs abduct Persephone (Proserpina).

The-tis (thē′tĭs), a Nereid, wife of Peleus; mother of Achilles.

This-be (thĭz′bē), a beautiful maiden of ancient Babylon, who killed herself, when she found that her lover Pyramus had killed himself in despair at her supposed death.

Thor (thôr), son of Odin; Teutonic god of thunder and might; keeper of the hammer; defender of the earth, the heavens, and the gods. Also, **Thorr.**

Thy-es-tes (thī-ĕs′tēz), a wicked Greek hero, to whom his brother Atreus, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus, served at dinner the bodies of his three sons, and who then cursed the house of Atreus forever.

Ti-tans (tī′tănz), Greek giants who warred unsuccessfully against the gods of Olympus.

Ti-tho-nus (tī-thō′nŭs), son of Laomedon, king of Troy; beloved by Eos (Aurora), who secured immortality for him, but forgot to ask for immortal youth. Tithonus grew old and feeble, and was finally changed into a grasshopper.

Tit-y-us (tĭt′ĭ-ŭs), a Greek giant so large that he covered nine acres in Tartarus, where two vultures continually gnawed his liver.

Tri-mur-ti (trē-mōōr′tē), the Hindu trinity, consisting of Brahma (the Creator), Vishnu (the Preserver), and Siva (the Destroyer).

Tri-ton (trī′tŏn), a Greek sea demigod, provided with a conch shell trumpet to raise or calm the waves.

Tro-jan (trō′jăn), an inhabitant of the city of Troy in Asia Minor.

Troy (troi), an ancient city of Asia Minor, famous for its ten years' siege and final destruction by the Greeks. This was to regain Helen, whom Paris, a Trojan prince, had stolen from her husband Menelaus of Sparta. Also, **Ilium, Ilion.**

Tur-nus (tûr′nŭs), the chief of the Rutuli, an Italian tribe; the unsuccessful rival of Æneas for the hand of Lavinia; slain by Æneas.

Tyr (tĕr), the ancient Teutonic god of war and the sky; son of Odin. Also, **Tyrr.**

Ull (ōōl), the Teutonic god of the chase; skilful with the bow and ski. Also, **Ullr.**

U-lys-ses (ū-lĭs′ēz), the Roman name for Odysseus, king of Ithaca; the wisest, shrewdest, and subtlest of the Greek chiefs in the Trojan War.

U-ra-ni-a (ū-rā′nĭ-ȧ), the Muse of astronomy. [Gr.]

U-ra-nus (ū′rȧ-nŭs), heaven personified. [Gr.]

U-shas (ōō′shȧs; ŏŏ-shȧs′), the Vedic goddess of dawn: similar to the Greek Eos, or the Roman Aurora. [Hind.]

Val-hal-la (văl-hăl′ȧ), the hall of the slain, where fallen warriors were entertained. [Teut.]

Va-li (vä′lē), Odin's precocious son, who, as soon as born, avenged the death of Balder. He was to rule with Vidar after Ragnarok. Also, **Vale.** [Teut.]

Val-kyr-ie (văl-kĭr′ĭ; văl-kĭ′rĭ), one of a troop of Teutonic goddesses, handmaids of Odin. Hovering over the field of battle, they woke up heroes with a kiss, and led away their souls to Valhalla, there to fight and to drink ale, as of old. Also, **Valkyria.**

Va-nir (vä′nĕr; wä′nĕr), Njorth, Frey, and Freya, gods of trade and commerce, who lived in Vanaheim; at first enemies, later allies of the Æsir in Asgard.

Va-yu (vä′yōō; wä′yōō), the Hindu god of the winds: similar to the Greek god Æolus.

Ve (vā), brother of Odin and Vili, whom he helped slay the giant Ymir. [Teut.]

Ve-nus (vē′nŭs), the Roman goddess of beauty and love; wife of Vulcan: identified with the Greek goddess Aphrodite.

Ves-ta (vĕs'tȧ), the Roman goddess of virginity, fire, and the domestic hearth: similar to the Greek goddess Hestia.

Vi-li (vē'lē), brother of Odin and Ve, whom he helped slay the giant Ymir. [Teut.]

Vi-tharr (vē'*th*ȧr), son of Odin and the giantess Grid; destined to be the slayer of Fenrir at Ragnarok and then to rule with Vali. [Teut.]

Vul-can (vŭl'kăn), the Roman god of fire and the working of metals: identified with the Greek god Hephæstus.

Wo-den (wō'dĕn), another name for Odin, the chief of the Teutonic gods. Also, **Wodan.**

Ya-ma (yä'mȧ), the first man; after death he and Yami, the first woman, became king and queen of the other world: similar to Hades (Pluto) and Persephone (Proserpina). [Hind.]

Ygg-dra-sill (ĭg'drȧ-sĭl), the ash tree which embraces and supports the world. [Teut.]

Y-mir (ü'mĕr; ē'mĕr), the ancestor of the Teutonic giants; formed of the frost and fire in Ginnungagap; from his body the present world was created. His flesh became earth; his blood, the sea; his bones, the mountains; his teeth, the cliffs; his skull, the heavens, wherein his brains float in the form of clouds.

Zeph-y-rus (zĕf'ĭ-rŭs), the West Wind, mildest and gentlest of all Greek sylvan deities.

Zeus (zūs), the supreme deity of the Greeks; god of nature, giver of victory, god of law and order, of social virtues; the beginning and end of all things: identified by the Romans with Jupiter (Jove).

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

Frequently Occurring in English Literature, Including Proverbs, Colloquial Expressions, Mottoes of States and Nations, Current War Expressions.

Note for Pronunciation of Latin Expressions.

There are in use two methods of pronouncing Latin: one, the so-called **English method**, follows in general the principles of English pronunciation; the other, the so-called **Roman method**, follows more or less closely the pronunciation of the ancient Romans themselves. The English pronunciation is still generally used for Latin scientific terms, for names, phrases, and quotations in English context. The proper accentuation and syllabification according to the Roman method is here indicated for all Latin words and phrases. Then the pronunciation of the word or phrase according to the English method follows in parentheses; as, **di'ri-go** (dĭr'ĭ-gō). A Latin grammar should be consulted for further details of the Roman pronunciation.

à bas (à bä'), down with (in disapproval). [Fr.]
ab-bé (à'bā'), a French secular ecclesiastic without a benefice. [Fr.]
ab ex'tra (ăb ĕk'strȧ), from without. [Lat.]
ab in-i'ti-o (ăb ĭn-ĭsh'ĭ-ō), from the beginning; originally. [Lat.]
ab in'tra (ăb ĭn'trȧ), from within. [Lat.]
à bon mar-ché (à bôn' mär"shā'), at a bargain; cheap. [Fr.]
ab o-ri'gi-ne (ăb ō-rĭj'ĭ-nē), from the beginning. [Lat.]
ab o'vo us'que ad ma'la (ăb ō'vō ŭs'kwē ăd mā'lȧ), from the egg to the apples: said of a dinner; from beginning to end. [Lat.]
a-bri (à"brē'), a shelter, dugout. [Fr.]
ab'sit in-vi'di-a (ăb'sĭt ĭn-vĭd'ĭ-ȧ), let there be no ill will. [Lat.]
ab u'no di'sce om'nes (ăb ū'nō dĭs'ē ŏm'nēz), from one learn all. [Lat.]
ab ur'be con'di-ta (ăb ŭr'bē kŏn'dĭ-tȧ), from the founding of the city (Rome)—about 753 B. C. [Lat.]
à che-val (à shē-vàl'), lit., on horseback; on both sides. [Fr.]
à compte (à kôñt'), on account; in part payment. [Fr.]
ad ar-bi'tri-um (ăd är-bĭt'rĭ-ŭm), at will. [Lat.]
ad a'stra per a'spe-ra (ăd ăs'trȧ pĕr ăs'pē-rȧ), to the stars through difficulties: motto of Kansas. [Lat.]
ad cap-tan'dum vul'gus (ăd kăp-tăn'dŭm vŭl'gŭs), to catch the crowd. [Lat.]
à de-mi (à dē-mē'), half; incompletely. [Fr.]
ad fi'nem (ăd fī'nĕm), to the end. [Lat.]
ad hoc (ăd hŏk), with respect to this. [Lat.]
ad in"fi-ni'tum (ăd ĭn"fĭ-nī'tŭm), to infinity; without limit. [Lat.]
ad in'te-rim (ăd ĭn'tĕr-ĭm), meanwhile, temporary. [Lat.]
a-dios (ä"dyōs'), adieu. [Span.]
ad ka-len'das Græ'cas (ăd kȧ-lĕn'dăs grē'kăs), lit., at the Greek calends; *i. e.*, never—the Greeks had no calends. [Lat.]
ad li'bi-tum (ăd lĭb'ĭ-tŭm), at pleasure. [Lat.]
ad nau'se-am (ăd nô'shē-ăm), to (the point of) disgust. [Lat.]
ad pa'tres (ăd pā'trēz), (gathered) to his fathers; dead. [Lat.]
ad quem (ăd kwĕm), at, or to, which: opposite to *a quo*. [Lat.]
à droite (à drwät'), to the right; on the right. [Fr.]
ad va-lo'rem (ăd vȧ-lō'rĕm), according to the value. [Lat.]
ad vivum (ăd vī'vŭm), to the life. [Lat.]
æ'quo a'ni-mo (ē'kwō ăn'ĭ-mō), lit., with equal mind; calmly. [Lat.]
af-faire d'a-mour (à"fâr' dà"mōōr'), a love affair. [Fr.]
af-faire d'hon-neur (à"fâr' dō"nûr'), an affair of honor; a duel. [Fr.]
af-faire du cœur (à"fâr' dü kûr'), an affair of the heart. [Fr.]
à fond (à fôn'), to the bottom; thoroughly. [Fr.]
a for"ti-o'ri (ā fôr"shĭ-ō'rī; fōr"-), with the greater force: said of an argument. [Lat.]
à gauche (à gōsh'), to the left; on the left. [Fr.]
a-gen'da (ȧ-jĕn'dȧ), things to be done [Lat.]
à grands frais (à grän" frĕ'), at great expense. [Fr.]
à haute voix (à ōt" vwȧ'), aloud. [Fr.]
à la carte (à lȧ kärt'), according to the bill of fare; with a price given for each dish: opposite to *table d'hôte*. [Fr.]
à la fran-çaise (à lȧ frän"sāz'), in the French fashion. [Fr.]
à la mode (à lȧ mōd'), in fashion. [Fr.]
à l'an-glaise (à län"glāz'), in the English fashion. [Fr.]
a'lis vo'lat pro'pri-is (ā'lĭs vō'lăt prō"prĭ-ĭs), she flies with her own wings: motto of Oregon. [Lat.]
al-le-gret-to (äl"lā-grĕt'tō), rather quick. [It.]
al-le-gro (äl-lā'grō), quick. [It.]
Al'ma Ma'ter (ăl'mȧ mā'tĕr), lit., fostering mother; a school in which one has been educated. [Lat.]
al'ter e'go (ăl'tĕr ē'gō), lit., a second I; a bosom friend. [Lat.]
a-mende ho-no-ra-ble (à"mänd' ō"nō"rà'bl), a reparation publicly made to the injured party. [Fr.]

a'mor pa'tri-æ (ā'mŏr pāt'rĭ-ē), love of one's country. [LAT.]

a-mour pro-pre (à"mōōr' prō'pr), self-love. [FR.]

an-ci-en ré-gime (äṅ"syäṅ' rā"zhĕm'), the ancient order of things. [FR.]

an-dan-te (än-dän'tā; ăn-dăn'tē), moderately slow. [IT.]

an'guis in her'ba (ăṅ'gwĭs ĭn hûr'bȧ), a snake in the grass. [LAT.]

a'ni-mis o"pi-bus'que pa-ra'ti (ăn'ĭ-mĭs ŏp"ĭ-bŭs'kwē pȧ-rā'tī), prepared in minds and resources: one of the mottoes of South Carolina. [LAT.]

an'no æ-ta'tis su'æ (ăn'ō ē-tā'tĭs sū'ē), in the year of his, or her, age. [LAT.]

an'no Do'mi-ni (ăn'ō dŏm'ĭ-nī), in the (given) year of (our) Lord. [LAT.]

an'nour'biscon'di-tæ (ăn'ōûr'bĭskŏn'dĭ-tē), in the year of the founded city (Rome, founded about 753 B. C.). [LAT.]

an'nus mi-ra'bi-lis (ăn'ŭs mĭ-răb'ĭ-lĭs), wonderful year. [LAT.]

an'te bel'lum (ăn'tē bĕl'ŭm), before the war (especially the American Civil War). [LAT.]

an'te me-rĭ'di-em (ăn'tē mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm), before noon. [LAT.]

à outrance (à ōō"träṅs'), to the bitter end; to the utmost. [FR.]

à peu près (à pŭ"prĕ'), nearly. [FR.]

à plomb (à plōṅ'), perpendicularly. [FR.]

a po-ste'ri-o'ri (ā pŏs-tē'rĭ-ō'rī), from that which follows; from effect to cause: opposite to *a priori*. [LAT.]

ap-pli-qué (ă"plē"kā'), put on: as patterns on textiles. [FR.]

a-près moi le dé-luge! (à"prĕ mwȧ' lē dā"lūzh'), after me the deluge! [FR.]

a pri-o'ri (ā prī-ō'rī; ȧ prī-ō'rē), from that which precedes; from cause to effect: opposite to *a posteriori*. [LAT.]

à pro-pos de rien (à prŏ"pō'dē ryăṅ'), apropos of notning; irrelevant. [FR.]

a quo (ā kwō), from which: opposite to *ad quum*. [LAT.]

ar'bi-ter e'le-gan'ti-æ (är'bĭ-tĕr ĕl'ē-găn'-shĭ-ē), judge of elegance. Also, **ar'bi-ter e"le-gan"ti-a'rum.** [LAT.]

ar"gu-men'tum ad ho'mi-nem (är"gū-mĕn'tŭm ăd hŏm'ĭ-nĕm), an argument to the man (i. e., to his interests). [LAT.]

a ri-ve-der-ci (ä rē"vä-dĕr'chē), lit., to seeing one another again; au revoir. [IT.]

ar-peg-gio (är-pĕd'jō), a chord played in rapid succession. [IT.]

ar-rec'tis au'ri-bus (ȧ-rĕk'tĭs ô'rĭ-bŭs), with ears pricked up. [LAT.]

ar-ron-disse-ment (à"rōṅ"dēs"măṅ'), the largest division of a French department, serving as a "congressional district." [FR.]

ars est ce-la're ar'tem (ärz ĕst sē-lā'rē är'-tĕm), it is (true) art to conceal art. [LAT.]

ars lon'ga, vi'ta bre'vis (ärz lŏṅ'gȧ vī'tȧ brĕv'ĭs), art is long, life is short. [LAT.]

a-te-lier (à"tē-lyā'), a studio. [FR.]

a tem'po (ä tĕm'pō), in time. [IT.]

au con-traire (ō kōṅ"trâr'), on the contrary. [FR.]

au cou-rant (ō kōō"răṅ'), lit., with the current; up-to-date. [FR.]

au fait (ō"fĕ'), expert. [FR.]

au fond (ō"fōṅ'), at bottom; fundamentally. [FR.]

auf wie-der-seh-en (ouf"vē'dĕr-zā"ĕn), till we meet again; good-by. [GER.]

au gra-tin (ō"grä-tăṅ'), with a crust: said of food browned in the oven. [FR.]

au reste (ō"rĕst'), for the rest; besides; as for what is left. [FR.]

au re-voir (ō"rē-vwȧr'), till we meet again; good-by. [FR.]

au'ri sa'cra fa'mes (ô'rĭ sā'krȧ fā'mēz), accursed greed of gold. [LAT.]

au-tres temps, au-tres mœurs (ō"tr tăṅ', ō"tr mûrs'), other times, other ways or customs. [FR.]

aut vin'ce-re, aut mo'ri (ôt vĭn'sē-rē, ôt mō'rī), either to conquer or to die. [LAT.]

aux armes! (ō-zärm'), to arms! [FR.]

a-vec per-mis-sion (à"vĕk' pĕr"mē"syōṅ'), with permission. [FR.]

a-vec plai-sir (à"vĕk' plā"zēr'), with pleasure. [FR.]

a ver'bis ad ver'be-ra (ā vûr'bĭs ăd vûr'bē-rȧ), from words to blows. [LAT.]

a vin'cu-lo ma"tri-mo'ni-i (ā vĭṅ'kŭ-lō măt"rĭ-mō'nĭ-ī), from the bond of marriage. [LAT.]

à vo-tre san-té (à vō"tr säṅ"tā'), to your health. [FR.]

ba-di-nage (bȧ"dē"nōzh'), banter. [FR.]

bar-rage (bȧ"rōzh'), curtain of fire, or of fire and smoke. [FR.]

bas bleu (bä"blŭ'), a bluestocking. [FR.]

be-a'tæ me-mo'ri-æ (bē-ā'tē mē-mō'rĭ-ē), of blessed memory. [LAT.]

beau monde (bō"mōṅd'), the fashionable world. [FR.]

bel-es-prit (bĕl'ĕs-prē'), a genius; man of wit. [FR.]

belles-let-tres (bĕl' lĕt'r), literature. [FR.]

ben tro-va'to (bĕn trō-vä'tō), well invented. [IT.]

bête noire (bât' nwär'), black beast: object of abhorrence. [FR.]

bil-let-doux (bĭl'ē-dōō'; bē"yĕ'dōō'), a love letter. [FR.]

bis dat qui ci'to dat (bĭs dăt kwī sĭ'tō dāt), he gives twice who gives quickly. [LAT.]

bla-sé (blȧ"zā'), surfeited. [FR.]

bles-sé (blĕ"sā'), a wounded soldier. [FR.]

bligh-ty (blī'tĭ), over the seas; home. [EAST INDIAN.]

Boche (bŏsh), a German soldier Also, **boche.** [FR.]

bo'na fi'de (bō'nȧ fī'dē), in good faith; without deceit. [LAT.]

bon grê, mal grê (bôṅ' grā", mȧl' grā"), with good grace (or) with bad grace; willy-nilly. [FR.]

bon jour (bôṅ" zhōōr'), good day; good morning. [FR.]

bon mot (bôṅ"mō'), lit., good word; a witty, adroit expression. [FR.]

bonne (bŏn), a maid servant. [FR.]

bonne foi (bŏn" fwä'), good faith. [FR.]

bon soir (bôṅ" swȧr'), good evening. [FR.]

bon ton (bôṅ" tôṅ'), high society. [FR.]

bon vi-vant (bôṅ"vē"väṅ'), a lover of good living. [FR.]

bon vo-yage! (bôṅ"vwȧ"yōzh'), a good journey! as a farewell. [FR.]

bru'tum ful'men (brōō'tŭm fŭl'mĕn), a thunderbolt striking blindly; an ineffectual display of force. [LAT.]

ca-mou-flage (kȧ"mōō"fläzh'), disguising (as by coloration, etc.); to disguise. [FR.]

ca'put mor'tu-um (kā'pŭt môr'tū-ŭm; kăp'-ŭt), lit., skull; worthless remains. [LAT.]

car'pe di'em (kär'pē dī'ĕm), enjoy the day; make the most of the present. [LAT.]

carte blanche (kärt" blänsh'), lit., white paper; unconditional power. [FR.]

ca'sus bel'li (kā'sŭs bĕl'ī), an event of war (i. e., a cause, or an alleged justification of war). [LAT.]

cau'sa si'ne qua non (kô'zȧ sī'nē kwā nōn), lit., cause without which not; an indispensable condition. [LAT.]

cause-rie (kōz′rē′; kōz′rē), informal discussion. [Fr.]
ca've-at emp'tor (kā′vē-ăt ĕmp′tôr), lit., let the buyer beware; sold without guarantee. [Lat.]
ca've ca'nem (kā′vē kā′nĕm), beware of the dog. [Lat.]
ce'dant ar'ma to'gæ (sē′dănt är′mȧ tō′jē), lit., let arms yield to the civilian costume: *i. e.*, military, to civil power. [Lat.]
c'est-à-dire (sĕ′-tȧ′dēr′), that is to say; namely. [Fr.]
c'est se-lon (sĕ′s-lôn′), that depends. [Fr.]
ce'te-ra de'sunt (sĕt′ĕ-rȧ dē′sŭnt), the rest are wanting. [Lat.]
ce'te-ris pa'ri-bus (sĕt′ĕ-rĭs păr′ĭ-bŭs), other things being equal. [Lat.]
cha-cun à son goût (shȧ′kŭn′ ȧ-sôn′gōō′), everyone to his taste. [Fr.]
Champs E-ly-sées (shän′-zā′lē-zā′), Elysian Fields; name of an avenue in Paris. [Fr.]
cha-peau bas (shȧ′pō′bä′), hats off! [Fr.]
chas-seur (shȧ′sûr′), one of a body of light cavalry or infantry. [Fr.]
châ-teau en E-spagne (shä′tō′än-nĕs′pän′yĕ), a castle in Spain; a castle in the air. [Fr.]
chef de cui-sine (shĕf′ dē kwē′zēn′), head cook. [Fr.]
che-min de fer (shē″măn′dē fâr′), lit., iron road; rail road. [Fr.]
cher a-mi (shâr′ ȧ″mē′), dear friend (masc.). [Fr.]
cher-chez la femme (shĕr′shā′ lȧ fȧm′), look for the woman. [Fr.]
chère a-mie (shâr″ ȧ″mē′), dear friend (fem.). [Fr.]
che sa-rà'sa-rà' (kā sä-rä′ sä-rä′), what will be, will be. [It.]
che-va-lier d'in-dus-trie (shĕ-vȧl″yā′ dăn′-dŭs″trē′), a swindler. [Fr.]
chia-ro-scu-ro (kyä″rō-skōō′rō), pictorial art employing only light and shade. Also, **chia-ro—o-scu-ro.** [It.]
ci-ce-ro-ne (chē″chä-rō′nä; sĭs″ĕ-rō′nē), a local guide. [It.]
cir'ca (sûr′kȧ), about. Also, **circiter.** [Lat.]
comme il faut (kō″mēl′fō′; kō″mē′fō′), as it should be; proper. [Fr.]
com-mu-ni-qué (kō″mū″nē″kā′), official report. [Fr.]
compte ren-du (kônt″răn″dü′), an account given; a report. [Fr.]
con a-mo-re (kôn ä-mō′rā), with love; earnestly. [It.]
con-cours (kôn″kōōr′), a competition. [Fr.]
con do-lo-re (kôn dō-lō′rā), with grief; sadly. [It.]
con-fet-ti (kŏn-fĕt′tē), bonbons; tiny, bright-colored scraps of paper thrown at weddings. [It.]
con-gé (kôn″zhā′), leave of absence. [Fr.]
con'tra bo'nos mo'res (kŏn′trȧ bō′nŏs mō′-rēz), against good morals or manners. [Lat.]
con-tre-temps (kôn″tr-tän′), an untoward accident. [Fr.]
co-pain (kō″păn′), comrade. [Fr.]
co'ram po'pu-lo (kō′răm pŏp′ū-lō), publicly. [Lat.]
cor'pus de-lic'ti (kôr′pŭs dē-lĭk′tī), the body of a crime; the essential fact of a crime. [Lat.]
cor''ri-gen'da (kŏr″ĭ-jĕn′dȧ), things to be corrected. [Lat.]
cor-tège (kôr′tĕzh′), a procession. Also, **cor-tege.** [Fr.]
coup de grâce (kōō″ dē grȧs′), lit., a stroke of mercy; a finishing stroke. [Fr.]
coup de main (kōō′ dē măn′), a sudden movement. [Fr.]
coup de mai-tre (kōō′ dē mā′tr), a master stroke. [Fr.]
coup de so-leil (kōō′ dē sō″lā′yĕ), a sunstroke. [Fr.]
coup d'é-tat (kōō′ dā′tä′), a stroke of policy. [Fr.]
coûte que coûte (kōōt′ kē kōōt′), let it cost what it may. [Fr.]
crème (krâm). Cream. [Fr.]
cre'sci-te et mul''ti-pli-ca'mi-ni (krĕs′ĭ-tē ĕt mŭl″tĭ-plĭ-kȧm′ĭ-nī), increase and multiply: motto of Maryland. [Lat.]
cre'scit e-un'do (krĕs′ĭt ē-ŭn′dō), it grows by going (or as it goes): motto of New Mexico. [Lat.]
Croix de Guerre (krwä′ dē gâr′), War Cross. [Fr.]
Croix Rouge (krwä′ rōōzh′), Red Cross. [Fr.]
cui bo'no? (kī bō′nō), lit., to whom (is it) for a benefit? to whose advantage? [Lat.]
cui-sine (kwē″zēn′), the kitchen; style of cooking. [Fr.]
cul de sac (kü′ d-sȧk′; kül″dē sȧk′), a blind alley. [Fr.]
cum gra'no sa'lis (kŭm grā′nō sā′lĭs), with a grain of salt; with some allowance. [Lat.]
cu-ré (kü″rā′), a parish priest. [Fr.]
cur-ren'te ca'la-mo (kŭ-rĕn′tē kăl′ȧ-mō), with a running (or ready) pen. [Lat.]
d'ac-cord (dȧ′kôr′), in accord. [Fr.]
dame d'hon-neur (dȧm″ dŏ″nûr′), a maid of honor. [Fr.]
de bonne grâce (dē bŏn″ grȧs′), with good grace; willingly. [Fr.]
dé-col-le-té (dā″kŏ″l-tā′), leaving the neck and shoulders uncovered. [Fr.]
de fac'to (dē făk′tō), in fact; actually; in reality. [Lat.]
de gus'ti-bus non est dis''pu-tan'dum (dē gŭs′tĭ-bŭs nŏn ĕst dĭs″pū-tăn′dŭm), there is no disputing about tastes. [Lat.]
De'i gra'ti-a (dē′ĭ grā′shĭ-ȧ), by the grace of God. [Lat.]
de jure (dē joo′rē), by right. [Lat.]
de-len'da est Car-tha'go (dē-lĕn′dȧ ĕst kär-thā′gō), Carthage must be destroyed. [Lat.]
de luxe (dē lüks′), sumptuous. [Fr.]
de-mi—tasse (dĕ-mē′ tȧs′; dĕm′ĭ-tăs), a small cup of black coffee. [Fr.]
de mor'tu-is nil ni'si bonum (dē môr′tū-ĭs nĭl nī′sī bō′nŭm), of the dead (say) nothing but good. [Lat.]
de ni'hi-lo ni'hil (dē nī′hĭ-lō nī′hĭl), from nothing nothing (can come). [Lat.]
dé-noue-ment (dā-nōō′mäṅ; dā″nōō″mäṅ′), the outcome (of a plot or mystery). [Fr.]
de no'vo (dē nō′vō), anew; afresh. [Lat.]
De'o fa-ven'te (dē′ō fȧ-vĕn′tē), with God's favor. [Lat.]
De'o gra'ti-as (dē′ō grā′shĭ-ăs), thanks to God. [Lat.]
De'o vo-len'te (dē′ō vō-lĕn′tē), God willing. [Lat.]
de pro-fun'dis (dē prō-fŭn′dĭs), out of the depths. [Lat.]
der-nier res-sort (dĕr″nyā′ rĕ-sôr′), a last resource. [Fr.]
de trop (dē trō′), too much; in the way. [Fr.]
de'us ex ma'chi-na (dē′ŭs ĕks măk′ĭ-nȧ), a god (let down) from a machine (as in ancient theaters); an unexpected occurrence. [Lat.]
dī'es fau'stus (dī′ēz fôs′tŭs), a lucky day. [Lat.]
dī'es i'ræ (dī′ēz ī′rē), day of wrath. [Lat.]

Dieu dé-fend le droit (dyŭ″ dā″fäN′ lē drwä′), God defends the right. [Fr.]
Dieu et mon droit (dyŭ″ ā môN drwä′), God and my right: motto in British royal arms. [Fr.]
Dios y fe-de-ra-ción (dyōs′ ē fā″dā-rä-thyōn′). God and federation: motto of Venezuela. [Span.]
di′ri-go (dĭr′ĭ-gō), I direct or lead: motto of Maine. [Lat.]
dis a′li-ter vi′sum (dēs ăl′ĭ-tĕr vī′sŭm), to the gods it has seemed otherwise. [Lat.]
dis-jec′ta mem′bra (dĭs-jĕk′tä mĕm′brä), scattered parts. [Lat.]
dis-tin-gué (dĭs-tăN′gā), distinguished; of splendid bearing. [Fr.]
di′tat De′us (dĭ′tăt dē′ŭs), God enriches: motto of Arizona. [Lat.]
di′vi-de et im′pe-ra (dĭv′ĭ-dē ĕt ĭm′pē-rä), divide and rule. [Lat.]
do-cen′do dis′ci-mus (dō-sĕn′dō dĭs′ĭ-mŭs), we learn by teaching. [Lat.]
dol-ce far nien-te (dōl′chā fär nyĕn′tā), charming idleness. [It.]
Do′mi-ne, di′ri-ge nos (dŏm′ĭ-nē, dĭr′ĭ-jē nōs), Lord, direct us: motto of the city of London. [Lat.]
Do′mi-nus vo-bis′cum (dŏm′ĭ-nŭs vō-bĭs′-kŭm), the Lord (be) with you. [Lat.]
dou-ble-en-ten-dre (dōō′bl -äN′täN′dr), a word or expression admitting of two interpretations, one often improper. [Fr.]
dra′ma-tis per-so′næ (drăm′ä-tĭs pĕr-sō′nē), the characters in a play. [Lat.]
Drei-bund (drī′bŏŏnt), a triple alliance; especially, that between Germany, Austria, and Italy before the World War. [Ger.]
du′cit a′mor pa′tri-æ (dū′sĭt ä′mŏr pät′rĭ-ē), love of country leads. [Lat.]
dul′ce et de-co′rum est pro pa′tri-a mo′ri (dŭl′sĕ ĕt dē-kō′rŭm ĕst prō pät′rĭ-ä mō′rī), it is sweet and fitting to die for one's country. [Lat.]
dum spi′ro, spe′ro (dŭm spī′rō, spē′rō), while I breathe, I hope: one of the mottoes of South Carolina. [Lat.]
dum vi′vi-mus, vi-va′mus (dŭm vĭv′ĭ-mŭs, vī-vä′mŭs), while we live, let us live; let us make the most of life. [Lat.]
du-o (dōō′ō), duet. [It.]
eau de vie (ō″ dē vē′). Water of life; brandy. [Fr.]
ec′ce sig′num (ĕk′sĕ sĭg′nŭm), behold the sign; look at the proof. [Lat.]
e con-tra′ri-o (ē kŏn-trä′rĭ-ō), on the contrary. [Lat.]
e-di′ti-o prin′ceps (ē-dĭsh′ĭ-ō prĭn′sĕps), the first edition. [Lat.]
é-ga-li-té (ā″gä″lē″tā′), equality. [Fr.]
em-bon-point (äN″bôN″pwăN′), stoutness. [Fr.]
em-bus-qué (äN″büs″kā′), a soldier who has taken a post free from danger: more severe than slacker. [Fr.]
en a-mi (äN″nä″mē′), like a friend. [Fr.]
en ar-rière (äN″ -nä″ryâr′), in the rear; in arrears. [Fr.]
en a-vant (äN″ -nä″väN′), forward; into the future. [Fr.]
en dés-ha-bil-é (äN″ dā″zä″bē″yā′), in undress. [Fr.]
en ef-fet (äN′-nä″fĕ′), in effect; in deed. [Fr.]
en fa-mille (äN′fä″mē′yĕ), in (or with) the family; at home. [Fr.]
en-fants per-dus (äN″fäN′ pĕr″dŭ′), lit., lost children; a forlorn hope. [Fr.]
en-fant ter-ri-ble (äN″fäN′ tĕ″rē″bl), a terrible child; a child whose loquaciousness embarrasses his elders. [Fr.]
en fin (äN″făN′), at last. [Fr.]
en masse (äN″mäs′), in a body. [Fr.]
en pas-sant (äN″pä″säN′), in passing. [Fr.]
en rap-port (äN″rä″pōr′), in sympathetic relation. [Fr.]
en rè-gle (äN″rĕ′gl), according to rule; right. [Fr.]
en route (äN″rōōt′), on the way. [Fr.]
en′se pa′tit pla′ci-dam sub li″ber-ta′te qui-e′tem (ĕn′sĕ pät′ĭt plä′sĭ-dăm sŭb lĭb″-ĕr-tä′tē kwī-ē′tĕm), with the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty: motto of Massachusetts. [Lat.]
en suite (äN″swēt′), in a series or set. [Fr.]
En-tente (äN″täNt′), understanding: England, France, Russia as arrayed against the Dreibund at the outbreak of the World War. [Fr.]
en-tou-rage (äN″tōō″räzh′), surroundings; esp. body of associates. [Fr.]
en-tre nous (äN′tr nōō′), between ourselves. [Fr.]
e plu′ri-bus u′num (ē plōō′rĭ-bŭs ū′nŭm), one out of many: motto of the United States of America. [Lat.]
er-ra′re hu-ma′num est (ĕ-rä′rē hū-mä′nŭm ĕst), to err is human. [Lat.]
es-ca-drille (ĕs″kä″drē′yĕ), an airplane unit in the army. [Fr.]
es-prit de corps (ĕs″prē″ dē kōr′), the spirit of enthusiasm and loyalty pervading a body of persons. [Fr.]
es′se quam vi-de′ri (ĕs′ē kwăm vĭ-dē′rĭ), to be rather than to seem: motto of North Carolina. [Lat.]
est mo′dus in re′bus (ĕst mō′dŭs ĭn rē′bŭs), there is a limit in things. [Lat.]
es′to per-pe′tu-a (ĕs′tō pĕr-pĕt′ū-ä), may she last forever: motto of Idaho. [Lat.]
é-tat des pertes (ā″tä′ dā pârt′), casualty list. [Fr.]
et tu, Bru′te! (ĕt tū, brōō′tē), and thou, Brutus! the cry of Julius Cæsar when he saw his friend among his assassins. [Lat.]
eu-re′ka! (ū-rē′kä), I have found (it)! exclamation of triumph: the motto of California. [Gr.]
ex a′ni-mo (ĕks ăn′ĭ-mō), from the heart; sincerely.
ex ca-the′dra (ĕks kä-thē′drä; -kăth′ē-drä), lit., from the chair; with authority. [Lat.]
ex-cel′si-or (ĕk-sĕl′sĭ-ôr), higher; ever upward: motto of New York State. [Lat.]
ex-cep′ti-o pro′bat re′gu-lam (ĕk-sĕp′shĭ-ō prō′băt rĕg′ū-lăm), the exception proves the rule. [Lat.]
ex-em′pli gra′ti-a (ĕg-zĕm′plī grā′shĭ-ä), for the sake of example. [Lat.]
ex′e-unt om′nes (ĕk′sē-ŭnt ŏm′nēz), all go out. [Lat.]
ex li′bris (ĕks lī′brĭs), from the books of: an inscription used with the owner's name in a book. [Lat.]
ex ne-ces′si-ta′te re′i (ĕks nĕ-sĕs′ĭ-tä′tē rē′ī), from the necessity of the case. [Lat.]
ex nĭ′hĭ-lo nĭ′hil fit (ĕks nĭ′hĭ-lō nĭ′hĭl fĭt), from nothing nothing is made. [Lat.]
ex of-fi′ci-o (ĕks ō-fĭsh′ĭ-ō), from office; by virtue of an office. [Lat.]
ex par′te (ĕks pär′tē), upon, from, or in the interest of, one side only. [Lat.]
ex-per′to cre′di-te (ĕks-pûr′tō krĕd′ĭ-tē), believe one who speaks from experience. [Lat.]
ex-po-sé (ĕks″pō″zā′), an exposure of something discreditable. [Fr.]
ex post fac′to (ĕks pōst făk′tō), from what is done afterward; retrospective. [Lat.]
ex u′no di′sce om′nes (ĕks ū′nō dĭs′ē ŏm′nēz), from one learn all. [Lat.]

fa'ci-le prin'ceps (fäs'ĭ-lē prĭn'sĕps), easily chief. [Lat.]

fa'ci-lis de-scen'sus A-ver'ni (fäs'ĭ-lĭs dē-sĕn'sŭs ä-vĕr'nī), the descent of Avernus is easy; the road to evil is easy. [Lat.]

faire sui-vre (fâr″ swē'vr), lit., to make to follow; please forward. [Fr.]

fait ac-com-pli (fĕ″-tà″kôn″plē′), an accomplished fact. [Fr.]

Fa'ta ob'stant (fā'tä ŏb'stänt), the Fates oppose. [Lat.]

fat-ti ma-schi-i, pa-ro-le fe-mi-ne (fät'tē mä'skē-ē pä-rō'lā fĕm'ē-nā), deeds (are) males, words females: motto of Maryland. [It.]

fau-teuil (fō″tû′yĕ), an armchair. [Fr.]

faux pas (fō″ pä′), a false step; especially, an offense against social convention. [Fr.]

femme de cham-bre (fäm dĕ shäN″br), a lady's maid; chambermaid. [Fr.]

fe'ræ na-tu'ræ (fē'rē nä-tū'rē), of a wild nature. [Lat.]

fer'vet o'pus (fûr'vĕt ō'pŭs), the work boils; there is great activity. [Lat.]

fe-sti'na len'te (fĕ-stī'nä lĕn'tē), make haste slowly. [Lat.]

fête cham-pê-tre (fät shäN″pâ'tr), a rural or open air festival. [Fr.]

feu de joie (fû″dē zhwä′), a bonfire; a firing of guns in token of joy. [Fr.]

fi'at jus-ti'ti-a, ru'at cæ'lum (fī'ät jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ, rōō'ät sē'lŭm), let justice be done, though the heavens fall. [Lat.]

fi'at lux' (fī'ät lŭks'), let there be light: the command of God at Creation. [Lat.]

fi'de-i de-fen'sor (fī'dē-ī dē-fĕn'sôr; -sōr), defender of the faith: a title of the sovereigns of England. [Lat.]

fi'des Pu'ni-ca (fī'dēz pū'nĭ-kȧ), Punic faith; treachery. [Lat.]

fi'dus A-cha'tes (fī'dŭs ȧ-kā'tēz), faithful Achates; a trusty friend. [Lat.]

fies-ta (fyĕs'tä), a holiday. [Span.]

fi'nis co-ro'nat o'pus (fī'nĭs kō-rō'nät ō'pŭs), the end crowns the work. [Lat.]

fla-gran'te bel'lo (flȧ-grăn'tē bĕl'ō), while the war is blazing; during actual war. [Lat.]

fla-gran'te de-lic'to (flȧ-grăn'tē dē-lĭk'tō), while the crime is blazing; in the very act. [Lat.]

for'tes for-tu'na ju'vat (fôr'tēz fôr-tū'nȧ jōō'vät), fortune favors the brave. [Lat.]

for'ti-ter in re, sua'vi-ter in mo'do (fôr'tĭ-tĕr ĭn rē, swäv'ĭ-tĕr ĭn mō'dō), strongly in deed, gently in manner. [Lat.]

four-ra-gère (fōō″rȧ″zhâr′), a decoration granted to an entire body of troops for distinguished bravery in action, consisting of a braided cord of a designated color, to be worn about the left shoulder seam of the coat by every man of the unit so decorated. [Fr.]

fran-co (frăn'kō), postage free. [It.]

frap-pé (frȧ″pā′), frozen; a frozen mixture, as a water ice. [Fr.]

Fritz (frĭts), a German soldier. [Ger.]

fu'git ho'ra (fū'jĭt hō'rȧ), the hour flies; time flies. [Lat.]

fu'it Il'i-um (fū'ĭt ĭl'ĭ-ŭm), Troy has been (*i. e.*, exists no longer). [Lat.]

func'tus of-fi'ci-o (fŭnk'tŭs ŏ-fĭsh'ĭ-ō), having fulfilled his office; hence, out of office. [Lat.]

fu'ror po-e'ti-cus (fū'rôr pō-ĕt'ĭ-kŭs), poetic frenzy. [Lat.]

fu'ror scri-ben'di (fū'rôr skrĭ-bĕn'dī), a rage for writing. [Lat.]

Gal'li-ce (găl'ĭ-sē), in French; after the French manner. [Lat.]

gar-çon (gȧr″sôN′), a boy; a waiter. [Fr.]

garde du corps (gȧrd″ dü kôr′), a bodyguard. [Fr.]

gauche (gōsh), left-handed; clumsy. [Fr.]

ge'ni-us lo'ci (jē'nĭ-ŭs lō'sī), the spirit of the place. [Lat.]

gen-re (zhäN′r), a species; a style, especially of painting, dealing realistically with everyday life. [Fr.]

Ger-ma'ni-ce (jûr-măn'ĭ-sē), in German; after the German manner. [New Lat.]

gla-cé (glȧ″sā′), smooth and glossy; iced. [Fr.]

gnо-thi se-au-ton (gnō'thĭ sĕ-ou-tŏn'), know thyself. [Gr.]

Gott mit uns (gŏt mĭt ōōns), God with us: motto of the Order of the Crown, Prussia. [Ger.]

gour-met (gōōr″mĕ′), a glutton. [Fr.]

grande pas-sion (grȧNd″ pȧ″syôN′), great passion; love. [Fr.]

grand monde (grăN″ môNd′), great world; high society. [Fr.]

guerre à ou-trance (gâr″ ȧ ōō″träNs′), war to the uttermost. [Fr.]

han-gar (häN'gär″; äN″gär′), a shed for aircraft. [Fr.]

haut gout (ō″gōō′; hō″gōō′), high flavor; a slight taint. [Fr.]

hic et u-bi'que (hĭk ĕt ū-bī'kwē), here and everywhere. [Lat.]

hic ja'cet (hĭk jā'sĕt), here lies: used in epitaphs. [Lat.]

hinc il'læ la'cri-mæ (hĭnk ĭl'ē lăk'rĭ-mē), hence those tears. [Lat.]

hoc o'pus, hic la'bor est (hŏk ō'pŭs, hĭk lā'bôr ĕst), this (is) the work, this is the labor. [Lat.]

hoc tem'po-re (hŏk tĕm'pō-rē), at this time. [Lat.]

hoi pol-loi (hoi pŏ-loi′), the many; the populace. [Gr.]

ho'mi-nis est er-ra're (hŏm'ĭ-nĭs ĕst ĕ-rā'rē), to err is human. [Lat.]

homme d'af-faires (ôm″ dȧ″fâr′), an agent, one who does business for another. [Fr.]

homme d'es-prit (ôm″ dĕs″prē′), a man of wit. [Fr.]

ho-ni soit qui mal y pense (ô'nē swȧ kē mȧl ē päNs′), shamed be he who thinks evil of it: the motto of the Order of the Garter. [Fr.]

hon-neur et pa-trie (ô″nûr′ ā pȧ″trē′), honor and fatherland: motto of the French Legion of Honor. [Fr.]

ho'ra fu'git (hō'rȧ fū'jĭt), the hour flies; time flies. [Lat.]

hor-rí'bi-le dic'tu (hŏ-rĭb'ĭ-lē dĭk'tū), horrible to relate. [Lat.]

hors de com-bat (hôr dĕ kôN″bȧ′; ôr), out of the fight; disabled. [Fr.]

hors d'oeuvre (hôr dû′vr; ôr), a side dish; a relish. [Fr.]

hô-tel de ville (ō″tĕl′ dĕ vēl′), the town hall. [Fr.]

hu-ma'num est er-ra're (hū-mā'nŭm ĕst ĕ-rā'rē), to err is human. [Lat.]

i-bi'dem (ĭ-bī'dĕm), in the same place; abbrev., *ib.*, *ibid.* [Lat.]

ich dien (ĭkh dēn′), I serve: motto of the Prince of Wales. [Ger.]

ich und Gott (ĭkh ōont gôt), I and God: phrase ascribed to William II. [Ger.]

i-ci on parle fran-çais (ē″sē′ ôN pärl frȧN″sĕ′), French is spoken here. [Fr.]

id est (ĭd ĕst), that is; abbrev., *i. e.* (*v*) [Lat.]

id ge'nus om'ne (ĭd jē'nŭs ŏm'nē), all of that sort. [Lat.]

il pen-se-ro-so (ēl pĕn″sĕ-rō′sō), the pensive (man): opposite to *l'allegro*. [Old It.]

îls ne pas-se-ront pas (ēl nĕ pȧ″sĕ″rôn′pä), they shall not pass. [Fr.]
im-me″di-ca′bi-le vul′nus (ĭ-mĕd″ĭ-kȧb′ĭ-lē vŭl′nŭs), an incurable wound. [Lat.]
im-pe′ri-um in im-pe′ri-o (ĭm-pē′rĭ-ŭm ĭn ĭm-pē′rĭ-ō), a government within a government. [Lat.]
im-pri′mis (ĭm-prī′mĭs), in the first place; first in order. [Lat.]
in æ-ter′num (ĭn ē-tûr′nŭm), forever, always. [Lat.]
in ar-ti′cu-lo mor′tis (ĭn är-tĭk′ū-lō môr′tĭs), at point of death. [Lat.]
in es′se (ĭn ĕs′ē), in existence. [Lat.]
in ex-ten′so (ĭn ĕks-tĕn′sō), at full length; in full. [Lat.]
in ex-tre′mis (ĭn ĕks-trē′mĭs), at point of death. [Lat.]
in′fra dig″ni-ta′tem (ĭn′frȧ dĭg″nĭ-tā′tĕm), beneath one's dignity. [Lat.]
in hoc sig′no vin′ces (ĭn hŏk sĭg′nō vĭn′sēz), in (or by) this sign, (the Cross), thou shalt conquer: motto of Constantine the Great. [Lat.]
in li′mi-ne (ĭn lĭm′ĭ-nē), on the threshold; at the beginning. [Lat.]
in lo′co (ĭn lō′kō), in the (proper) place; in position. [Lat.]
in lo′co pa-ren′tis (ĭn lō′kō pȧ-rĕn′tĭs), in the place of a parent. [Lat.]
in me′di-as res (ĭn mē′dĭ-ăs rēz), into the midst of things. [Lat.]
in me-mo′ri-am (ĭn mē-mō′rĭ-ăm), in memory. [Lat.]
in om′ni-a pa-ra′tus (ĭn ŏm′nĭ-ȧ pȧ-rā′tŭs), ready for all things. [Lat.]
in per-pe′tu-um (ĭn pĕr-pĕt′ū-ŭm), forever. [Lat.]
in pos′se (ĭn pŏs′ē), potentially; in possibility. [Late Lat.]
in pro′pri-a per-so′na (ĭn prō′prĭ-ȧ pĕr-sō′nȧ), in one's own person. [Lat.]
in pu′ris na′tu-ra′li-bus (ĭn pū′rĭs nät″ū-räl′ĭ-bŭs), stark naked. [Lat.]
in re (ĭn rē), in the matter of; concerning; in fact. [Lat.]
in sæ′cu-la sæ″cu-lo′rum (ĭn sĕk′ū-lȧ sĕk″ū-lō′rŭm), for ages of ages; forever. [Lat.]
in-sculp′sit (ĭn-skŭlp′sĭt), he, or she, engraved it; the sculptor is. [Lat.]
in si′tu (ĭn sī′tū), in its original position; in place. [Lat.]
in sta′tu quo′ (ĭn stā′tū kwō′), in the state in which (it is or was). [Lat.]
in′ter a′li-a (ĭn′tĕr ā′lĭ-ȧ), among other things. [Lat.]
in′ter a′li-os (ĭn′tĕr ā′lĭ-ōs), among other persons. [Lat.]
in′ter nos (ĭn′tĕr nōs), between ourselves; secret; secretly. [Lat.]
in ter-ro′rem (ĭn tĕ-rō′rĕm), as a warning; to inspire fear. [Lat.]
in′ter se (ĭn′tĕr sē′), among themselves; between themselves. [Lat.]
in to′to (ĭn tō′tō), in the whole; in general; in the entirety. [Lat.]
in u-trum′que pa-ra′tus (ĭn ū-trŭm′kwē pȧ-rā′tŭs), prepared for either (event); ready for anything. [Lat.]
in va′cu-o (ĭn vā′kū-ō), in a vacuum. [Lat.]
ip′se dix-it (ĭp′sē dĭk′sĭt), he himself has said (it); hence a dictum. [Lat.]
ip-sis′si-ma ver′ba (ĭp-sĭs′ĭ-mȧ vûr′bȧ), the very words. [Lat.]
ip′so fac′to (ĭp′sō făk′tō), by the act itself; as a result of the mere act. [Lat.]
ip′so ju′re (ĭp′sō jōō′rē), by the law itself. [Lat.]
i-tal-ia ir-re-den′ta (ē-täl′yä ēr″rā-dĕn′tä), unredeemed Italy: the districts adjoining Italy, inhabited by men of Italian stock and speech. [It.]
jac′ta est a′le-a (jäk′tȧ ĕst ā′lē-ȧ), the die is cast. [Lat.]
je main-tien-drai (zhē măN″tyăN″drā′), I will maintain: motto of Holland. [Fr.]
je ne sais quoi (zhē nē sā kwȧ′), I know not what. [Fr.]
jeu de mots (zhû″ dē mō′), a pun on words; a pun. [Fr.]
Jo-an′nes est no′men e′jus (jō-ăn′ēz ĕst nō′mĕn ē′jŭs), his name is John: motto of Porto Rico. [Lat.]
ju″bi-la′te De′o (jōō″bĭ-lā′tē dē′ō), rejoice in the Lord. [Lat.]
ju-lienne (zhū″lyĕn′; jōō″lĭ-ĕn′), a clear soup containing thin strips of carrots, onions, etc. [Fr.]
Ju′pi-ter To′nans (jōō′pĭ-tĕr tō′năNz), Jupiter the thunderer. [Lat.]
jus ci-vi′le (jŭs sĭ-vī′lē), civil law. [Lat.]
jus di-vi′num (jŭs dĭ-vī′nŭm), divine law. [Lat.]
jus gen′ti-um (jŭs jĕn′shĭ-ŭm), the law of nations; international law. [Lat.]
juste-mi-lieu (zhüst″mē″lyû′), the golden mean. [Fr.]
jus-ti′ci-a om′ni-bus (jŭs-tĭsh′ĭ-ȧ ŏm′nĭ-bŭs), justice for all: motto of the District of Columbia. [Lat.]
Ka-me-rad (kä-mē-rät′), comrade. [Ger.]
Kul-tur (kōōl-tōōr′), civilization. [Ger.]
la′bo-ra′re est o-ra′re (läb″ō-rä′rē ĕst ō-rā′-rē), to work is to pray. [Lat.]
la′bor ip′se vo-lup′tas (lā′bĕr ĭp′sē vō-lŭp′-tăs), work itself (is) a pleasure. [Lat.]
la′bor om′ni-a vin′cit (lā′bĕr ŏm′nĭ-ȧ vĭn′-sĭt), work conquers all things: motto of Oklahoma. [Lat.]
læ′sa majes′tas (lē′sȧ mȧ-jĕs′tăs), a crime against the sovereign. [Lat.]
lais-sez faire (lĕ-sā′ fâr′), let (people) do (what they choose); henco, noninterference in industry by the government. [Fr.]
l' al-le-gro (läl-lā′grō), the cheerful (man); opposite to *il penseroso*. [It.]
Land-sturm (länt′shtōōrm″), the final reserve military force of all able-bodied males between 17 and 45, not otherwise in the service: for use only in times of great emergency. [Ger.]
Land-tag (länt′täkh″), the Prussian legislature. [Ger.]
Land-wehr (länt′vār″), the Territorial Reserve, composed of men between 27 and 39, who have completed the required military training, but are liable for duty in war. [Ger.]
la′pis (lā′pĭs; lăp′ĭs), a stone. [Lat.]
lap′sus ca′la-mi (lăp′sŭs kăl′ȧ-mī), a slip of the pen. [Lat.]
lap′sus lin′guæ (lăp′sŭs lĭn′gwē), a slip of the tongue. [Lat.]
la′res et pe-na′tes (lā′rēz ĕt pē-nā′tēz), household gods. [Lat.]
lau-da′tor tem′po-ris ac′ti (lô-dā′tôr tĕm′-pō-rĭs ăk′tī), a praiser of time past. [Lat.]
laus De′o (lôs dē′ō), praise (be) to God. [Lat.]
leb' wohl (lāp vōl′), good-by. [Ger.]
le grand Mo-narque (lē grăN mō″närk′), the Great Monarch (Louis XIV). [Fr.]
le pas (lē pä′), lit., the step; precedence; superiority. [Fr.]
le roi le veut (lē rwä″ lē vû′), the king wills it. [Fr.]
l'é-toile du nord (lā twȧl′ dü nôr′), the star of the north: motto of Minnesota. [Fr.]

le tout en-sem-ble (lē tōō″-tän-säⁿ′bl), the whole (taken) together. [Fr.]
let-tre de ca-chet (lĕt′r dē kȧ″shĕ′), a sealed letter, especially one from a sovereign. [Fr.]
lex lo'ci (lĕks lō′sī), the law of the place. [Lat.]
lex non scrip'ta (lĕks nŏn skrĭp′tȧ), unwritten law; common law. [Lat.]
lex scrip'ta (lĕks skrĭp′tȧ), written law; statute law. [Lat.]
l'homme pro-pose, et Dieu dis-pose (lôm prō″pōz′, ā dyŭ dĕs″pōz′), man proposes and God disposes. [Fr.]
li-ai-son' (lē″ā″zôⁿ′), an improper intimacy between a man and a woman; coöperation between military forces. [Fr.]
li-ber-tad y or-den (lē″bĕr-tȧ̈th′ ē ôr′dān), liberty and order: motto of Colombia. [Span.]
li-cen'ti-a va'tum (lī-sĕn′shĭ-ȧ vā′tŭm), the license of poets; poetic license. [Lat.]
lit″e-ra'ti (lĭt″ē-rä′tī), men of letters. [Lat.]
lit″e-ra'tim (lĭt″ē-rä′tĭm), letter for letter. [Late Lat.]
lit'te-ra scrip'ta ma'net (lĭt′ē-rȧ skrĭp′tȧ mä′nĕt), the written letter remains. [Lat.]
lo'co ci-ta'to (lō′kō sī-tā′tō), in the place quoted; abbrev., *loc. cit.* [Lat.]
lo'cum te'nens (lō′kŭm tē′nĕnz), a substitute. [Lat.]
lo'cus si-gil'li (lō′kŭs sĭ-jĭl′ī), the place of the seal; abbrev., *L. S.* [Lat.]
lon'go in″ter-val'lo (lŏn′gō ĭn″tĕr-vȧl′ō), by a long interval. [Lat.]
lu'cus a non lu-cen'do (lū′kŭs ä nŏn lū-kĕn′dō), anything illogical. [Lat.]
l' u-nion fait la force (lü″nyôⁿ′ fĕ″ lȧ fôrs′), union makes strength: motto of Belgium. [Fr.]
lu'sus na-tu'ræ (lū′sŭs nȧ-tū′rē), a freak of nature. [Lat.]
ma chère (mȧ″ shâr′), my dear (fem.). [Fr.]
mac'te vir-tu'te (mäk′tē vûr-tū′tē), go on in virtue. [Lat.]
ma-de-moi-selle (mȧd″mwȧ″zĕl′), Miss; an unmarried lady. [Fr.]
ma foi! (mȧ fwȧ′), my faith! for goodness' sake! [Fr.]
mag'na est ve'ri-tas, et præ″va-le'bit (măg′nȧ ĕst vĕr′ĭ-tȧs, ĕt prē″vȧ-lē′bĭt), great is truth, and it will prevail. [Lat.]
mag'num o'pus (măg′nŭm ō′pŭs), the chief work (of an author). [Lat.]
mai-tre d'hô-tel (mā′tr dō″tĕl′), a butler; hotel landlord. [Fr.]
ma'la fi'de (mā′lȧ fī′dē), in bad faith. [Lat.]
mal de mer (mȧl″ dē mâr′), seasickness. [Fr.]
ma-ña-na (mä-nyä′nä), to-morrow. [Span.]
ma're clau'sum (mā′rē klō′sŭm), a closed sea. [Lat.]
ma-riage de con-ve-nance (mȧ″ryōzh′ dē kôⁿ″v-näⁿs), a marriage of convenience. [Fr.]
mar-mite (mär″mēt′), a stewpot; a large shell. [Fr.]
mau-vais 'goût (mō″vĕ′gōō′), bad taste. [Fr.]
mehr Licht (mār lĭkht), more light. [Ger.]
me ju'di-ce (mē jōō′dĭ-sē), I being judge; in my judgment. [Lat.].
me-men'to mo'ri (mē-mĕn′tō mō′rī), remember that you must die. [Lat.]
mens sa'na in cor'po-re sa'no (mĕnz sä′nȧ ĭn kôr′pō-rē sä′nō), a sound mind in a sound body. [Lat.]
mé-sal-liance (mā″zȧl″yäⁿs′) a marriage with one who is of inferior social standing. [Fr.]
mé-tier (mā″tyā′), calling; profession; trade. [Fr.]
mez-zo (mĕd′zō), middling. [It.]
mi-ra'bi-le dic'tu (mĭ-rȧ′bĭ-lē dĭk′tū) wonderful to relate. [Lat.]
mi-ra'bi-le vi-su (mĭ-rȧ′bĭ-lē vĭ′sū), wonderful to see. [Lat.]
mi″ra-bi'li-a (mĭr″ȧ-bĭl′ĭ-ȧ), miracles. [Lat.]
mi-tra-illeuse (mē″trȧ″yūz′), a machine gun. [Fr.]
mo-diste (mō″dēst′), one who makes, or deals in, articles of fashion; a dressmaker or milliner. [Fr.]
mo'dus o″pe-ran'di (mō′dŭs ŏp″ē-rän′dī), manner of operating. [Lat.]
mon cher (môⁿ shâr′), my dear (masc.). [Fr.]
monde (môⁿd), world; society. [Fr.]
mon-ta'ni-sem'per li'be-ri (mŏn-tā′nĭ sĕm′-pĕr lĭb′ē-rī), mountaineers (are) always free (men): motto of West Virginia. [Lat.]
mo're ma-jo'rum (mō′rē mȧ-jō′rŭm), after the manner of one's ancestors. [Lat.]
mo″ri-tu′ri te sa'lu-ta'mus (mŏr″ĭ-tū′rī tē sȧl′ū-tā′mŭs), we (who are) about to die salute thee: cry of Roman gladiators to the emperor. [Lat.]
mo-tif (mō″tēf′), the theme. [Fr.]
mul'tum in par'vo (mŭl′tŭm ĭn pär′vō), much in little. [Lat.]
mu-ta'tis mu-tan'dis (mū-tā′tĭs mū-tăn′-dĭs), necessary changes being made; with necessary changes. [Lat.]
mu-ta'to no'mi-ne (mū-tā′tō nō′mĭ-nē), the name being changed. [Lat.]
na-ive-té (nȧ″ēv″tā′), artlessness. [Fr.]
na-tu'ra ab-hor'ret a va'cu-o (nȧ′tū″rȧ ăb-hôr′ĕt ä vā′kū-ō), nature abhors a vacuum. [Lat.]
née (nā), born; to introduce a married woman's maiden family name. [Fr.]
ne'mi-ne con″tra-di-cen'te (nē′mĭ-nē kŏn″-trȧ-dĭ-sĕn′tē), no one contradicting: unanimously. [Lat.]
ne'mo me im-pu'ne la-ces'sit (nē′mō mē ĭm-pū′nē lȧ-sēs′ĭt), no one attacks me with impunity: motto of Scotland. [Lat.]
ne plus ul'tra (nē plŭs ŭl′trȧ), the summit of achievement. [Lat.]
ne quid ni'mis (nē kwĭd nĭm′ĭs), not anything too much; *i. e.*, avoid excess. [Lat.]
n'est-ce pas? (nĕs-pä′), isn't that so? [Fr.]
nil ad″mi-ra'ri (nĭl ăd″mĭ-rā′rī), to wonder at nothing. [Lat.]
nil de″spe-ran'dum (nĭl dĕs″pē-rän′dŭm), nothing must be despaired of. [Lat.]
nil si'ne nu'mi-ne (nĭl sĭ′nē nū′mĭ-nē), nothing without the divine will: motto of Colorado. [Lat.]
n'im-porte (näⁿ″pōrt′), it's no matter; it does not matter. [Fr.]
no-blesse o-blige (nō″blĕs′ ō″blēzh′), rank imposes obligation. [Fr.]
no'lens vo'lens (nō′lĕnz vō′lĕnz), unwilling (or) willing. [Lat.]
no'li me tan'ge-re (nō′lī mē tăn′jē-rē), touch me not. [Lat.]
nol'le pro'se-qui (nŏl′ē prōs′ē-kwī), to be unwilling to proceed. [Lat.]
nom de plume (nôⁿ dē plüm′), a name assumed by an author as a signature. [Fr.]
non com'pos men'tis (nŏn kŏm′pŏs mĕn′tĭs), not of sound mind. [Lat.]
non om'ni-a pos'su-mus om'nes (nŏn ŏm′-nĭ-ȧ pŏs′ū-mŭs ŏm′nēz), we cannot all (do) everything. [Lat.]

non om'nis mo'ri-ar (nŏn ŏm'nĭs mō'rĭ-ăr), I shall not wholly die. [Lat.]
non pas'si-bus æ'quis (nŏn păs'ĭ-bŭs ē'kwĭs), not with equal steps. [Lat.]
non pos'su-mus (nŏn pŏs'ū-mŭs), we cannot; we have not the ability. [Lat.]
non sans droict (nôn'sänz'droit'), not without right: motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms. [Old Fr.]
non si'bi sed pa'tri-æ (nŏn sĭb'ī sĕd păt'rĭ-ē), not for himself, but for his country. [Lat.]
no'sce te ip'sum (nōs'ē tē ip'sŭm), know thyself. [Lat.]
no'ta be'ne (nō'tȧ bē'nē), note well; abbrev., *N. B.* [Lat.]
nous ver-rons (nōō"vĕ"rôn'), we shall see. [Fr.]
no'vus ho'mo (nō'vŭs hō'mō), a new man; an upstart. [Lat.]
nu-ance (nū"äns'), a slight variation (of color, tone). [Fr.]
nunc aut nun'quam (nŭnk ôt nŭn'kwăm), now or never. [Lat.]
nunc di-mit'tis (nunk dĭ-mĭt'ĭs), lit., now thou lettest depart; departure. [Lat.]
o'bi-it (ō'bĭ-ĭt), he, or she, died. [Lat.]
ob'i-ter dic'tum (ŏb'ĭ-tĕr dĭk'tŭm), said by the way; a passing remark. [Lat.]
ob-jet d'art (ôb"zhĕ' där'), an object of artistic worth. [Fr.]
o-keh (ō-kā'), it is so; all right. [Choctaw Indian.]
om'ne bo'num de'su-per (ŏm'nē bō'nŭm dē'sū-pĕr), all good (is) from above. [Lat.]
om'ni-a mu-tan'tur (ŏm'nĭ-ȧ mū-tăn'tûr), all things change. [Lat.]
om'ni-a vin'cit a'mor (ŏm'nĭ-ȧ vĭn'sĭt ā'môr), love conquers all things. [Lat.]
on dit (ôn dē'), they say; it is said. [Fr.]
on les au-ra (ôn"lā"-zō"-rȧ'), we'll get them. [Fr.]
o'nus pro-ban'di (ō'nŭs prō-băn'dī), the burden of proof. [Lat.]
o'pus (ō'pŭs), a work, especially a musical composition. [Lat.]
o-ra e sem-pre (ō'rȧ ā sĕm'prā), now and always. [It.]
o'ra et la-bo'ra (ō'rȧ et lȧ-bō'rȧ), pray and work. [Lat.]
o'ra pro no'bis (ō'rȧ prō nō'bĭs), pray for us. [Lat.]
o're ro-tun'do (ō'rē rō-tŭn'dō), with round mouth; with well turned speech. [Lat.]
o-ro y pla-ta (ō'rō ē plä'tä), gold and silver: motto of Montana. [Span.]
O tem'po-ra! O mo'res! (ō tĕm'pō-rȧ ō mō'rēz), Oh the times! Oh the manners: in depreciation of the present. Lat.]
o'ti-um cum dig" ni-ta'te (ō'shĭ-ŭm kŭm dĭg" nĭ-tā'tē), leisure with dignity. [Lat.]
oui-dire (wē"dēr'), hearsay. [Fr.]
pal'li-da Mors (păl'ĭ-dȧ môrz), pale death. [Lat.]
pal'mam qui me'ru-it fe'rat (păl'măm kwĭ mĕr'ū-ĭt fē'răt), let him bear the palm who has deserved (it). [Lat.]
par ex-cel-lence (pär ĕk"sĕ"läns'), preëminently. [Fr.]
par ex-em-ple (pär ăg"zäm'pl), for example. [Fr.]
par o'ne-ri (pär ō'nē-rī), equal to the burden. [Lat.]
par'ti-ceps cri'mi-nis (pär'tĭ-sĕps krĭm'ĭ-nĭs), an accomplice. [Lat.]
pa'ter-nos'ter (pā'tĕr-nŏs"tĕr), our father: the Lord's prayer. [Lat.]
pa'ter pa'tri-æ (pā'tĕr păt'rĭ-ē), father of his country. [Lat.]
pa-tio (păt'yō), a courtyard. [Span.]
pa-trie (pȧ'trē'), fatherland. [Fr.]
pax vo-bis'cum (päks vō-bĭs'kŭm), peace be with you. [Lat.]
pen-chant (päN"shäN'; pĕn'chănt), a strong inclination. [Fr.]
pen-den'te li'te (pĕn-dĕn'tē lī'tē), pending the suit. [Lat.]
per an'num (pĕr ăn'ŭm), by the year. [Lat.]
per ca'pi-ta (pĕr kăp'ĭ-tȧ), lit., by heads; for each individual. [Lat.]
per di'em (pĕr dī'ĕm), by the day. [Lat.]
per men'sem (pĕr mĕn'sĕm), by the month. [Lat.]
per-mis-sion (pĕr"mē"syŏn'), leave. [Fr.]
per se (pĕr sē), by itself; intrinsically. [Lat.]
per-so'na non gra'ta (pĕr-sō'nȧ nŏn grā'tȧ), an unacceptable person. [Lat.]
pe-tite (pē-tēt'), small. [Fr.]
peu à peu (pû"ȧ pû'), little by little. [Fr.]
peu de chose (pû"dē shōz'), a trifle. [Fr.]
pièce de re-sis-tance (pyĕs'dē rā"zēs"täNs'), lit., piece of resistance; the chief article of any collection. [Fr.]
pince-nez (päNs"nā'), eyeglasses. [Fr.]
pinx'it (pĭnk'sĭt), he, or she, painted it: the painter is. [Lat.]
pis al-ler (pē"-zȧ'lā'), lit., to go worst; a last resource. [Fr.]
po-co a po-co (pō'kō ä pō'kō), little by little. [It.]
po-e'ta na'sci-tur, non fit (pō-ē'tȧ nä'sĭ-tŭr, nŏn fĭt), a poet is born, not made. [Lat.]
Poi-lu (pwȧ'lü'), a French private soldier. Also, **poilu.** [Fr.]
pol'li-ce ver'so (pŏl'ĭ-sē vûr'so), with thumb turned; the sign by which spectators condemned a defeated gladiator to death. [Lat.]
po-sa-da (pō-sä'*th*ä), inn. [Span.]
post me-ri'di-em (pōst mē-rĭd'ĭ-ĕm), afternoon; abbrev., *P. M.* or *p. m.* [Lat.]
post mor'tem (pōst môr'tĕm), after death. [Lat.]
pour faire vi-site (pōōr" fâr" vē"zēt'), to pay a visit. [Fr.]
pour le me-rite (pōōr" lē mā"rēt'), for merit. [Fr.]
pou sto (pōō stō; pou stō), lit., where I may stand; a place to stand on. [Gr.]
pre-mière (prē-myâr'), first, chief; a first performance. [Fr.]
pri'ma fa'ci-e (prī'mȧ fā'shĭ-ē), a first view. [Lat.]
pri'mus in'ter pa'res (prī'mŭs ĭn'tĕr pä'rēz), first among his peers. [Lat.]
prin-ci'pi-is ob'sta (prĭn-sĭp'ĭ-ĭs ŏb'stȧ), resist the beginnings. [Lat.]
pro a'ris et fo'cis (prō ā'rĭs ĕt fō'sĭs), for altars and firesides. [Lat.]
pro bo'no pu'bli-co (prō bō'nō pŭb'lĭ-kō), for the public good. [Lat.]
pro-fa'num vul'gus (prō-fā'nŭm vŭl'gŭs), the unhallowed multitude. [Lat.]
pro me-mo'ri-a (prō mē-mō'rĭ-ȧ), for a memorial. [Lat.]
pro pa'tri-a (prō păt'rĭ-ȧ), for native land. [Lat.]
pro ra'ta (prō rā'tȧ), in proportion. [Lat.]
pro tem'po-re (prō tĕm'pō-rē), temporarily; for the time. [Lat.]
prox'i-mo (prŏk'sĭ-mō), in the next (month after the present); abbrev., *prox.* [Lat.]
punc-ta'tim (pŭnk-tā'tĭm), point for point. [Lat.]
quan'tum li'bet (kwŏn'tŭm lī'bĕt), as much as you please. [Lat.]
quan'tum suf'fi-cit (kwŏn'tŭm sŭf'ĭ-sĭt), as much as is sufficient. [Lat.]

quan'tum vis (kwŏn'tŭm vĭs), as much as you will. [LAT.]

qui do'cet, dis'cit (kwī dō'sĕt, dĭs'ĭt), he who teaches, learns. [LAT.]

quid pro quo (kwĭd prō kwō), one thing for another; an equivalent. [LAT.]

quién sa'be? (kyĕn' sä'bā), who knows? [SPAN.]

qui s'ex-cuse, s'ac-cuse (kē sĕks'küz', săk'-küz'), who excuses himself, accuses himself. [FR.]

qui trans'tu-lit, sus'ti-net (kwĭ trăns'tū-lĭt, sŭs'tĭ-nĕt), he who transplanted, sustains: motto of Connecticut. [LAT.]

qui va là? (kē vȧ lȧ'), who goes there? [FR.]

quo'ad hoc (kwō'ăd hŏk), as to this. [LAT.]

quod e'rat de'mon-stran'dum (kwŏd ē'răt dĕm'ŏn-străn'dŭm), which was to be demonstrated. [LAT.]

quod vi'de (kwŏd vī'dē), which see. [LAT.]

quo ju're? (kwō jōō'rē), by what right? [LAT.]

quot ho'mi-nes, tot sen-ten'ti-æ (kwŏt hŏm'ĭ-nēz, tŏt sĕn-tĕn'shĭ-ē), as many opinions as men. [LAT.]

ral-son-né (rȧ'zŏ'nā'), logical. [FR.]

ral-son d'ê-tre (rȧ'zôN' dȧ'tr), reason for existence. [FR.]

ra'ra a'vis (rā'rȧ ā'vĭs), a rare bird; a rarity. [LAT.]

re-cher-ché (rē-shĕr"shā'), choice. [FR.]

re-duc'ti-o ad ab-sur'dum (rē-dŭk'shĭ-ō ăd ăb-sûr'dŭm), reduction to absurdity; proof of a statement by showing the falsity of its opposite. [LAT.]

ré-gime (rā"zhēm'), a system of government; a social order. [FR.]

reg'nat po'pu-lus (rĕg'năt pŏp'ū-lŭs), the people rule: motto of Arkansas. [LAT.]

ré-pon-dez, s'il vous plaît (rā"pôN"dā' sēl vōō plĕ'), reply if you please; abbrev., *R. S. V. P.* [FR.]

re-pos (rē"pō'), rest. [FR.]

re-pous-sé (rē-pōō"sā'), formed in relief; adorned with designs in relief. [FR.]

re"qui-es'cat in pa'ce (rē'kwĭ-ĕs'kăt ĭn pā'sē), may he or she rest in peace; abbrev., *R. I. P.* [LAT.]

res an-gus'ta do'mi (rēz ăn-gŭs'tȧ dō'mī), pinching conditions at home; financial need. [LAT.]

res ges'tæ (rēz jĕs'tē), things done; deeds. [LAT.]

re'spi-ce fi'nem (rĕs'pĭ-sē fī'nĕm), regard the end. [LAT.]

ré-su-mé (rā"zū"mā'), a summary. [FR.]

re-sur'gam (rē-sûr'găm), I shall rise again. [LAT.]

re-ve-nons à nos mou-tons (rē-v-nôN'-zȧ nō"mōō"tôN'), let us return to our sheep; let us return to our subject. [FR.]

ris-qué (rēs"kā'), improper. [FR.]

robe-de-cham-bre (rōb" dē-shäN'br), a dressing gown. [FR.]

roo-ti (rōō'tĭ), bread. [EAST INDIAN.]

ruse de guerre (rüz" dē gâr'), a stratagem of war. [FR.]

rus in ur'be (rŭs ĭn ûr'bē), the country in the city. [LAT.]

sa-bot (sȧ"bō'), a kind of wooden shoe. [FR.]

sa-bo-tage (sȧ"bō"täzh'), malicious damage done to an employer's property by employees during labor troubles. [FR.]

salle à man-ger (sȧl" ȧ mäN"zhā'), dining room. [FR.]

sa'lus po'pu-li su-pre'ma lex es'to (sā'lŭs pŏp'ū-lī sū-prē'mȧ lĕks ĕs'tō), let the welfare of the people be the supreme law: motto of Missouri. [LAT.]

sal've (săl'vē). Hail. [LAT.]

sanc'tum sanc-to'rum (săńk'tŭm săńk-tō'-rŭm), holy of holies. [LAT.]

sang-froid (säN'frwä'), composure. [FR.]

sans gêne (säN zhän'), without constraint. [FR.]

sans peur et sans re-proche (säN pûr" ā säN rē-prōsh'), without fear and without reproach. [FR.]

sans sou-ci (säN sōō"sē'), without care. [FR.]

sar'tor re-sar'tus (sär'tôr rē-sär'tŭs), the tailor retailored. [LAT.]

sa'tis ver-bo'rum (sā'tĭs vĕr-bō'rŭm), enough of words. [LAT.]

sauve qui peut (sōv" kē pû'), save (himself) who can. [FR.]

sa-vant' (sȧ"väN'), a man of learning. [FR.]

sa-voir—faire (sȧ'vwär'fâr'), lit., a knowing how to do; ability. [FR.]

sa-voir—vi-vre (sȧ'vwär'vē'vr), lit., a knowing how to live; good breeding. [FR.]

sculp'sit (skŭlp'sĭt), he, or she, carved or engraved (it); the sculptor is. [LAT.]

scu'to bo'næ vo'lun-ta'tis tu'æ co'ro-na'-sti nos (skū'tō bō'nē vŏl'ŭn-tā'tĭs tū'ē kŏr'ō-nās'tī nōs), with the shield of thy good will thou hast encompassed us: motto of Maryland. [LAT.]

se-cun'dum ar'tem (sē-kŭn'dŭm är'tĕm), according to art. [LAT.]

sem'per e'a-dem (sĕm'pĕr ē'ȧ-dĕm), always the same (fem.): motto of Queen Elizabeth. [LAT.]

sem'per fi-de'lis (sĕm'pĕr fĭ-dē'lĭs), always faithful. [LAT.]

sem'per i'dem (sĕm'pĕr ĭ'dĕm), always the same (masculine and neuter). [LAT.]

se-ñor (sā-nyōr'), Mr. [SPAN.]

se-ño-ra (sā-nyō'rä), Mrs. [SPAN.]

se-ño-ri-ta (sā"nyō-rē'tä), Miss. [SPAN.]

ser-i-a'tim (sē"rĭ-ā'tĭm), one after another. [LAT.]

ses"qui-pe-da'li-a ver'ba (sĕs"kwĭ-pē-dā'lĭ-ȧ vûr'bȧ), words a foot and a half long. [LAT.]

sic i'tur ad a'stra (sĭk ĭtûr ăd ăs'trȧ), thus one goes to the stars. [LAT.]

sic pas'sim (sĭk pas'ĭm), so everywhere. [LAT.]

sic sem'per ty-ran'nis (sĭk sĕm'pĕr tĭ-răn'ĭs), ever thus to tyrants: motto of Virginia. [LAT.]

sic tran'sit glo'ri-a' mun'di (sĭk trăn'sĭt glō'rĭ-ȧ mŭn'dī), so passes away the glory of the world. [LAT.]

sic'ut pa'tri-bus, sit De'us no'bis (sĭk'ŭt pā'trĭ-bŭs, sĭt dē'ŭs nō'bĭs), as with our fathers, may God be with us: motto of Boston. [LAT.]

si-gnor (sē'nyōr), a lord or gentleman; Mr. [IT.]

si-gno'ra (sē-nyō'rä), Mrs. [IT.]

si-gno-ri-na (sē"nyō-rē'nä), Miss. [IT.]

s'il vous plaît (sēl" vōō plĕ'), if you please. [FR.]

si-mi'li-a si-mi'li-bus cu-ran'tur (sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-ȧ sĭ-mĭl'ĭ-bŭs kū-răn'tŭr), likes are cured by likes. [LAT.]

si'ne cu'ra (sĭ'nē kū'rȧ) without care. [LAT.]

si'ne di'e (sī'nē dī'ē), without day; finally. [LAT.]

si'ne qua non (sī'nē kwä nŏn), an indispensable condition. [LAT.]

si quæ'ris pen-in'su-lam a-mœ'nam, cir-cum'spi-ce (sī kwē'rĭs pēn-ĭn'sū-lăm ȧ-mē'-năm, sēr-kŭm'spĭ-sē), if thou seekest a beautiful peninsula, look around: motto of Michigan. [LAT.]

sis'te vi-a'tor (sĭs'tē vī-ā'tôr), stop, traveler. [LAT.]

sĭt tī'bī ter'ra le'vis (sĭt tĭb'ī tĕr'ȧ lĕv'ĭs), may the earth lie lightly upon thee. [Lat.]

so-bri-quet (sō"brē"kā'; sō'brē-kā), a nickname. [Fr.]

splen'di-de men'dax (splĕn'dĭ-dē mĕn'dăks), nobly mendacious. [Lat.]

spur-los ver-senkt (shpōōr'lōs fĕr-zĕnkt'), sunken without a trace. [Ger.]

stā'tus quo (stā'tŭs kwō), the state in which (it is); the existing condition. [Lat.]

stet (stĕt), let it stand. [Lat.]

stra-fe (shträ'fĕ), punish. [Ger.]

sua'vi-ter in mo'do, for'ti-ter in re (swäv'ĭ tĕr ĭn mō'dō, fôr'tĭ-tĕr ĭn rē), gently in manner, strongly in deed. [Lat.]

sub ju'di-ce (sŭb jōō'dĭ-sē), before the judge. [Lat.]

sub ro'sa (sŭb rō'zȧ), under the rose; secretly. [Lat.]

sub vo'ce (sŭb vō'sē), under the word; abbrev., *s. v.* [Lat.]

su'i ge'ne-ris (sū'ī jĕn'ē-rĭs), of its own kind; unique. [Lat.]

sum'mum bo'num (sŭm'ŭm bō'nŭm), the supreme good. [Lat.]

ta-ble d'hôte (tȧ'bl dōt'), a meal served at a fixed price. [Fr.]

ta'bu-la ra'sa (tăb'ū-lȧ rā'zȧ), a blank tablet. [Lat.]

tæ'di-um vi'tæ (tē'dĭ-ŭm vī'tē), weariness of life. [Lat.]

tant mieux (täN"myû'), so much the better. [Fr.]

tant pis (täN pē'), so much the worse. [Fr.]

Tau-be (tou'bē), a kind of airplane. [Ger.]

Te De'um (tē' dē'ŭm), (we praise) thee, O God. [Lat.]

tem'po-ra mu-tan'tur, et nos mu-ta'mur in il'lis (tĕm'pō-rȧ mū-tăn'tŭr, ĕt nōs mū-tā'mŭr ĭn ĭl'ĭs), the times are changed and we are changed with them. [Lat.]

tem'pus e'dax re'rum (tĕm'pŭs ē'dăks rē'-rŭm), time devouring (all) things. [Lat.]

tem'pus fu'git (tĕm'pŭs fŭ'jĭt), time flies. [Lat.]

ter'ræ fi'li-us (tĕr'ē fĭl'ĭ-ŭs), a son of the earth; a man of humble birth. [Lat.]

ter'ra fir'ma (tĕr'ȧ fĭr'mȧ), solid earth. [Lat.]

ter'ra in-cog'ni-ta (tĕr'ȧ ĭn-kŏg'nĭ-tȧ), an unknown land. [Lat.]

ter'tī-um quid (tûr'shĭ-ŭm kwĭd), a third something; something intermediate. [Lat.]

tête à tête (tāt' ȧ tāt'; tĕ"-tȧ-tāt'), privately: said of two persons. [Fr.]

tiers é-tat (tyâr"-zā"tȧ'), the third estate (or commonalty, in France). [Fr.]

ti'me-o Da'na-os et do'na fe-ren'tes (tĭm'-ē-ō dăn'ā-ŏs, ĕt dō'nȧ fē-rĕn'tēz), I fear the Greeks even (when they are) bringing gifts. [Lat.]

ti-rail-leur (tē"rȧ'yûr'), an infantry skirmisher. [Fr.]

tor-tue (tôr"tü'), grenade. [Fr.]

to'ti-dem ver'bis (tō'tĭ-dĕm vûr'bĭs), in so many words. [Lat.]

tour de force (tōōr" dē fôrs'), a feat of strength. [Fr.]

tout à fait (tōō"-tȧ fĕ'), entirely; quite. [Fr.]

tout à vous (tōō"-tȧ vōō'), wholly yours. [Fr.]

tout en-sem-ble (tōō"-tăN săN'bl), all together. [Fr.]

tu'um est (tū'ŭm ĕst), it is thine. [Lat.]

u'bi su'pra (ū'bī sū'prȧ), where above (mentioned). [Lat.]

ul'ti-ma ra'ti-o re'gum (ŭl'tĭ-mȧ rā'shĭ-ō rē'gŭm), the final argument of kings; war. [Lat.]

ul'ti-ma Thu'le (ŭl'tĭ-mȧ thū'lē), lit., most distant Thule; utmost limit. [Lat.]

ul'ti-mo (ŭl'tĭ-mō), in the (month) preceding the present; abbrev., *ult.* [Lat.]

u'na vo'ce (ū'nȧ vō'sē), with one voice; unanimously. [Lat.]

und so wei-ter (ōōnt zō vī'tĕr), and so forth. [Ger.]

Un-ter-see-boot (ōōn"tĕr-zā'bōt), a submarine boat. [Ger.]

u'ti-le dul'ci (ū'tĭ-lē dŭl'sī), the useful with the agreeable. [Lat.]

ut su'pra (ŭt sū'prȧ), as above. [Lat.]

va'de in pa'ce (vā'dē ĭn pā'sē), go in peace. [Lat.]

va'de me'cum (vā'dē mē'kŭm), lit., go with me; a manual. [Lat.]

væ vic'tis (vē vĭk'tĭs), woe to the vanquished. [Lat.]

va'le (vā'lē), farewell. [Lat.]

va-let de cham-bre (vă"lĕ' dē shăN'br), a body servant. [Fr.]

va'ri-æ lec"ti-o'nes (vā'rĭ-ē lĕk"shĭ-ō'nēz), variant readings. [Lat.]

va"ri-o'rum no'tæ (vā"rĭ-ō'rŭm nō'tē), notes of various commentators. [Lat.]

ve'ni, vi'di, vi'ci (vē'nī, vī'dī, vī'sī), I came, I saw, I conquered. [Lat.]

ver-ba'tim et lit"e-ra'tim (vĕr-bā'tĭm ĕt lĭt"ē-rā'tĭm), word for word and letter for letter. [Lat.]

ver'bum sat sa"pi-en'ti (vûr'bŭm săt săp'ĭ-ĕn'tī), a word to the wise is sufficient. [Lat.]

vi'a me'di-a (vī'ȧ mē'dĭ-ȧ), a middle way; the golden mean. [Lat.]

vi'ce ver'sa (vī'sē vûr'sȧ), conversely. [Lat.]

vi-de'li-cet (vĭ-dē'lĭ-sĕt), namely; abbrev., *viz.* [Lat.]

vi'de ut su'pra (vī'dē ŭt sū'prȧ), see what is stated above. [Lat.]

vi et ar'mis (vī ĕt är'mĭs), by force and arms; by main force. [Lat.]

vin (văN), wine. [Fr.]

vin'ceta'morpa'tri-æ (vĭn'sētā'mōrpā'tr̆ĭ-ē), love of country will prevail. [Lat.]

vin'cit om'ni-a ve'ri-tas (vĭn'sĭt ŏm'nĭ-ȧ vĕr'ĭ-tās), truth conquers all things. [Lat.]

vin'cu-lum ma"tri-mo'ni-i (vĭn'kū-lŭm mā"trĭ-mō'nĭ-ī), the bond of matrimony. [Lat.]

vir-gi'ni-bus pu"e-ris'que (vĕr-jĭn'ĭ-bŭs pū"-ĕr-ĭs'kwē), for girls and boys. [Lat.]

vis a ter'go (vĭs ȧ tûr'gō), force from behind. [Lat.]

vis—a—vis (vē" zȧ-vē'), opposite. [Fr.]

vis vi'tæ (vĭs vī'tē), vital force. [Lat.]

vi'ta bre'vis, ars lon'ga (vī'tȧ brĕv'ĭs, ärz lŏn'gȧ), life (is) short, art (is) long. [Lat.]

vi'vat rex (vī'văt rĕks), (long) live the king. [Lat.]

vi'va vo'ce (vī'vȧ vō'sē), orally. [Lat.]

vive la ré-pu-blique (vēv" lȧ rā"pü"blēk'), (long) live the republic. [Fr.]

vive le roi (vēv" lĕ rwä'), (long) live the king. [Fr.]

vol-là tout (vwȧ" lȧ' tōō'), that is all. [Fr.]

vox, et præ-te're-a ni'hil (vŏks, ĕt prē-tē'-rē-ȧ nī'hĭl), a voice and nothing more. [Lat.]

vox po'pu-li vox De'i (vŏks pŏp'ū-lī, vŏks dē'ī), the voice of the people (is) the voice of God. [Lat.]

vul'go (vŭl'gō), commonly. [Lat.]

Wan-der-lust (văn'dĕr-lōōst"), passion for traveling or tramping. [Ger.]

Welt-krieg (vĕlt'krēkh"), world war. [Ger.]

Zeit-geist (tsīt'gīst"), the spirit of the time. [Ger.]

NAMES AND PLACES.

Giving the spelling and pronunciation of the names of prominent people, together with a brief biography.

Also the spelling, pronunciation, location, size, and other items of interest of the important towns, cities, states and countries of the world, with populations of same in accordance with the latest census reports. In the case of towns, etc., of the United States the figures given are those of the census of 1920.

Populations given in units of nearest thousands.

Examples: 20 = 20,000; 500 = 500,000; 5,000 = 5,000,000.

Special abbreviations used. See also general list of abbreviations, page 807.

abp.....archbishop.
act.....actor, actress.
adj.....adjutant.
admin...administrator.
adven...adventurer.
anat....anatomist.
anc.....ancient.
art.....artist.
astron...astronomer.
b.....born.
bet.....between.
bor.....borough.
bp.....bishop.
cap.....capital.
cen.....center, central.
clergy...clergyman.
co.....county.
coll.....college.
com.....commissioner.
comm...commune.
Confed..Confederate.
depend..dependency.
dept....department.
disc.....discoverer.
dist.....district.
dipl.....diplomat.
dram....dramatist.
ecclesias.ecclesiastical.
ed.....editor.
educ....educator.
emp.....emperor.
essay....essayist.
est.....estuary.
estab....established.
explor...explorer.
extrem..extremity.
fr.....from.
gen.....general.
geol.....geologist.
geomet..geometrician.
gov.....governor.
govt....government.
hist.....historian.
illus.....illustrator.
indepen..independent.
isl.....island.
jour.....journalist.
law.....lawyer.
legis.....legislator.
m.....miles.
manufac.manufacturer.
math....mathematician.
mgr.....manager.
mission..missionary.
mt.....mountain.
natur....naturalist.
nav.....naval.
navig....navigator.
novel....novelist.
oc.....ocean.
off.....officer.
p.....population.
pen.....peninsula.
penin...peninsula.
Phil....Philippines.
philan..philanthropist.
philos..philosopher.
polit...politician.
pres....president.
protec..protectorate.
prov...province.
repub..republic.
Rev...{Revolution. / Revolutionary.}
riv.....river.
sculp...sculptor.
secy....secretary.
sen.....senator.
sp.....seaport.
sq. m...square miles.
stsm...statesman.
str.....strait.
tech....technology.
ter.....territory.
theatr..theatrical.
theolog.theologian.
trib....tributary.
univ...university.
vil.....village.
vol.....volcano.

Aachen (äkh'n), city, Rhine prov., Prussia, p. 156. Also **Aix-la-Chapelle.**

Abbey (ăb'ĭ), Edwin Austin. Am. painter & illus. (1852–1911).

Abbott (ăb'ŏt), Lyman. Am. clergy. & ed. (1835–1922).

Abd-ul-Hamid (äb'd-dōōl-hä-mēd'). Sultans of Turkey. **I** (1725–89). **II** (1842–1918).

A Becket (ä bĕk'ĕt), Thomas. Eng. prelate (1118–1170).

Abélard (ăb'ĕ-lärd; Fr. ä'bā'lär'), Pierre. Fr. scholastic philos. & theolog. (1079–1142).

Abercromby (ăb'ĕr-krŭm'bĭ), James. Br. gen. in Am. (1706–81).

Aberdeen (ăb'ĕr-dēn'), co. Scot., p. 312.—cap. of co., p. 165.

Abruzzi (ä-brōōt'sē), Prince Luigi Amede of Savoy-Aosta. It. traveler & Arctic explorer (1873–).

Abyssinia (ăb'ĭs-sĭn'ĭ-ȧ), country, E. Africa, 350,000 sq. m., p. 7,000; cap. Addis Ababa.

Achin (ä-chēn'), Dutch depen., Sumatra, p. 580.

Adams (ăd'ȧmz), Charles Francis. Am. dipl. & stsm. (1807–86).—Frank Dawson, Can. geol. (1859–).—John, 2d pres. U. S., 1797–1801 (1735–1826).—John [Alexander Smith], founder of Pitcairn Isl. govt. (1760–1829).—John Quincy, 6th pres. U. S., 1825–29 (1767–1848).—Maude K., Am. act. (1872–).—Samuel, a leader in Am. Rev. (1722–1803).—William, Anglo-Jap. pioneer (1575–1620).

Addams (ăd'ȧmz), Jane. Am. social worker (1860–).

Addison (ăd'ĭ-sŏn), Joseph. Eng. essayist (1672–1719).

Adelaide (ăd'ĕ-lād), cap. of S. Australia, p. 190.

Aden (ä'dĕn or ā'dĕn), pen. & town, Arabia, p. 46.—**Gulf of,** bet. Arabia & Africa.

Adirondacks (ăd'ĭ-rŏn'dăks), group of mts. in N. N. Y.; Mt. Marcy, 5,344 ft.; Mt. McIntyre, 5,112 ft.

Adler (ăd'lĕr), Felix. Am. educ.; founder Ethical Culture Society (1851–).

Adrian, name of 6 popes, notably **IV.** Nicholas Brakspere, Pope (1154–59.

Adrianople (ā'drĭ-ȧn-ō'pl), vilayet, European Turkey; ceded to Greece, 1920; p. 610.—city, cap. of vilayet, p. 81.

Adriatic Sea (ā'drĭ-ăt'ĭk), arm of Medit., 500 m. long, 130 m. broad.

Ægean Sea (ē-jē'ăn), between Asia Minor & Greece, 400 m. long.

Æschylus (ĕs'kĭ-lŭs). Gr. poet (525–456 B. C.).

Æsop (ē'sŏp). Gr. fabulist 7th cent. B. C.

Afghanistan (ăf-găn″ĭ-stăn′), country in Cen. Asia, 245,000 sq. m., p. 6,380; cap. Kabul.
Africa (ăf′rĭ-kȧ), continent, 11,500,000 sq. m., p. 180,000.
Agassiz (ăg′ȧ-sē), Jean Louis Rodolphe. Swiss-Am. natur. (1807–73).
Aguinaldo (ä″gē-näl′dō), Emilio. Filipino leader (1870–).
Ahmadabad (ä′mȧ-dȧ-bäd′), city, presidency Bombay, India, p. 216.
Ainsworth (ānz″wĕrth), William Harrison. Eng. novelist (1805–82).
Aisne (ān), riv., N. France; trib. of Oise; battles, 1914–18.—dept. France, cap. Laon, p. 530.
Aix-la-Chapelle (āks″lä-shä″pĕl′), city, Rhine prov., Prussia, p. 156. Also, **Aachen.**
Ajaccio (ȧ-yät′chō), sp. town, cap. Corsica; Napoleon's birthplace, p. 19.
A Kempis (ȧ kĕm′pĭs), Thomas. Ger. theolog. (1380–1471).
Akron (ăk′rŏn), city, Summit co., Ohio, p. 208.
Alabama (ăl″ȧ-bā′mȧ), state of U. S., 52,000 sq. m., p. 2,348; cap. Montgomery.—riv., Ala., 320 m. to Mobile riv.
Alameda (ăl″ȧ-mē̆d′ȧ), city, Cal., on San Francisco bay, p. 29.
Alaska (ȧ-lăs′kȧ), ter. U. S., 590,844 sq. m., p. 55; cap. Juneau.
Albani (ăl-bä′nē), Emma. Canadian soprano (1852–).
Albania (ăl-bā′nĭ-ȧ), state in Europe, Balkan pen., 11,000 sq. m., p. 800; cap. Durazzo.
Albany (ôl′bȧ-nĭ), city, cap. of N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 113.
Albert (ăl′bĕrt; Fr. ôl′bĕr′), formerly Ancre, town, dept. of Somme, Fr., p. 10; battles, 1915–18.
Albert I, king of Belgians fr. 1909 (1875–).—Albert (ăl′bĕrt), Prince of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, husband of Queen Victoria (1819–61).
Alberta (ăl-bĕr′tȧ), prov. Can., land area, 252,985, p. 580; cap. Edmonton.
Albert, lake E. con. Africa, 110 m. long, 25 m. broad.
Albertus Magnus (ăl-bĕr′tŭs măg′nŭs) [Albert the Great]. Swabian philos. (1453–1515).
Alcibiades (ăl-sĭ-bī′ȧ-dēz). Athenian gen. (450–404 B. C.).
Alcott (ôl′kŭt), Louisa May. Am. novelist (1832–88).
Alexander (ăl′ĕg-zăn′dĕr), name of 8 popes, notably **VI,** Roderico L. Borgia, fr. 1492 (1431–1503).—**I,** king of Scotland [the Fierce] (1078–1124).—**I,** prince & ruler of Bulgaria (1857–93).—**I,** king of Serbia (1876–1903).—**I,** emp. of Russia (1777–1825).—**II,** emp. of Russia (1818–81).—**III,** emp. of Russia (1845–94).
Alexander the Great, king of Macedonia & conqueror of eastern world (365–323 B. C.).
Alexandria (ăl″ĕg-zăn′drĭ-ȧ), sp. city, Egypt, on Medit., p. 400.
Alfieri (ȧl-fyā′rē), Vittorio, Count. It. poet (1749–1803).
Alfonso XIII (ăl-fŏn′sō), king of Spain fr. 1902 (1886–).
Alfred (ăl′frĕd), **the Great,** king of Wessex fr. 871 (848–900).
Alger (ăl′jĕr), Horatio 2d. Am. juvenile writer (1832–99).
Algeria (ăl-jē′rĭ-ȧ), Fr. colony, N. Africa, 200,000 sq. m., p. 5,600; cap. Algiers, p. 160.
Ali Pasha (ä′lē pä-shä′), ruler of Albania [The Lion of Janina] (1741–1822).
Allahabad (ăl-lȧ-hȧ-bäd′), division N. W. Provs., India, p. 5,757.—city, India, p. 172.
Allegheny (ăl′ē-gā-nĭ), mts., Appalachian system of Pa., Md., Va. & W. Va.—riv. of Pa., about 350 m. long; branch of Ohio riv.
Allen (ăl′ĕn), Ethan. Am. soldier (1737–89).—Grant. Can.-Eng. author (1848–99).—Ira. Am. soldier & legis. ["Father of Univ. of Vermont"] (1751–1814).—James Lane. Am. novelist (1849–).—Jerome. Am. educ. & essayist; dean, N. Y. School of Pedagogy (1830–94).
Allenby (ăl′ĕn-bĭ), Sir Edmund Henry Hynman. Br. gen. (1861–).
Allentown (ăl′ĕn-toun), city, Lehigh co., Pa., p. 74.
Alliance (ȧ-lī′ăns), city, Stark co., O., p. 22.
Allston (ôl′stŏn), Washington. Am. painter & author (1779–1843).
Alma-Tadema (ăl′mȧ tăd′ē-mȧ), Sir Laurence. Eng. painter of Dutch origin (1836–1912).
Alost (ȧ-lōst), town, E. Flanders, Belgium, on Dender riv., p. 30.
Alps (ălps), mt. system, S. cen. Europe, Mont Blanc the highest, 15,781 ft.
Alsace-Lorraine (ăl-säs lō-rān′), Fr. provinces, annexed in 1870 by Germany, recovered by Fr. 1918; 5,601 sq. m., p. 1,872.
Altai (ăl-tī′), mts., N. cen. Asia, 12,000 ft.
Alton (ăl′tŭn), city, Ill., on Mississippi riv., p. 25.
Altoona (ăl-tōō′nȧ), city, Blair co., Pa., p. 60.
Alva (ăl′vȧ), or **Alba,** Fernando Alvarez de Toledo, Duke of. Span. gen. & stsm. (1508–82).
Alvarado (äl-vȧ-rä′thō), Pedro de. Span. adv. Conqueror of Guatemala (1486–1541).
Amato (ȧ-mä′tō), Pasquale. It. baritone (1878–).
Amazon (ăm′ȧ-zŏn), largest riv. in world, 4,000 m. long, Peruvian Andes, to Atlantic oc.
Ambrose (ăm′brōs). Latin Church Father (340–397).
America (ȧ-mĕr′ĭ-kȧ), the western continent: N. Am., 8,300,000 sq. m.; S. Am., 7,700,000; p. 180,000.
Amerigo Vespucci (ä″mä-rē′gō vĕs-pōō′chē). It. navig. (1452–1512).
Amherst (ăm′hĕrst), Jeffrey, Baron. Eng. soldier; conqueror of Canada (1717–97).
Amiel (ȧ″myĕl′), Henri Frédéric. Swiss author (1821–81).
Amiens (ȧ″myăn′), city on Somme riv., Fr., p. 90.
Ampere (ăn′pâr′), André Marie. Fr. physicist & natur. (1775–1836).
Amsterdam (ăm′stĕr-dăm), cap. of Netherlands, on Zuider Zee, p. 616.—city, N. Y., on Mohawk riv., p. 34.
Amu (ȧ-mōō′), riv. in Turkestan, cen. Asia, 1,280 m. to Aral sea.
Amundsen (ä′mŭn-sĕn), Roald. Norweg. explorer (1872–).
Amur (ȧ-mōōr′), riv. E. Asia, 2,500 m. to N. Pacific.
Anastasius (ăn″ăs-tā′shĭ-ŭs). **I,** pope fr. 398 to 402.—**II,** pope fr. 496–498.—**III,** pope fr. 911 to 913.—**IV,** pope fr. 1153 to 1154.
Anaxagoras (ăn-ăk-săg′ō-rȧs). Ionian philos. & geomet. (500–428 B. C.).
Andersen (ăn′dĕr-sĕn), Hans Christian. Dan. writer of fairy tales (1805–75).
Anderson (ăn′dĕr-sŭn), Alexander. Pioneer of wood engraving in U. S. (1775–1870).—co. seat of Madison co., Ind., p. 30.
Andes (ăn′dēz), mt. system, 4,500 m. long; Cape Horn to Panama, S. Am.; Aconcagua, 23,080 ft.

André (ăn′drā), John. Eng. soldier in Am. Rev., executed at Tappan, N. Y. (1751–80).
Andros (ăn′drŏs), Sir Edmund. Colonial gov. in Am. (1637–1714).
Androscoggin (ăn″drŏs-kŏg′gĭn), riv., 175 m. long, flows to Kennebec riv., near Bath, Me.
Angelico (ăn-jel′ĭ-kō), Fra. Giovanni da Fissole. Florentine painter (1387–1455).
Angora (ăn-gō′rȧ), cap. repub. Turkey, p. 35.
Ann, Cape (ăn), E. extremity of Essex co., Mass.
Annapolis (ȧ-năp′ō-lĭs), sp. city, cap. of Md., p. 11; U. S. Naval Academy.
Ann Arbor (ăn är′bēr), city, Mich., p. 20; Univ. of Mich.
Anne (ăn), **of Austria,** wife of Louis XIII of Fr. & Queen Regent for Louis XIV (1606–66).—**of Denmark,** queen of Scot. & Eng., wife of James VI of Scot., James I of Eng. (1574–1619).—**of England,** queen of Gr. B. & Ire., last Br. sovereign of the house of Stuart (1665–1714).—**Boleyn,** 2d wife of Henry VIII of Eng. (1507–36).
Annunzio (dän-nōōn′dzē-ō), Gabrielle d'. It. poet, novelist & patriot (1864–).
Anselm (ăn′sĕlm), Saint. Abp. of Canterbury fr. 1093 (1033–1109).
Antarctic Ocean (ănt-ärk′tĭk), around S. pole, within Antarctic Circle.
Anthony (ăn′thŏn-ĭ), Susan Brownell. Am. woman suffrage leader (1820–1906).
Antietam (ăn-tē′tȧm), creek, Pa. & Md. to Potomac; battle in Md. 1862.
Antigonus (ăn-tĭg′ō-nŭs). Macedonian gen. under Alexander (380–301 B. C.).
Antilles (ăn-tĭl′lēz), two group isls., Greater & Lesser Antilles, W. Indies.
Antonius Pius (ăn-tō-nĭ′nŭs pī′ŭs). Rom. emp. fr. 138 (86–161).
Antonius (ăn-tō′nĭ-ŭs), Marcus [Mark Antony]. Rom. triumvir (83–30 B. C.).
Antony (ăn′tō-nĭ), Saint, of Thebes; father of Monastic asceticism (251–356).
Antrim (ăn′trĭm), co. of Ulster, Ireland, p. 570; cap. Belfast.
Antwerp (ănt′wĕrp; Fr. **Anvers**), city of Bel., on Scheldt riv., p. 392.
Appalachians (ăp″ȧ-lā′chĭ-ănz), mt. range in N. A., fr. Newfoundland to cen. Ala.
Appleton (ăp′l-tŭn), co. seat of Ontagamie co., Wis., p. 20.
Appomattox Court House (ăp-pō-măt′-tŏks), vil., Va. Here General Lee surrendered, 1865.
Aquinas (ȧ-kwī′năs), Thomas. It. theolog. (1225–74).
Arabia (ȧ-rā′bĭ-ȧ), country, S. W. Asia, 1,200,000 sq. mi., p. 5,000.
Aral Sea (ăr′ȧl), inland sea, Asiatic Russia, 26,166 sq. m.
Ararat (ăr′ȧ-răt), mt. Armenia; highest peaks about 17,000 ft.
Arc, Jeanne d' (zhăn därk), [Joan of Arc]. Fr. national heroine (1412–31).
Archangel (ärk-ān′jĕl), sp. town, near Arctic ocean, N. Russia, p. 18.
Archimides (ăr-kĭ-mē′dēz), Greek geomet. & math. (287–212 B. C.).
Arctic Ocean (ärk′tĭk), around North Pole, 5,541,600 sq. m., greatest depth 13,200 ft.
Argentina (ăr″jĕn-tē′nȧ), repub. S. Am. 1,131,849 sq. m., p. 7,250; cap. Buenos Aires.
Argonne (ăr″gŏn′), forest, border of Lorraine & Champagne, France; battles, 1792, 1870 & 1914–18.
Argyll (ăr-gĭl′), 9th Duke of. Eng. stsm. & author; gov. gen. of Canada 1878–83; as Marquis of Lorne (1845–1914).
Ariosto (ăr-yōs′tō), Ludovico. It. poet (1474–1533).
Aristides (ăr-ĭs-tī′dēz), **the Just.** Athenian stsm. (550–467 B. C.).
Aristophanes (ăr-ĭs-tŏf′ȧ-nēz). Gr. comedy playwright (445–385 B. C.).
Aristotle (ăr′ĭs-tŏtl). Gr. philos. (384–322 B. C.).
Arizona (ăr-ĭ-zō′nȧ), state of U. S., 113,020 sq. m., p. 344; cap. Phœnix.
Arkansas (är′kȧn-sô), state of U. S., 53,850 sq. m., p. 1,752; cap. Little Rock.—riv., 2,000 m. long, rises Rocky mts., Colo., flows to Mississippi riv.
Arkwright (ärk′rīt), Sir Richard. Eng. inventor of cotton-spinning machinery (1732–92).
Armagh (ăr-mä′), co. of Ulster, Ire., p. 120.
Armenia (är-mē′nĭ-ȧ), Soviet repub. in W. Asia, S. W. of Caucasus mts.
Armentières (är″mäⁿ″tyâr′), town, N. Fr., on Lys riv., p. 29.
Arminius (ăr-mĭn′ĭ-ŭs), Jacobus H. Dutch theolog.; founder of Arminianism (1560–1609).
Arnold (är′nōld), Benedict. Soldier of Am. Rev., known as "the Traitor," (1741–1801). —Sir Edwin. Eng. poet & journalist (1832–1904).—Matthew. Eng. poet (1822–88).
Aroostook (ȧ-rōōs′tōōk), riv., over 100 m. long, Me.; flows to St. John riv.
Arras (ȧr″rȧs′), city, dept. of Pas-de-Calais, Fr., p. 26; battles 1917–18.
Artaxerxes (är″tȧks-ĕrks′ēz). Name of 3 kings of Persia, fr. 465 to 338 B. C.
Arthur (är′thŭr). King of Eng., 6th century, according to legend.—Chester Alan, 21st pres. U. S. (1830–86).
Ashanti (ȧ-shän′tē), country in W. Africa; cap. Kumassi, p. 300.
Asheville (ăsh′vĭl), co. seat of Buncombe co., N. C., in Blue Ridge mts., p. 29.
Ashtabula (ăsh-tȧ-bū′lȧ), city of Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 22.
Asia (ā′shȧ), continent, 17,000,000 sq. m., p. 910,000.
Asia Minor, pen. forming W. extremity of Asia, part Turkish, p. 9,500.
Asquith (ăsk′wĭth), Herbert Henry. Eng. stsm., premier 1908–16 (1852–).
Assam (ȧs′săm′), prov. Br. India, 53,000 sq. m., p. 7,606; state of same name.
Assyria (ȧs-sĭr′ĭ-ȧ), anc. empire W. Asia; its cap. was Nineveh.
Athabasca (ăth″ȧ-băs′kȧ), lake N. W. Can., 195 m. long.—riv. N. W. Can., 800 m.
Athens (ăth′ĕnz), city, cap. of Greece, p. 167.
Atlanta (ăt-lăn′tȧ), city, cap. of Ga., p. 201.
Atlantic City (ăt-lăn′tĭk), city & seaside resort, N. J., on Absecon beach; p. 51; summer, p. 350.
Atlantic Ocean, bet. Am. & Europe & Africa; 31,530,000 sq. m.; average breadth 3,000 m.; greatest depth 31,366 ft.
Atlas (ăt′lȧs), mts., N. Africa, 1,500 m.
Atterbury (ăt′tĕr-bĕr″ĭ), William Wallace. Am. railway official; director U. S. military railways in Fr., 1917–18, during war (1866–).
Attila (ăt′ĭ-lȧ). King of the Huns (406–53).
Attleboro (ăt′l-bŭr-ō), town, Bristol co., Mass., p. 20.
Auber (ō″bâr′), Daniel François. Fr. composer (1782–1871).
Auburn (ô′bŭrn), city, N. Y., on Owasco lake, p. 36.
Auckland (ôk′lănd), city & prov. New Zealand, p. city, 102; prov. 260.
Audran (ô′drăⁿ), Edmond. Fr. composer (1842–1901).

Audubon (ô′dŭ-bŏn), John James. Am. natur. (1780–1851).
Augusta (ô-gŭs′tȧ), city, Ga., on Savannah riv., p. 53.
Augustine (ô-gŭs′tĭn), Saint. One of the Latin Fathers (354–430).
Augustus (ô-gŭs′tŭs), Octavius. 1st Rom. emp. (63 B. C.–14 A. D.).
Aurelian (ô-rē′lĭ-ȧn), Lucius Domitius. Rom. emp. (212–275).
Aurelius (ô-rē′lĭ-ŭs), Marcus [Antoninus], Rom. emp. (121–180).
Aurora (ô-rō′rȧ), city, Kane co., Ill., p. 36.
Austen (ŏs′tĕn), Jane. Eng. novelist (1775–1817).
Austerlitz (ous′tĕr-lĭts), town, Moravia on the Littawa; battle, 1805, p. 4.
Austin (ŏs′tĭn), cap. of Texas, on Colorado riv., p. 35; Univ. of Texas.
Austin, Alfred. Eng. poet laureate (1835–1913).—John. Eng. writer on jurisprudence (1790–1859).
Australasia (ŏs″trȧl-ā′zhȧ), term applied to Australia & New Zealand; sometimes to all isls. of S. Pacific.
Australia (ŏs-trā′lĭ-ȧ), commonwealth within Br. Empire; island continent bounded E. by Pacific, W. & S. by Indian oceans; 2,974,581 sq. m., p. 5,000; cap. Canberra.
Austria (ŏs′trĭ-ȧ), formerly part of Austria-Hungary, created a separate state by Treaty of Versailles, 1919; 32,000 sq. m., p. 6,526; cap. Vienna: dem. republic.
Austria-Hungary (hŭn′gȧ-rĭ), former monarchy cen. Europe; 241,513 sq. m., p. 45,000.
Avlona. See **Valona.**
Ayr (âr), co. of Scot., p. 269.
Azores (ȧ-zōrz′), Portuguese isls., N. Atl. ocean, 1,005 sq. m., p. 243; cap. Ponta Delgada.
Azov (ȧ-zŏf′), **Sea of,** 14,520 sq. m., S. Russia, arm of Black sea.

B

Bab el Mandeb (bȧb″ĕl măn′dĕb), strait bet. Red sea & Indian ocean.
Babylon (bȧb′ĭ-lŭn), anc. city on Euphrates riv., 55 m. S. of Bagdad.
Bach (bäkh), Johann Sebastian. Ger. composer (1685–1750).
Bacon (bā′kn), Francis, Baron Verulam, Viscount St. Albans. Eng. essayist (1561–1626).
Baden (bä′dĕn), republic in Ger. federation, 5,823 sq. m., p. 2,100; cap. Karlsruhe.
Baffin (bȧf′ĭn), William. Eng. navig. (1584–1622).—**Bay,** W. of Greenland, N. America, 800 m. long.—**Land,** Br. isl. W. of Greenland; part of Can., 236,000 sq. m.
Bagdad (bȧg′dȧd), city, Iraq; captured by Br., March 11, 1917, p. 150.
Bagehot (bāj′ŭt), Walter. Eng. author (1826–77).
Bahama Islands (bȧ-hā′mȧ), Br. isls. W. Indies, p. 60; cap. Nassau.
Bahia (bȧ-ē′ȧ), state of Brazil, p. 2,000.
Baikal (bī″kȧl′), lake S. Siberia, 13,000 sq. m.
Bainbridge (bān′brĭj), William. Am. naval officer (1774–1833).
Baker (bā′kĕr), Newton Diehl Am. lawyer & cabinet officer; Secy. of War during Great War (1871–).
Baku (bȧ-kōō″), cap. of Baku govt., Transcaucasia, p. 206.
Balboa (bȧl-bō′ȧ), Vasco Nunez de. Sp. explorer (1475–1517).
Baldwin (bôld′wĭn), Stanley. Br. premier May 1923–Jan. 1924, and from 1925 (1867–).
Balfour (bȧl′fōōr) Earl [Arthur James]. Br. stsm. premier 1902–05 (1848–).
Balkan (bôl′kȧn), mt. range S. E. Europe.—peninsula, bounded by Adriatic, Black & Ægean seas, comprising Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Albania, Roumania, Greece, Montenegro & Turkey in Europe.
Baltic Provinces (bôl′tĭk), countries bordering Baltic sea: Esthonia, Livonia, Courland, p. 2,688.
Baltic Sea, in N. Europe, inclosed by Denmark, Sweden, Russia & Prussia, 158,000 sq. m.
Baltimore (bôl′tĭ-mōr), city on Patapsco riv., Md., p. 734; Johns Hopkins Univ.
Baluchistan (bä-lōō″chĕs-tän′), country in Asia N. of Arabian sea, 141,600 sq. m., p. 847; cap. Khelat.
Balzac (bȧl″zȧk′), Honoré de. Fr. novelist (1799–1850).
Bancroft (băn′krôft), George. Am. historian (1800–91).
Bangkok (băng-kŏk′), cap. of Siam, on Menam riv., p. 630.
Bangor (băn′gôr), city, Me., on Penobscot riv., p. 26.
Bapaume (bā″pôm′), town, dept. Pas-de-Calais, Fr., battles, 1871 & 1914–18, p. 3.
Barbados (bär-bā′dōz), Br. isl., W. Indies; 166 sq. m., p. 192; cap. Bridgetown.
Barbary (bär′bȧ-rĭ), region, N. Africa, from Egypt to Atlantic oc.
Barcelona (bär″sĕ-lō′nȧ; Span. bär′thȧ-), city, Spain, on Medit. sea, p. 560.
Barfrush (bär-frōōsh′), town, Persia, near Caspian sea, p. 50.
Bar-le-duc (bär″lĕ-dōōk′), town, dept. Meuse, France, p. 18.
Barnard (bär′nȧrd), George Grey. Am. sculptor (1863–).—Henry. Am. educ. (1811–1900).
Barnum (bär′nŭm), Phineas Taylor. Am. showman (1810–91).
Barrie (bär′ĭ), Sir J. M. Scot. novelist (1860–).
Barrow, Cape, Br. Am., Coronation gulf.—**Point Barrow,** headland, N. extremity Alaska.
Bartholdi (bär″tōl″dē′), Frederic Auguste. Fr. sculptor (1834–1904).
Bartolommeo (bär″tō-lōm-mā′ō), Fra. It. painter (1472–1517).
Bartram (bär′trȧm), John. Am. botanist (1699–1777).
Basel (bä′zĕl), city on Rhine riv., Switzerland, p. 129.
Basil the Great (bā′zĭl), one of the fathers of the Greek church (329–379).
Basra, cap. Iraq, p. 85.
Bass Strait (bȧs), 80–150 m. wide; bet. Australia & Tasmania.
Basutoland (bȧ-sōō′tō), Br. colony S. Africa, 11,716 sq. m., p. 404.
Batavia (bȧ-tā′vĭ-ȧ), city & cap., Java, Dutch East Indies, p. 138.
Baton Rouge (bȧ′tŭn rōōzh), cap. of La., on Mississippi riv., p. 22; Univ. of La.
Battle Creek, city of Mich., on Kalamazoo riv., p. 36.
Batum (bȧ-tōōm′), Russ. town, S. E. shore Black sea, p. 30.
Baudelaire (bōd″lâr′), Charles. Fr. decadent poet (1821–67).
Bavaria (bȧ-vā′rĭ-ȧ), state of Ger., 29,291 sq. m., p. 6,876; cap. Munich.
Bayard (bā″yär″), Pierre du Terrail. Fr. knight, famous chevalier (1476–1524).
Bayard (bī′ĕrd), Thomas Francis. Am. stsm. & dipl. (1828–98).
Bay City, city of Mich., on Saginaw bay, Lake Michigan, p. 48.
Bayonne (bā-yōn′), city, Hudson co., N. J., p. 77.

Beaconsfield (bē'kŭns-fēld), Earl [Benjamin Disraeli]. Br. stsm. & novelist (1804–81).
Beatty (bē'tĭ), Earl [David]. Br. admiral (1871–).
Beauharnais (bō"är"nā'), Hortense Eugénie de. Daughter of Josephine; queen of Holland (1783–1837).
Beaumarchais (bō"mär"shā'), de [Pierre Augustin Caron]. Fr. dramatist (1732–99).
Beaumont (bō'mŏnt), Francis. Eng. dramatist (1584–1616).—city, Jefferson co., Texas, p. 40.
Beauregard (bō'rē-gärd'), Pierre G. Toutant. Am. Confed. gen. (1818–93).
Beauvais (bō-vā'), cap., dept. of Oise, France, p. 20.
Bede (bēd), **The Venerable.** Eng. monk & writer (673–735).
Bedford (bĕd'fērd), city & co., Eng., p. city, 40; county, 145.—John Plantagenet, Duke of, Regent of Fr. (1389–1435).
Beecher (bē'chēr), Henry Ward. Am. clergy. (1813–87).
Beethoven (bā-tō'vĕn), Ludwig von. Ger. composer (1770–1827).
Beirut (bā-rōōt'), chief sp. Syria, p. 120.
Belfast (bĕl'făst), city, sp., Ulster, Ire., p. 390.
Belfort (bĕl"fôr'), cap. of territory of Belfort, France; battle, 1871; p. comm., 40; ter. 101.
Belgium (bĕl'jĭ-ŭm or bĕl'jŭm), kingdom of Europe, 11,372 sq. m.; many battles, notably 1815 & 1914–18, p. 7,500; cap. Brussels.
Belgrade (bĕl-grād'), cap. Yugoslavia; battles 1688, 1717, 1789 & 1914–18, p. 90.
Bell, Alexander Graham. Scot.-Am. inventor of telephone (1847–1922).
Belle Isle, Strait of, bet. Labrador & Newfoundland, 10-15 m. wide, 80 m. long.
Belleville (bĕl'vĭl), city, St. Clair co., Ill., p. 25.
Bellini (bĕl-lē'nē), Venetian painters: Jacopo (1400–70); Gentile (1429–1507); Giovanni (1430–1516).—Vicenzo. Sicilian composer (1801–35).
Bellingham (bĕl'ĭng-hăm), city, Wash., on Bellingham bay, p. 26.
Beloit (bē-loit'), city, Rock co., Wis., p. 21.
Benares (bĕn-ä'rĕz), holy city of Hindus, Agra prov., on Ganges riv., India, p. 204.—division of India, 10,430 sq. m., p. 4,809.
Benedict (bĕn'ē-dĭkt), name of many popes; notably **XIV,** Prospero Lambertini, pope fr. 1740 to 1758, & **XV,** Giacomo della Chiesa, pope fr. 1915 (1854–).—**Saint Benedict,** It. abbot, founder of Western monachism (480–543).
Bengal (bĕn-gôl'), prov. of India, 70,000 sq. m., p. 42,000.—**Bay of,** part of Indian ocean, bet. India and E. India.
Benjamin (bĕn'jŭ-mĭn), Judah Philip. Am. lawyer & stsm.; Confed. leader (1811–84).
Bennett (bĕn'ĕt), Arnold. Eng. novelist (1867–).—James Gordon. Am. journalist (1795–1872).—James Gordon, son of former. Am. journalist (1841–1918).
Bennington (bĕn'ĭng-tŭn), township of Vt., home of Ethan Allen; battle, 1777, p. 9.
Benson (bĕn'sŭn), Edward Frederick. Eng. novelist (1867–).
Bentham (bĕn'thăm), Jeremy. Eng. philos. & jurist (1748–1832).
Bentley (bĕnt'lĭ), Richard. Eng. scholar & critic (1662–1742).
Benton (bĕn'tŭn), Thomas Hart. Am. stsm. (1782–1858).
Berditchev (bĕr-dyĕ'chĕf), cap. of dist. in govt. of Kiev, Russia, p. 77.
Beresford (bĕr'ĕs-fērd), Lord Charles W. de la Poer. Br. admiral (1846–1919).
Bergerac (bĕr'zhä-rāk'), Cyrano de. Fr. novel. & dram. (1619–55).
Bergh (bĕrg), Henry. Am. humanitarian, founder of S. P. C. C. & S. P. C. A.
Bergson (bĕrg"sôN'), Henri Louis. Fr. philos. (1859–).
Bering (bā'rĭng), or **Behring,** Vitus. Dan. navigator (1680–1741).—**Sea,** bet. Aleutian isls. & Bering strait, latter separating Asia and America; 878,000 sq. m.
Berkeley (bûrk'lĭ), George. Irish bishop & philos. (1685–1753).—Sir William. Colonial gov. of Va. (1610–77).—city, Alameda co., Cal., p. 56; Univ. of Cal.
Berks (bûrks), co. of Eng., p. 281.
Berlin (bĕr-lĭn'), cap. Germany, on Spree riv., p. 2,080.
Berlioz (bĕr'lē"ōs'), Hector. Fr. composer (1803–69).
Bermuda (bĕr-mū'dä), Br. isls., W. Atl. oc.; 20 sq. m., p. 19; cap. Hamilton.
Bern (bĕrn), city, canton & Federal cap. Switz., p. of city, 85; of canton, 647.
Bernard (bĕr'närd or bĕr-närd'; Fr. bĕr"-när'), Saint [de Clairvaux]. Fr. priest, mystic, Crusader (1091–1153).
Bernhardt (bĕrn'härt), Sara [Rosa]. Fr. actress of Fr. & Dutch parentage (1845–1923).
Berry-au-Bac (bā'rē"ō"bŏk'), town, dept. of Aisne, Fr.; battles, 1914–18; p. 3.
Berzelius (bĕr-zē'lĭ-ŭs; Swed. bĕr-tsā'lĭ-ŭs), Johan Jacob, Baron. Swed. chemist; originator of chemical symbols (1779–1848).
Besant (bē-zănt'), Sir Walter. Eng. novelist (1836–1901).
Bessarabia (bĕs'ä-rā'bĭ-ä), prov. S. W. Russia; cap. Kishinev, p. 2,500.
Bessemer (bĕs'ē-mēr), Sir Henry. Eng. engineer & inv. (1813–98).
Bethlehem (bĕth'lē-hĕm), town in Palestine, 6 m. S. of Jerusalem; birthplace of David and Jesus; modern Beit-Lahm.—city of Pa., on Lehigh riv., p. 50.
Bethmann-Hollweg (bät'män-hōl'vĕkh), Theobald von. Ger. stsm.; chancellor during war of 1914–18 (1856–1921).
Beverly (bĕv'ĕr-lĭ), sp. city of Mass., p. 23.
Bienville (byăN"vēl'), Jean Baptiste. Colonial gov. of La. (1680–1768).
Bigelow (bĭg'ē-lō), John. Am. author & dipl. (1817–1911).—Poultney, son of former. Am. historian & traveler (1855–).
Binghamton (bĭng'ăm-tŭn), city, N. Y., on Chenango & Susquehanna rivs., p. 67.
Birkenhead (bĭr'kĕn-hĕd), sp. city, Cheshire, Eng., p. 140.
Birmingham (bĭr'mĭng-ăm), city, Warwick, Eng., p. 920.—city, Jefferson co., Ala., p. 178.
Biscay, Bay of (bĭs'kā), part of Atlantic oc.; Ushant isl., Fr. to Cape Ortegal, Sp.
Bismarck-Schönhausen (bĭs'märk shĕn' hou-zĕn), Otto Leopold, Prince. Ger. stsm. (1815–98).
Bizet (bē-zā'), Alexandre Cesar Leopold [Georges]. Fr. composer (1838–75).
Björnsen (byûrn'sŭn), Bjornstjerne. Norw. dram. & novel. (1832–1910).
Black, Jeremiah Sullivan. Am. jurist (1810–83).—William. Scot. novel. (1841–98).
Black Forest, Baden & Württemberg, Ger.
Black Hawk, Am. Indian chief (1767–1838).
Black Sea, sea S. of Russia, bet. Europe & Asia.
Blackstone, Sir William. Eng. jurist & law writer (1723–80).

Blaine (blān), James Gillespie. Am. stsm. (1830–93).
Blake (blāk), Robert. Eng. admiral (1599–1657).—William. Eng. engraver & poet (1757–1827).—William Hume. Canadian jurist (1809–70).
Blanc, Mont (mōn blän), highest mt. of Alps, on frontier of Fr. & Italy; alt. 15,780 ft.
Blennerhassett (blĕn″ĕr-hăs′ĕt), Harman. Eng. co-conspirator with Aaron Burr in Am. (1764–1831).
Bliss (blĭs), Tasker Howard. Am. gen. (1853–).
Bloemfontein (blōōm′fŏn-tīn), city, cap. Orange Free State; stronghold in Boer War, 1900, p. 27.
Bloomfield (blōōm′fēld), town, Essex co., N. J., p. 22.
Bloomington (blōōm′ĭng-tŭn), co. seat of Monroe co., Ind., p. 29.
Blücher (blük′ĕr), Gebhard Leberecht von. Prussian field marshal (1742–1819).
Blue Ridge, the S. E. range of the Appalachians in Va. & N. C.
Boadicea (bō″ă-dĭ-sē′ă). Br. queen during Rom. occupation (?–62 A. D.).
Boccaccio (bŏk-kät′chō), Giovanni. It. novel. (1313–75).
Boccherini (bŏk-kā-rē′nē), Luigi. It. composer (1743–1805).
Bogota (bō″gō-tä′), cap. of Colombia, p. 120.
Bohemia (bō-hē′mĭ-ă), former crownland in Austria-Hungary, now part of Czecho-Slovakia, 20,000 sq. m., p. 6,770.
Boise (boi′zā), cap. of Idaho, on Boise riv., p. 21.
Bokhara (bō-kĭ-rä), depend. of Russia in cen. Asia, p. 1,250.
Bolingbroke (bŏl′ĭng brōōk), Henry St. John, Viscount. Eng. premier (1678–1751).
Bolivar (bŏl-ē-vär), Simon ["The Liberator"]. Venezuelan gen. & stsm. (1783–1830).
Bolivia (bō-lē′vyă), S. Am. repub., 570,000 sq. m., p. 2,200; cap. La Paz.
Bologna (bō-lō′nyä), city, cap. of prov., Italy, p. 173.
Bolton (bōl′tŭn), city, Lancashire, Eng., p. 185.
Bombay (bŏm-bā′), sp. city & presidency India, p. city, 980; presidency, 19,672.
Bonaparte (bō″nă-pärt), or **Buonaparte** (bwō″nä″pär′tē), Corsican family: **Napoleon I,** emp. of Fr. fr. 1804 to 1815 & fr. March, 1815 to June, 1815 (1769–1821).—his brothers, **Jerome,** king of Westphalia (1784–1860); **Joseph,** king of Naples & Spain (1768–1844); **Louis,** king of Holland (1778–1846); **Lucien,** prince of Canino (1775–1840).—his son, **Charles Joseph, Napoleon II,** duke of Reichstadt [L'Aiglon] (1811–32).—**Charles Louis, Napoleon III,** son of Louis, emp. of Fr. (1808–73).
Bonheur (bō″nĕr′), Rosa [Marie Rosalie]. Fr. painter of animals (1822–99).
Boniface (bŏn′ĭ-fās), name of 9 popes, notably **Boniface VIII** [Cajetan], pope fr. 1294 to 1303 (1228–1303).—**Saint** ["the Apostle of Germany"], (680–755).
Boone (bōōn), Daniel. Am. pioneer in Ky. (1735–1820).
Booth (bōōth), Edwin Thomas. Am. actor (1833–93).—John Wilkes. Am. actor, assassin of Pres. Lincoln (1839–65).—William ["General"]. Eng. clergy., founder of Salvation Army (1829–1912).
Bordeaux (bôr″dō′), sp. city, cap. dept. of Gironde, Fr., p. 262.
Borden (bôr′dĕn), Sir Robert Laird. Can. premier 1911–20 (1854–).
Borgia (bôr′jä), Cesare, son of pope Alexander VI, cardinal & soldier (1476–1507).—Lucrezia, his sister, duchess of Ferrara (1480–1519).
Boris (bō-rēs′), king of Bulgaria fr. 1918 (1894–).
Borneo (bôr′nē-ō), isl. East Indies, Br. & Dutch; 290,000 sq. m., p. 1,731.
Bosnia (bŏz′nĭ-ă), country in S. E. Europe, annexed with Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary, 1908; included in Jugo-Slavia, 1918.
Bosporus (bŏs′pō-rŭs), strait, 18 m. long; bet. Black & Marmora seas.
Boston (bŏs′tŭn), sp. city, cap. of Mass., p. 748; Univ.
Boswell (bŏz′wĕl), James. Scot. lawyer; biographer of Samuel Johnson (1740–95).
Botha (bō′tä), Louis. Boer gen. & stsm.; premier of Union of S. Africa (1862–1919).
Botticelli (bŏt″tĭ-chĕl′lĭ), Sandro, originally Alessandro Filipepi. It. painter (1447–1510).
Boucicault (bōō′sĕ-kō), Dion. Irish-Am. playwright & actor (1822–90).
Bougainville (bōō″găn″vĕl′), Louis Antoine de. Fr. navigator (1729–1811).
Boulanger (bōō″län″zhā′), Georges Ernest Jean Marie. Fr. gen. (1837–91).
Boulogne (bōō-lōn′), sp. city, dept. of Pas-de-Calais, Fr., p. 53.—town, dept. of Seine, Fr., suburb of Paris, p. 57.
Bourget (bōōr″zhā′), Paul. Fr. novel. & essay. (1852–).
Bowen (bō′ĕn), Francis. Am. writer on philosophy & political economy (1811–90).
Boyne (boin), riv. in E. Ireland; battle, 1690.
Braddock (brăd′ŭk), Edward. Br. gen. in Am. (1695–1755).—bor., Allegheny co., Pa., p. 21.
Bradford (brăd′fĕrd), city, Yorkshire, Eng., p. 288.—William. Second gov. of Plymouth Colony (1589–1657).
Bradstreet (brăd′strĕt), Simon. Colonial gov. of Mass. (1603–97).
Brady (brā′dĭ), Cyrus Townsend. Am. author & clergy. (1861–1920).
Braga (brä′gä), Theophile. Port. author & pres. of repub. (1843–).
Bragg (brăg), Braxton. Am. Confed. gen. (1817–76).
Brahe (brä′hĕ), Tycho. Dan. astronomer (1546–1601).
Brahmaputra (brä″mä-pōōt′rä), riv. Tibet & India, 1,680 m. long.
Brahms (bräms), Johannes. Ger. composer (1833–97).
Brandeis (brăn′dīs), Louis Dembitz. Am. jurist (1856–).
Brandenburg (brän′dĕn-bōōrkh′), prov. of cen. Prussia, p. 4,093.
Brant (brănt), Joseph. Mohawk Indian chief (1742–1807).
Brantford (brănt′fĕrd), city, Ontario, Can., on Grand riv., p. 32.
Brazil (brä-zĭl′), **United States of,** repub. S. Am., 3,300,000 sq. m., p. 23,600; cap. Rio de Janeiro.
Brazos (brä′zŏs), riv. of Texas, 900 m. to Gulf of Mexico.
Bremen (brā′mĕn), state of Ger., 99 sq. m., p. 300.—cap. of state, p. 247.
Bremerhaven (brā′mĕr-hä″fĕn), sp. city, Weser riv., Ger., p. 24.
Breslau (brĕs′lou), cap. of Silesia prov., Prussia, p. 512.
Brest-Litovsk (brĕst″lyĕ-tôfsk′), fortress & cap. of dist. Grodno, Russia; incorporated in Poland, 1921; p. 47.

Brewster (brōō'stĕr), William. Pilgrim Father (1560–1644).
Briand (brē"äN'), Aristide. Fr. stsm. (1862–).
Bridgeport (brĭj'pōrt), city, Fairfield co., Conn., p. 144.
Bright (brīt), John. Eng. stsm. (1811–89).
Brighton (brīt'ŭn), city, S. England, p. 133.
Brisbane (brĭz'bān), sp. city, cap. of Queensland, Australia, p. 140.
Bristol (brĭs'tŭl), city, on Avon riv., Eng., p. 377.—city of Conn., p. 21.
British Columbia (brĭt'ĭsh kŏ-lŭm'bĭ-ȧ), maritime prov. of Can., on Pacific oc., area, 355,855 sq. m., p. 525; cap. Victoria.
British Empire. See **Great Britain, India, Canada, Newfoundland, Australia, New Zealand, Union of South Africa.**
Brockton (brŏk'tŭn), city of Mass., p. 67.
Bronte (brŏn'tē), Charlotte. Eng. author (1816–55).
Bronx (brŏnks), bor. of New York City, p. 732.
Brooke (brōōk), Rupert. Eng. poet (1887–1915).
Brookline (brōōk'lĭn), town, Mass., suburb of Boston, p. 38.
Brooklyn (brōōk-lĭn), bor. of New York City, p. 2,022.
Brougham (brōō'ȧm), Henry Peter, Baron. Eng. jurist (1778–1868).
Broughton (brou'tŭn), Rhoda. Eng. novelist (1840–1920).
Brown (broun), John. Am. abolitionist (1800–59).
Browning (broun'ĭng), Elizabeth Barrett. Eng. poet (1806–61).—Robert. Husband of former. Eng. poet (1812–89).
Bruce (brōōs), Robert. King of Scot. fr. 1306 (1274–1329).
Bruges (brōōzh), city, cap. of W. Flanders, Belgium, p. 53.
Brummell (brŭm'ĕl), George Bryan [Beau Brummell]. Eng. exquisite (1778–1840).
Brunelleschi (brōō"nĕl-lĕs'kē), Filippo. Florentine architect (1377–1446).
Brussels (brŭs'ĕls), city, cap. of Belgium, p. comm. 720.
Brutus (brōō'tŭs), Marcus Junius. Rom. polit.; conspirator against Cæsar (85–42 B. C.).
Bryan (brī'ȧn), William Jennings. Am. polit. & lecturer (1860–).
Bryant (brī'ȧnt), William Cullen. Am. poet (1794–1878).
Bryce (brīs), James, Viscount. Br. stsm. dipl. & author (1838–1922).
Bryn Mawr (brĭn măr), town near Philadelphia, Pa., famous for its college for women.
Buchanan (bū-kăn'ȧn), James. 15th pres. of U. S. (1791–1868).—Robert. Eng. poet (1841–1901).
Bucharest (bōō-kȧ-rĕst'), city, cap. of Roumania, p. 338.
Buckingham (bŭk'ĭng-ȧm), or **Bucks,** co. of Eng., p. 220.
Buckner (bŭk'nĕr), Simon Bolivar. Am. Confed. soldier (1823–1914).
Budapest (bōō'dȧ-pĕst), cap. of Hungary, p. 880.
Buddha (bōōd'dhȧ), Gautama, Indian mystic, founder of Buddhism in 6th century B. C.
Buell (bū'ĕl), Don Carlos. Am. gen. (1818–98).
Buenos Aires (bwā"nŏs ī'rās; bō"nŭs ā'rĭz), prov. of Argentina, p. 1,597.—city, cap. of Argentina, on La Plata, p. 1,232.
Buffalo (bŭf'ȧ-lō), city, N. Y., on Lake Erie, p. 506.
Buffon (bü"fôN'), George Louis Leclerc, Count de. Fr. natur. (1707–1788).
Bug (bōōg), riv. Russia, Volhynia to Black sea, 500 m.—riv. Galicia, to Vistula, 450 m.
Bukowina (bōō-kō-vē'nȧ), crownland of Austria, S. E. of Galicia, 4,031 sq. m., p. 800; cap. Czernowitz.
Bulgaria (bŏŏl-gā'rĭ-ȧ), kingdom in Balkans, 42,000 sq. m., p. 5,500; cap. Sofia.
Bull, Ole Bornemann. Norwegian violinist (1810–80).
Bullard (bŏŏl'ȧrd), Robert Lee, Am. soldier in command 2d Army in Fr., 1917–18 (1861–).
Bull Run, stream in N. E. Va.; battles, 1861–62.
Bulwer-Lytton (-lĭt'ŭn), Edward George Earle, 1st Lord Lytton. Eng. novel. (1803-73).—Edward Robert, 1st Earl of Lytton [Owen Meredith]. Eng. poet (1831–91).
Bunker Hill (bŭnk'ĕr), Charlestown, Mass., battle, June 17, 1775.
Bunyan (bŭn'yȧn), John. Eng. author *Pilgrim's Progress* (1628–88).
Burbank (bûr'bănk), Luther. Am. horticulturist (1849–).
Burgoyne (bûr-goin'), John. Eng. gen. in Am. Rev. (1722–92).
Burke (bûrk), Edmund. Br. stsm. (1729–97).
Burlington (bûr'lĭng-tŭn), co. seat of Des Moines co., Iowa, on Mississippi riv., p. 24.—co. seat of Chittenden co., Vt., on Lake Champlain, p. 23.
Burma (bûr'mȧ), prov. of Br. India, on Bay of Bengal, 231,000 sq. m., p. 12,115.
Burne-Jones (bûrn-jōnz), Sir Edward. Br. painter (1833–98).
Burns (bûrnz), John. Eng. labor leader & cabinet officer (1858–).—Robert. Scot. poet (1759–96).
Burnside (bûrn'sīd), Ambrose Everett. Am. soldier (1824–81).
Burr (bûr), Aaron. Am. polit.; vice-pres. of U. S. (1756–1836).
Burroughs (bŭr'ōz), George. Am. clergy., executed for witchcraft (1650–92).—John. Am. natur. (1837–1921).
Bushnell (bŏŏsh'nĕl), Horace. Am. clergy. & author (1802–76).
Butler (bŭt'lĕr), Benjamin Franklin. Am. gen. & polit. (1818–93).—Joseph. Eng. theolog. (1692–1752).—Nicholas Murray. Am. educ. & publicist (1862–).—Samuel. Eng. satirist (1612–80).—William Orlando. Am. gen. & polit. (1791–1880).
Butler, city, co. seat of Butler co., Pa., p. 24.
Butte (būt), largest city of Mon., p. 42; School of Mines.
Buzzard's Bay, on S. coast of Mass., 30 m. long.
By (bī), John. Can. engineer, founder of Bytown, now Ottawa, Can. (1781–1836).
Byng (bĭng), 1st Baron of Vimy. Br. gen., gov.-gen. of Canada (1862–).
Byron (bī'rŭn), George Gordon, 6th Lord. Eng. poet (1788–1824).

C

Cable (kā'bl), George Washington. Am. novel. (1844–).
Cabot (kă'bŏt), John. Italian navig. (1450–98).—Sebastian. Eng. navig. (1475–1557).
Cadiz (kā'dĭz), sp. city of Spain, p. 67.
Cadorna (kȧ-dôr'nȧ), Count Luigi. It. gen. (1850–).
Cædmon (kăd'mŏn), Anglo-Saxon poet of 7th century.
Cæsar (sē'zär), Gaius Julius. Rom. gen., stsm. & hist. (102–44 B. C.).

Caine (kān), Sir Thomas Hall. Eng. novel. (1853–).
Cairo (kī′rō), city on the Nile; cap. of Egypt, p. 654.
Calais (kă-lā′), sp. town, dept. of Pas-de-Calais, Fr., on Str. of Dover, p. 72.
Calcutta (kăl-kŭt′ă), cap. of presidency of Bengal, India, on Hooghly riv., p. 1,222.
Calgary (kăl′gă-rĭ), city, Alberta, Can., p. 80.
Calhoun (kăl-hōōn′), John Caldwell. Am. stsm. & orator (1782-1850).
California (kă″lĭ-fōr″nĭ-ă), state in U. S. 158,297 sq. m., p. 3,427; cap. Sacramento. —**Gulf of,** on W. coast of N. Am. in Mex. —**Lower,** territory of Mex., 61,562 sq. m., p. 52.
Caligula (kă-lĭg′ū-lă), Gaius Cæsar Augustus [Germanicus]. Emp. of Rome fr. 37 A. D. (12-41 A. D.).
Calixtus (kă-lĭks′tŭs), name of 3 popes: 219–223; 1119–24; 1455–58.
Callao (kăl-yä′ō), sp. town of Peru, p. 48.
Calvé (kăl″vā′), Emma. Fr. soprano (1866–).
Calvin (kăl′vĭn), John. Fr.-Swiss reformer & theolog. (1509–64).
Cambon (kăn″bôn′), Jules. Fr. dipl. (1845–).
Cambrai (kăn″brā′), city on Scheldt riv., Fr., p. 22.
Cambridge (kām′brĭj), city on Charles riv., opposite Boston, Mass., p. 110; Harvard Univ. & Mass. Inst. of Tech.—town on Cam riv., Eng., p. 40; Cambridge Univ., p. 41.—co. of Eng., p. 200.
Camden (kăm′dĕn), city, Camden co., N. J., on Delaware riv.; home of Walt Whitman, p. 116.
Cameroon (kăm′ĕr-ōōn), or **Kameruns,** dist. on W. coast of Africa; Fr. colony, 293,800 sq. m., p. 2,542.
Camoens (kăm′ō-ĕnș), Luis de. Port. poet (1524–80).
Campbell (kăm′ĕl; kăm′bl), Alexander. Irish-Am. theolog., founder of Disciples of Christ (1788–1866).—Sir Colin. Lord Clyde. Br. field marshal (1792–1863).—Thomas. Scot. poet (1774–1844).
Campbell-Bannerman (-băn′ĕr-măn), Sir Henry. Br. stsm. (1836–1908).
Campeche (kăm-pā′chē), state of Mex., 18,087 sq. m., p. 87.
Canada (kăn′ă-dă), **Dominion of,** country in N. Am. within Br. empire; 3,729,920 sq. m., p. 8,075.
Canal Zone (kă-năl′ zōn), ter. surrounding Panama canal, owned by U. S.; 47 m. long, 10 m. wide, p. 23.
Canberra (kăn-bĕr′ă), new cap. of Australia.
Canby (kăn′bĭ), Edward R. S. Am. gen. (1818–73).
Cannon (kăn′ŭn), Joseph Gurney. Am. polit. (1836–).
Canova (kă-nō′vă). It. sculptor (1757–1822).
Canterbury (kăn′tĕr-bĕr″ĭ), cathedral city, Eng., p. 25.—dist. South Isl., N. Z., p. 173.
Cantigny (kăn″tē″nē″), vil., dept. Seine et Marne, Fr.; 1st Am. battle in Great War, May, 1918.
Canton (kăn′tŏn′), city, S. China, p. 900.—city of Ohio, p. 87.
Canute (kă-nūt′), or **Cnut,** king of Eng. & Den. (995–1036).
Cape Breton (brĕt′ŏn), isl., Nova Scotia, Can., 5,229 sq. m., p. 122.
Cape Cod (kŏd), penin., Barnstable co., Mass., 65 m. long.—**Canal,** ship canal, 8 m., across cape.
Cape Colony. See **Cape Province.**
Cape Hatteras (hăt′ĕr-ăs), coast of N. C.
Cape Horn, most southerly point of S. Am.
Cape May, at S. end of N. J., 5 m. long.
Cape of Good Hope, at S. end of Africa in Cape Colony.
Cape Province, formerly Cape Colony, prov. of Union of S. Africa, 277,000 sq. m., p. 2,565.
Cape St. Vincent (vĭn′sĕnt), S. W. point of Portugal.
Cape Town, city, cap. of Cape Province, Union of S. Africa, p. 263.
Cape Verde (vûrd), extreme W. point of Africa; disc. by Fernandez, 1445.—**Islands,** in Atlantic, 320 m. W. of Cape Verde; owned by Port.; p. 148.
Capri (kä′prē), famous It. isl. in Bay of Naples, 5 m. long, 2 broad.
Cardiff (kär′dĭf), sp. town, cap. of Glamorgan, Wales, p. 188.
Caribbean Sea (kăr-ĭ-bē′ăn), arm of Atlantic bet. Central & S. Am. & W. Indies.
Carlos (kär′lŏs), Don. Infant of Sp.; son of Philip II (1545–68).
Carlyle (kär-līl′), Thomas. Scot. essayist & hist. (1795–1881).
Carman (kär′măn), William Bliss. Canadian poet (1861–).
Carmarthen (kăr-mär′thĕn), co. of S. Wales, p. 160.
Carnarvon (kăr-när′vŭn), co. of N. Wales, p. 125.—Earl of, Egyptologist (1866–1923).
Carnegie (kär-nĕg′ĭ), Andrew. Scot.-Am. ironmaster & philan. (1835–1919).
Carnot (kär″nō′), Lazare Nicolas Marguerite ["Organizer of Victory"]. Fr. strategist & math. (1753–1823).—Lazare Hippolyte, son of former. Fr. polit. & author (1801–88).—Marie Francois Sadi. Pres. of Fr., 1887–94 (1837–94).
Caroline (kăr′ō-līn). Br. queen, wife of George IV (1768–1821).
Carolines. N. Pacific isls., bet. Philippines & Marshall isls.; owned by Ger. prior to 1914; under Jap. mandate 1919.
Carpathians (kär-pā′thĭ-ănz), mts. in cen. Europe on boundary of Hungary, E. of Danube.
Carracci (kär-rät′chē). It. painters: Ludovico (1555–1619).—Agostino (1557–1602). —Annibale (1560–1609).
Carranza (kä-ran′zä), Venustiano. Pres. of Mex. fr. 1917(1859–1920).
Carrel (kär″rĕl′), Alexis. Fr.-Am. biologist; Nobel prize 1912 (1873–).
Carson (kär′sŭn), Christopher [Kit Carson]. Am. trapper & guide (1809–68).—Sir Edward. Anglo-Irish stsm. (1854–).
Cartagena (kär′tä-hā′nä), sp. town of Sp., p. 103.
Cartier (kär′tyā′), Sir George Etienne. Can. stsm. (1814–73).—Jacques. Fr. nagiv. (1494–1557)
Cartwright (kärt′rīt), Edmund. Eng. inven. of power loom (1743–1823).
Caruso (kä-rōō′sō), Enrico. It. tenor (1873–1921).
Carver (kär′vĕr), John. 1st gov. of Plymouth colony (1575–1621).
Cary (kā′rĭ), name of two Am. poets: Alice (1820–71).—Phoebe (1824–71).
Cascade Range (kăs-kād′), mts. in N. Am., near Pacific coast, fr. N. Cal. to Br. Columbia.
Casco Bay (kăs′kō), in Maine, 20 m. wide, contains 300 small isls.
Casimir (kăs′ĭ-mĕr), **the Great.** King of Poland (1300–70).
Casimir-Perier (kä″zē″mēr′pā″ryā′), Jean Paul Pierre. Fr. pres. (1847–1907).

Caspian Sea (kăs′pĭ-ən), bet. Europe & Asia, 730 m. long; 115 to 280 broad.
Cassius (kăsh′ē-ŭs), Gaius C. Longinus. Rom. stsm.; one of assassins of Julius Cæsar (?–42 B. C.).
Castro (kä′strō), Cipriano. Venezuelan insurgent; pres. 1901–08 (1861–1924).
Catherine (kăth′ēr-ĭn). **I,** emp. of Russia (1684–1727).—**II,** emp. of Russia (1729–96).—**of Aragon,** queen of Eng., 1st wife of Henry VIII (1485–1536).—**de Medici,** queen of Fr. (1519–89).—**Parr,** 6th & last wife of Henry VIII (1512–48).
Catiline (kăt′ĭ-lĭn), Lucius Sergius. Rom. conspirator (108–62 B. C.).
Cato (kā′tō), Marcus Porcius [The Censor]. Rom. stsm. (234–149 B. C.).—Marcus Porcius [of Utica], his great grandson, Rom. soldier & stsm. (95–46 B. C.).
Catskills (kăts′kĭlz), mts. in N. Y., west of Hudson; highest, 4,205 ft.
Catullus (kă-tŭl′ŭs). Rom. poet (94–54 B. C.).
Caucasus (kô′ka-sŭs), mts. S. E. Russia, separating Black sea fr. Caspian; 18,000 ft.—region in S. E. Russia; p. 12,000.
Cavour (kä-vōōr′), Count Camillo Benso di. It. stsm. (1810–61).
Cawnpur (kōn-pōōr′), city of India on Ganges, p. 175; Sepoy mutiny 1857.—dist. of India, 12,000 sq. m., p. 1,142.
Caxton (kăks′tŭn), William. 1st Eng. printer (1422–91).
Cayuga Lake (kā-yōō′gə), in N. Y., 38 m. long; Cornell Univ. & Wells Coll.
Cebu (sē-bōō′; thā-bōō), one of Philippine isls., 135 m. long, 30 m. wide, p. 654.
Cecil (sĕs′ĭl), Robert, Earl of Salisbury Eng. stsm. (1563–1612).—Lord Robert. Viscount, of Chelwood (1864–).
Cedar Rapids, city, Iowa, on Cedar riv., p. 46.
Celebes (sĕl′ē-bēz), isl., Dutch E. Indies, 72,000 sq. m., p. 2,000.
Cellini (chĕl-lē′nē), Benvenuto. It. sculptor & engraver (1500–71).
Central America, section of Am. continent fr. Mex. to Colombia, 180,000 sq. m.
Central Falls, city, Providence co., R. I., p. 24.
Cervantes Saavedra (sĕr-văn′tezsä′ä-vā′drä), Miguel de. Sp. writer, author, *Don Quixote* (1547–1616).
Ceylon (sĭ-lŏn′), Br. isl. in Indian ocean, 60 m. S. E. of India, 25,000 sq. m., p. 4,110.
Châlons-sur-Marne (shä″lôn′sûr-märn′), city, dept. of Marne, Fr., on Marne riv.; battles, 1870, 1914–18; p. comm. 31.
Chamberlain (chām′bĕr-lĭn), Joseph. Br. stsm. (1836–1908).—Joseph Austen, his son. Br. stsm. (1863–).
Chamonix (shä″mô″nē′), vil. in Alps, dept. of Haute-Savoie, Fr.
Champagne (shăn″pä′ny), anc. prov. of Fr., now comprising depts. of Aube, Haute-Marne, Marne, & Ardennes.
Champlain (shăm-plān′), a lake in U. S. bet. Vt. & N. Y., 110 m. long; naval battle, 1814.—Samuel de. Fr. explorer; founder of Quebec (1567–1635).
Channel Islands, in English Channel near Fr., owned by Gr. Br.; comprise Jersey, Guernsey, & dependencies; 75 sq. m.; p. 90.
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Chantilly (shăn″tē″yē″), town, dept. of Oise, Fr., p. 6; battles, 1914–18.
Charlemagne (shär′lē-măn). King of the Franks [Charles the Great], (742–814).
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Charles, name of 10 kings of Fr.: **I,** the Bald (823–877); **II,** the Fat (832–888); **III,** the Simple (879–929); **IV,** the Fair (1294–1328); **V,** the Wise (1337–80); **VI** (1368–1422); **VII** (1403–61); **VIII** (1470–98), **IX** (1550–74); **X** (1757–1836).—kings of Gr. Br. & Ire.: **I** (1600–49); **II** (1630–85).—**Charles Edward Stuart,** the Pretender (1720–88).—**I,** king of Port. (1863–1908).—**I,** king of Roumania (1839–1914).—**XII,** king of Sweden (1682–1718).—**XIII,** king of Sweden (1763–1818).—**XIV, Bernadotte,** king of Sweden (1763–1844).—**I, Carl** or **Karl,** last emp. of Austria-Hungary, succeeded Francis Joseph 1916; abdicated 1918 (1887– 1922).
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Chatterton (chăt′ēr-tŏn), Thomas [The Marvelous Boy]. Eng. poet (1752–70).
Chaucer (chô′sēr), Geoffrey. Father of Eng. poetry (1340–1400).
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Cherubini (kā-rōō-bē′nē), Maria Luigi. It. composer (1760–1842).
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Chesterton (chĕs′tēr-tŭn), Gilbert Keith. Eng. author (1874–).
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Choate (chōt), Joseph Hodges. Am. law. & dipl. (1832–1917).—Rufus. Am. law. (1799–1858).
Choisy-le-Roi (shwä"sē'l'rwä'), town on Seine riv., Fr., 7 m. fr. Paris, p. 12.
Chopin (shō"păn'), Frédéric François. Polish pianist & composer (1810–49).
Christian, name of 10 Danish kings: **II,** king of Den., Nor. & Swe. (1480–1559); **IV,** king of Den. & Nor. (1577–1648); **IX,** king of Den. (1818–1906); **X,** king of Nor. fr. 1912 (1870–).
Christiania (krĭs-tĭ-ā'nĭ-ȧ), sp. city, cap. of Nor., p. 242. Now called *Oslo.*
Christophe (krĭs"tōf'), Henri, king of Haiti (1767–1820).
Christopher (krĭs'tō-fẽr), Saint, martyr of early church (about 250).
Chrysostom (krĭs'ŏs-tŏm), John, Saint, the Golden-Mouthed. Gr. father of church (344–407).
Churchill (church'ĭll), Randolph, Lord. Br. stsm. (1849–95).—Winston. Am. author (1871–).—Winston Leonard Spencer, son of Randolph. Br. stsm. (1874–).
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Clark (klärk), Champ. Am. polit.; Speaker of House (1850–1921).—George Rogers. Am. soldier & frontiersman (1752–1818).—William. Am. soldier & explor. with Lewis (1770–1838).
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Claudius (klô'dĭ-ŭs), Tiberius C. Nero Drusus Germanicus. Rom. emp. (10 B. C. 54 A. D.).
Clay (klā), Henry. Am. stsm. (1777–1852).
Clayton (klā'tŭn), John Middleton. Am. jurist & stsm. (1796–1856).
Clemenceau (klā"măn'sō'), Georges Benjamin Eugene. Fr. jour. & premier (1841–).
Clemens (klĕm'ĕnz), Samuel Langhorne [Mark Twain]. Am. novel. & humorist (1835–1910).
Clement (klĕ'mĕnt), name of 14 popes, notably **Clement VII,** Giulio de Medici, pope fr. 1523 to 1534.
Cleopatra (klē-ō-păt'rȧ). Gr. queen of Egypt (69–30 B. C.).
Cleveland (klēv'lănd), city of Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 797; Western Reserve Univ.—(Stephen) Grover. 22d & 24th pres. of U. S. (1837–1908).
Clifton (klĭf'tŭn), city, Passaic co., N. J., p. 26.
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Clive (klīv), Robert, Lord. Eng. gen. & stsm. (1725–74).
Clyde (klīd), riv. of Scot., in Lanark, Renfrew & Dumbarton, 75 m.
Clymer (klī'mẽr), George. Am. patriot (1739–1813).
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Coleridge (kōl'rĭj), Samuel Taylor. Eng. poet (1772–1834).
Coleridge-Taylor (-tā'lẽr), Samuel. Eng. composer (1875–1912).
Collingwood (kŏl'ĭng-wŏod), Cuthbert, Lord. Eng. naval com. (1750–1810).
Collins (kŏl'ĭnz), Wilkie. Eng. novel. (1824–89).
Collyer (kŏl'yẽr), Robert. Am. Unit. clergy. & author (1823–1912).
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Columbus (kō-lŭm'bŭs), city, Ga., on Chattahoochee riv., p. 31.—city, cap. of Ohio, on Scioto riv., p. 237; Univ. of Ohio.—Christopher. Genoese discoverer of Am. (1451–1506).
Como (kō'mō), prov. in N. It., 1,049 sq. m., p. 576.—**Lake,** in N. It., foot of Alps, 2½ m. wide.
Commodus (kō-mō'dŭs), Lucius Ælius Aurelius. Rom. emp., 180–192 (161–192).
Compiègne (kôṅ"pyă'nyȳ'), town on Oise; dept. of Oise, Fr., p. 14.
Comte (kôṅt), Isidore Auguste. Fr. philos. (1798–1857).
Concord (kŏṅ'kŏrd), town, Middlesex co., Mass.; home of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau; p. 7.—city, cap. of New Hampshire, p. 22.
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Confucius (kŏn-fū'shĭ-ŭs), [Chinese, **Kung-fu-tze,** Kung, the Teacher]. Chinese sage (551–478 B. C.).
Congo (kŏṅ'gō), or **Kongo,** state in S. cen. Africa, owned by Belgium, 920,000 sq. m., p. 15,000.—riv., Africa, 3,000 m. to Atlantic.
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Conrad (kŏn'rȧd), Joseph. Polish-Br. novel. (1857–1924).

Constable (kŭn'stə-bl), John. Eng. landscape painter (1776–1837).
Constance (kŏn'stăns), lake in cen. Europe, bordering Switzerland & Austria; 300 ft. above sea level; 208 sq. m.
Constant (kŏn"stăN'), Benjamin. Fr. painter (1845–1902).
Constantine (kŏn'stăn-tīn), Gaius Flavius, the Great. Rom. emp. (274–337).—**I,** king of Greece, 1913–17 and 1920–22 (1868–1923).
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Cook, James. Br. navig. (1728–79).
Coolidge (koo'lĭj), Calvin. 30th pres. of U. S. fr. 1923. (1872–).
Cooper (kōōp'ĕr), James Fenimore. Am. novel. (1789–1851).—Peter. Am. inven. & philan. (1791–1883).
Copenhagen (kō"pĕn-hā'gĕn), city on Sound; cap. Den., p. 605.
Copernicus (kō-pĕr'nĭ-kŭs), Nicholas. Pol. astron. (1473–1543).
Coppée (kō"pā'), François Edouard Joachim. Fr. poet & dram. (1842–1908).
Coquelin (kōk"lăN'), Benoît Constant. Fr. act. (1841–1909).
Corday d'Armans (kôr"dā'dàr"măN'), Marie Charlotte [Charlotte Corday]. Fr. patriot; assassin of Marat (1768–93).
Cordova (kôr-dō'vä), or **Cordoba,** prov. & city of Sp., p. of prov. 500, of city 66.—city & prov. Argentina, p. of prov. 500, of city 75.
Corelli (kō-rĕl'ē), Marie. Eng. novel.; b. Italy (1864–1924).
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Cornell (kôr-nĕl'), Ezra. Am. inven.; founder Cornell Univ., Ithaca (1807–74).
Cornwall (kôrn'wôl), co. of Eng., p. 328.
Cornwallis (kôrn-wŏl'ĭs), Charles, Marquis of. Eng. gen. in Am.; defeated Yorktown, 1781 (1738–1806).
Corot (kō"rō'), Jean Baptiste Camille. Fr. painter (1796–1875).
Correggio (kō-rĕj'ō), Antonio Allegri. It. painter (1494–1534).
Corrientes (kōr"rē-ĕn'tēs), prov. Argentina, p. 300.
Corsica (kôr'sĭ-kä), Fr. isl. in Medit.; birthplace Napoleon, 3,377 sq. m., p. 291.
Cort (kôrt), Henry. Eng. inven. (1740–1800).
Cortés (kôr"tās'), Hernando. Sp. conqueror of Mex. (1485–1547).
Corunna (kō-rŭn'nä), prov. in Sp., 3,051 sq. m., p. 653.
Corwin (kôr'wĭn), Thomas. Am. stsm. (1794–1865).
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Cox (kŏks), James Middleton. Am. polit. (1870–).
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Crane (krān), Stephen. Am. novel. (1870–1900).—Walter. Eng. art. (1845–1915).
Cranmer (krăn'mĕr), Thomas. Eng. martyr; abp. of Canterbury (1489–1556).
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Crawford (krô'fĕrd), Francis Marion. Eng. novel. (1854–1909).—Thomas. Am. sculp. (1814–57).—William Harris. Am. stsm. (1772–1834).
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Crichton (krī'tŭn), James ["The Admirable"]. Scot. scholar & swordsman (1560–85).
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Croatia (krō-ā'shĭ-ä), with Slavonia, prov. of Hungary, 16,773 sq. m., p. 2,417.
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Cromer (krō'mĕr), Evelyn Baring, 1st Earl. Eng. dipl. & admin. (1841–).
Crœsus (krē'sŭs), last king of Lydia fr. 560 B. C. (? –546 B. C.).
Cromwell (krŏm'wĕl), Oliver. Lord-protector of Commonwealth of Eng. fr. 1653 (1599–1658).
Crookes (krōōks), Sir William. Eng. physicist (1832–1919).
Crosby (krôs'bĭ), Frances Jane [Fanny]. Am. hymnist (1820–1915).
Croydon (kroi'dŭn), city, Surrey, Eng., p. 181.
Cruikshank (krōōk'shăNk), George. Eng. satirical art. (1792–1878).
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Cumberland (kum'bĕr-lănd), co., N. W. Eng., p. 266.—city, Md., on Potomac riv., p. 30.—mts. in Tenn., Appalachian system, 2,000 ft.—riv., Ky. & Tenn., to Ohio riv., 600 mi.
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Currie (kûr'ĭ), Sir Arthur. Can. gen. Com. Canadian Corps in Fr., 1917–18 (1875–).
Cushman (kōōsh'măn), Charlotte. Am. act. (1816–76).
Custer (kŭs'tĕr), George Armstrong. Am. soldier (1839–76).
Cuvier (kōō"vyā'), Georges Léopold, Baron. Fr. natur. (1769–1832).
Cuyp (koip), Albert. Dutch painter (1620–91).

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D

Daguerre (dă″gär′), Louis Jacques. Fr. scene-painter; early photographer (1789–1851).
Dahlgren (däl′grĕn), John Adolf. Am. admiral & inv. (1809–70).
Dahomey (dä″hō-mē′), Fr. colony, W. Africa, 41,000 sq. m., p. 902.
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Daniels (dăn′yĕls), Josephus. Am. cabinet officer, Secy. of Navy during Great War (1862–).
D'Annunzio (dän-nōōn′dzē-ō), Gabriele. It. poet, novel. & patriot (1864–).
Dante (dän′tā), Alighieri. It. poet (1265–1321).
Danton (dăṅ″tôṅ′), George Jacques. Leader in Fr. revolution (1759–94).
Danube (dăn′ūb), riv. of Europe; Baden to Black sea, 1,725 m.
Danville (dăn′vĭl), co. seat of Vermilion co., Ill., p. 34.—city of Va., on Dan riv., p. 22.
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Dardanelles (där′dȧ-nĕlz″; anc. **Hellespont),** channel bet. Marmora & Ægean seas, 40 m. long; naval battles, 1915.
Darien (dā-rĭ′ĕn), **Gulf of,** gulf of Caribbean sea, at N. end of S. Am.—**Isthmus of,** bet. Gulf of Darien & Pacific.
Darjeeling (där-jē′lĭng), dist. of Bengal, India, 1,234 sq. m., p. 249.
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Darmstadt (därm′stät), cap. of Hesse, Ger., on Rhine, p. 90.
Darnley (därn′lĭ), Henry Stuart, Lord. Husband of Mary, Queen of Scots (1541–67).
Darwin (där′wĭn), Charles Robert. Eng. natur.; published *Origin of Species* in 1859 (1809–82).
Daubigny (dō″bēn″yĭ′), Charles François. Fr. painter (1817–78).
Daudet (dō″dā′). Alphonse. Fr. novel. (1840–97).
Davenport (dăv′ĕn-pōrt), city, Scott co., Iowa, p. 57.
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Davis (dā′vĭs), Jefferson. Am. soldier, stsm. & pres. of Confederate States (1808–89).—John W. Am. law. & stsm. (1873–).—Richard Harding. Am. novel. (1864–1916).
Davis Strait, narrow sea bet. Greenland & Baffin Land.
Davy (dā′vĭ), Sir Humphrey. Eng. chem.; inv. of lamp for miners (1778–1829).
Dawes (dōz), Charles G., V-Pres. U. S. (1865–).
Dawson (dô′sŭn), Sir John William. Can. geol. (1820–99).—William James. Eng. clergy. & author (1854–).
Day (dā), William Rufus. Am. stsm. & jurist (1849–1923).
Dayton (dā′tŭn), cap. Montgomery co., Ohio, p. 154.
Dead Sea, lake in Palestine, 1,312 ft. below level of Medit., 46 m. long, 9 wide.
Debussy (dē-bōō′sē″), Claude Achille. Fr. composer (1862–1918).
Decatur (dē-kā′tẽr), Stephen. Am. naval commander (1779–1820).—city, co. seat of Macon co., Ill., p. 44.
Defoe (dē-fō′), David. Eng. novel.; published *Robinson Crusoe* in 1719 (1661–1731).
De Koven (dē kō′vn), Reginald. Am. composer of light opera (1861–1920).
Delaroche (dē-lȧ-rōsh′). Fr. painter (1797–1856).
Delaware (dĕl′ȧ-wâr), **state of U. S.,** 2,050 sq. m., p. 223; cap. Dover.—riv. of U. S.; Catskill mts., N. Y., to Delaware bay, 400 m.—bay bet. Del. & N. J., 60 m. long.
Delcassé (dĕl″kȧ″sā′), Theophile. Fr. stsm. (1852–).
Delhi (dĕl′ē), cap. of Delhi prov. & of Br. India; Ind. mutiny 1857; p. 233.
De Mille (dē mĭl′), James. Can. novel. (1837–80).
Democritus (dē-mŏk′rĭ-tŭs). Gr. philos. (470–370 B. C.).
De Morgan (dē môr′gȧn), William Frend. Eng. novel. (1839–1917).
Demosthenes (dē-mŏs′thē-nēz). Gr. orator (382–322 B. C.).
Denain (dē″năṅ′), town, dept. Nord, Fr., p. 23.
Denbigh (dĕn′bĭ), co. of Wales, p. 145.
Denmark (dĕn′märk), kingdom N. Europe, 15,500 sq. m., p. 2,921; cap. Copenhagen.
Denver (dĕn′vẽr), cap. of Colorado, on S. Platte riv., colo., p. 256.
Depew (dē-pū′), Chauncey Mitchell. Am. orator & stsm. (1834–).
De Quincy (dē quĭn′sĭ), Thomas. Eng. author (1785–1859).
Derby (dẽr′bĭ; där′bĭ), co. of Eng., p. 560.—cap. of co., p. 126.
Descartes (dā″kärt′), René. Fr. philos. (1596–1650).
Deschanel (dā″shȧ-nĕl′), Paul. Pres. Fr. republ. fr. Jan. to Sept., 1920 (1856–1922).
Des Moines (dē moin), cap. of Iowa, on Des Moines riv., p. 127.
Desmoulins (dā″mōō″lăṅ′), Benoit Camille. Fr. revolutionist (1760–94).
De Soto (dē sō′tō), Hernando. Sp. explor.; disc. of Mississippi, 1539 (1496–1542).
Detroit (dē-troit′), city on Detroit riv., Mich., p. 994.
Devon (dĕv′ŭn), co. of S. W. Eng., p. 700.
Dewey (dū′ĭ), George. Am. admiral (1837–1917).
Diaz (dē-äz′), Bartolommeo. Port. navig. (1450–1500).—Porfirio. Pres. of Mex. 1877–80 & 1884–1911 (1830–1915).
Dickens (dĭk′ĕns), Charles. Eng. novel. (1812–70).
Dillon (dĭl′ŭn), John. Irish stsm. (1851–).
Dinant (dē″năṅ′), town in prov. of Namur, Bel., p. 8.

Diocletian (dī-ŏ-klē'shē-ăn). G. Valerius. Rom. emp. (284–305).
Diogenes (dī-ŏj'ē-nēz). Gr. cynic (412–323 B. C.).
Dionysius (dī-ŏ-nĭsh'ē-ŭs), Tyrant of Syracuse (431–367 B. C.).
Disraeli (dĭz'rā-ē-lī), Benjamin, Lord Beaconsfield. Br. stsm. & novel. (1804–81).
District of Columbia, ter. of U. S., 70 sq. m., seat of cap. of U. S., p. 438.
Dix (dĭks), John Adams. Am. stsm. (1798–1879).
Dnieper (nē'pĕr), riv. of Russ., flows to Black sea, 1,230 m.
Dniester (nēs'tĕr), riv. of Europe, rises Carpathian mts., Galicia, flows to Black sea, 750 m.
Dobrudja (dō-brŭd'jà), part of Roumania, bounded by Danube riv., Bulgaria & Black sea, 9,500 sq. m., p. 500.
Dobson (dŏb'sŭn), Henry Austin. Eng. poet (1840–1921).
Dodgson (dŏdj'sŭn), Charles Lutwidge [Lewis Carroll]. Eng. author (1832–98).
Dominic (dŏm'ĭ-nĭk), Saint. Sp. Friar, founder of Dominican Order (1170–1221).
Dominican Republic (dō-mĭn'ĭ-kăn), repub. Part of isl. of Haiti, 19,300 sq. m., p. 708; cap. Santo Domingo.
Domitian (dō-mĭsh'ē-ăn), Titus Flavius Augustus. Rom. emp. (51–96 A. D.).
Donatello (dŏn-ă-tĕl'ō). Florentine sculpt. (1386–1466).
Donegal (dŏn'ē-gôl), co. of Ulster, Ire., p. 169.
Donizetti (dŏn-ē-zĕt'tē), Gaetano. It. composer (1797–1848).
Doré (dō-rā'), Paul Gustave. Fr. painter (1833–83).
Dorset (dôr'sĕt), co. of S. Eng., p. 223.
Dostoyevsky (dŏs'tō-yĕv'skē), Fiodor Michailovitch. Russ. novel. (1821–81).
Douai (dōō"ā'), town in dept. of Nord, Fr., p. 36.
Douglas (dŭg'lăs), Sir James. Can. admin., founder of British Columbia (1803–77).—Stephen Arnold. Am. stsm. (1813–61).
Doumergue (dōō-mĕrg'), Gaston. Pres. Fr. 1924 (1863–).
Dover (dō'vĕr), bor. of Kent co., Eng., p. 44.
—**Strait of,** bet. Eng. & Fr., 20–27 m. wide.
Down (doun), co. of Ulster, Ire., p. 204.
Doyle (doil), Arthur Conan. Br. novel. (1859–).
Drake (drāk), Sir Francis. Eng. navig. (1545–96).
Dresden (drĕs'dĕn), cap. of Saxony, on Elbe riv., p. 547.
Dreyfus (drā"fōōs'), Alfred. Jewish off. in Fr. army (1859–).
Drummond (drŭm'mŭnd), Henry. Scot. theolog. (1851–97).—William Henry. Can. poet (1854–1907).
Dryden (drī'dĕn), John. Eng. poet (1631–1700).
Du Barry (dōō bär'ĭ), Marie Jeanne, Comtesse. Mistress of Louis XV (1743–93).
Dublin (dŭb'lĭn), co. of Leinster, Ire., p. 477.—city, cap. of Ire., on Liffey riv., p. 305.
Dubuque (dŭ-būk'), city, Iowa, on Mississippi riv., p. 39.
Dudevant (dŭd"vän'), Madame [George Sand]. Fr. novel. (1804–76).
Dudley (dŭd'lĭ), John, Duke of Northumberland. Eng. stsm. (1502–53).—Joseph. Colonial gov. of Mass. (1647–1720).—Thomas. Colonial gov. of Mass. (1576–1653).
Duluth (dŭ-lōōth'), city & lake port, St. Louis co., Minn., on Lake Superior, p. 99.
Dumas (dū"mä'), Alexandre. Fr. novel. (1802–70).—Alexandre, son of former. Fr. novel. & dram. (1824–95).—Matthieu. Fr. gen. & military writer (1753–1837).
Du Maurier (dū"mō'rĭ-ā'), George Louis. Fr.-Eng. artist & novel. (1834–96).
Dumbarton (dŭm-bär'tŏn), co. of Scot., 267 sq. m., p. 140.
Dumouriez (dū"mō"rĭ"ā'), Charles François. Fr. gen. & polit. (1739–1823).
Düna (dü'nà), or **Southern Dvina,** riv. of Russ., flows bet. Livonia & Courland to Gulf of Riga, 650 m.
Dunbar (dŭn'bär), Paul Laurence. Am. poet of African race (1872–1906).
Dundee (dŭn-dē'), city and sp. in Forfar co., Scot., on Firth of Tay, p. 176.
Dunkirk (dŭn'kĕrk'), sp. of Fr. on Strait of Dover, p. 39.
Dunmore (dŭn-mōr'), bor. of Lackawanna co., Pa., p. 20.
Durango (dŭ-răn'gō), state of Mex., 38,000 sq. m., p. 483.
Durazzo (dōō-rät'sō), sp. of Albania, on Adriatic, p. 5.
Durham (dûr'ăm), co. of N. E. Eng., p. 1,370.—city, co. seat of Durham co., N. C., p. 22.
Duse (dōō"zā'), Eleonora. It. act. (1861–1924).
Dusseldorf (düs'sĕl-dôrf), city, Rhenish Prussia, p. 358.
Dutch East Indies, isls. in Malay Archipelago owned by Netherlands, 739,559 sq. m., p. 37,980; cap. Batavia.
Dvorak (dvôr'zhäk), Antonin. Bohemian composer (1841–1904).
Dwina (dwē'nà), or **Dvina,** riv. of N. Russ., flows to White sea, 1,100 m.

E

Eads (ēdz), James Buchanan. Am. engineer (1820–87).
Eames (āmz), Emma. Am. soprano (1867–).
Early (ĕr'lĭ), Jubal Anderson. Am. Confed. soldier (1816–94).
East Africa, Br. protec.
East Chicago, city, Lake co., Ind., p. 36.
East Cleveland, city, Ohio, adjoining Cleveland, p. 27.
East Indies, S. E. part of Asia: India, Indo-China & Malay Archipelago.
East Liverpool, city, Ohio, on Ohio riv., p. 2.
Easton (ēs'tŭn), city, Pa., on Delaware riv., p. 34.
East Orange, city, Essex co., N. J., p. 51.
East Providence, town, R. I., on Seekonk riv., opposite Providence, p. 22.
East River, strait connecting Long Island Sound with New York Bay, 15 m. long.
East St. Louis, city on Mississippi riv., Ill., p. 67.
Eau Claire (ō klâr), city of Wis., on Eau Claire & Chippewa rivs., p. 21.
Ebert (ĕb'ĕrt), Friedrich. 1st pres. of Ger. Republic, 1919 (1871–).
Ecuador (ĕk'wà-dôr), rep. of S. Am., 116,530 sq. m., p. 1,500; cap. Quito.
Eddy (ĕd'dĭ), Mary Baker. Am. metaphysician, founder of Christian Science (1821–1910).
Edinburgh (ĕd'ĭn-bŭr'ŭ), city, Midlothian; cap. of Scot., p. 420.
Edison (ĕd'ĭ-sŭn), Thomas Alva. Am. inven. (1847–).
Edmonton (ĕd'mŭn-tŭn), city, cap. of Alberta, Can., on Saskatchewan riv., p. 65; Univ. of Alberta.
Edmund (ĕd'mŭnd), I, king of Eng. (922–946).—**II,** Ironside, king of Eng. (981–1016).
Edward (ĕd'wàrd), name of several kings of Eng.: **I** (1239–1307); **II** (1248–1327);

III (1312–77); **IV** (1442–83); **V** (1470–83); **VI** (1537–53); **VII,** king of Gr. Br. & Ir., 1901–10 (1841–1910).—**The Confessor,** king of the Eng. (1004–66).—**The Black Prince,** son of Edward **III** (1330–76).

Edwards (ĕd′wärdz), Jonathan. Am. theolog. (1703–58).—Jonathan, son of former. Am. theolog. (1745–1801).

Eggleston (ĕg′lĕs-tŭn), Edward. Am. novel. (1837–1902).

Egypt (ē′jĭpt), country in N. E. corner of Africa, 350,000 sq. m., p. 12,751; cap. Cairo.

Eiffel (ā″fĕl′), Alexandre Gustave. Fr. engineer, builder of Eiffel Tower (1832–).

Ekaterinoslav (yă-kä′tä-rē′nō-slăf′), town of S. Russ., on Dnieper riv., p. 196.—govt. in S. Russ., 24,500 sq. m., p. 3,138.

Elba (ĕl′bă), It. isl. in Medit., 86 sq. m., p. 30.

Elbe (ĕlb), riv. of cen. Europe, Bohemia to North sea, 725 m.

Elgar (ĕl′gär), Sir Edward William. Eng. composer (1857–).

Elgin (ĕl′gĭn), city, Ill., on Fox riv., p. 27.

Eliot (ĕl′ĭ-ŭt), Charles William. Am. educ. (1834–).—George [Mary Ann Evans]. Eng. novel. (1819–80).—John. Am. "Apostle to the Indians" (1604–90).—Sir John. Eng. patriot & stsm. (1592–1632).

Elizabeth (ē-lĭz′ă-bĕth), queen of Eng. fr. 1558 (1533–1603).—Pauline Ottilie Louise, queen of Roumania [Carmen Sylva], (1843–1916).—city, cap. of Union co., N. J., p. 96.

Elkhart (ĕlk′härt), city, Ind., on Elkhart riv., p. 24.

Ellis (ĕl′ĭs), Edward Sylvester. Am. author of boys' stories (1840–1916).

Elmira (ĕl-mī′rȧ), city, N. Y., on Chemung riv., p. 45.

El Paso (ĕl pȧ′sō), city, Texas, on Rio Grande, p. 78.

Elyria (ē-lĭ′rĭ-ȧ), city, Ohio, on Black riv., near Lake Erie, p. 20.

Emerson (ĕm′ĕr-sŏn), Ralph Waldo. Am. essayist, philos. & poet (1803–82).

Emmet (ĕm′ĕt), Robert. Irish patriot (1778–1803).

Endicott (ĕn′dĭ-kŏt), John. Colonial gov. of Mass. (1588–1665).

England (ĭng′lȧnd), div. of Gr. Br., 50,874 sq. m., p. 35,679.

Epaminondas (ē-pă″mĭ-nŏn′dȧs). Gr. stsm. & gen. (418–362 B. C.).

Epictetus (ĕp″ĭk-tē′tŭs). Gr. Stoic philos. (50 A. D.–?).

Epicurus (ĕp″ĭ-kū′rŭs). Gr. philos. (342–270 B. C.).

Erasmus (ē-răz′mŭs), Desiderius. Dutch scholar (1466–1536).

Ericsson (ĕr′ĭks-sŏn), John. Swed. engineer (1803–89).

Erie (ē′rĭ), one of the great lakes drained by St. Lawrence, bet. U. S. & Can., 250 m. long; battle, 1813.—city on Lake Erie, p. 102.—**Canal,** waterway fr. Buffalo to Troy, connecting Great Lakes with Hudson riv., 340 m.

Erin (ĕr′ĭn), anc. & poetic name for Ireland.

Erzerum (ĕr′zē-rŏm), vilayet of Armenia, 27,000 sq. m., p. 583.

Essen (ĕs′ĕn), city S. W. Prussia, p. 295; Krupp gun works.

Essex (ĕs′sĕks), co. of S. E. Eng., p. 1,352.—Robert Devereux, Earl of. Favorite of Queen Elizabeth (1567–1601).

Esthonia (ĕs″thō′nĭ-ȧ), one of Baltic prov., 7,818 sq. m., p. 414; cap. Reval.

Etna (ĕt′nȧ), volcanic mt. in Sicily, 10,874 ft.

Eucken (oik′ĕn), Rudolph. Ger. philos. (1846–).

Euclid (ū′klĭd). Gr. geomet. (lived about 300 B. C.).

Eugénie (ū″zhāṅ′ē″), Marie de Guzman, ex-emp. of the Fr.; wife of Napoleon III (1826–1920).

Euphrates (ū-frāt′ēz), riv. of Asia; Armenia to Persian Gulf, 1,750 m.

Euripides (ū-rĭp′ĭ-dēz). Gr. tragic poet (480–406 B. C.).

Europe (ū′rŏp), continent, 3,750,000 sq. m., p. 400,000.

Eusebius (ū-sē′bĭ-ŭs). Ecclesias. hist. (260–340).

Evans (ĕ′vȧnz), Robert Dunglison ["Fighting Bob"]. Am. naval off. (1846–1912).

Evanston (ĕv′ănz-tŭn), city, Ill., on Lake Michigan, p. 37; Northwestern Univ.

Evansville (ĕv′ănz-vĭl), cap. of Vanderburg co., Ind., p. 85.

Everest (ĕv′ĕr-ĕst), highest mt. in world; Himalayas; 29,002 ft.

Everett (ĕv′ĕr-ĕt), Edward. Am. stsm. (1794–1865).—city of Mass., near Boston, p. 40.—city of Wash., on Port Gardner bay, p. 28.

Eyck, Van (văn-īk′), Hubert. Flemish painter (1365–1426).—Jan. Flemish painter (1385–1441).

F

Fabius (fā′bĭ-ŭs), Maximus [Cunctator, "the Delayer"]. Rom. gen. (?–203 B. C.).

Fabre (fȧ′br), Jean Henri. Fr. entomologist (1823–1915).

Fairbanks (fâr′bănks), Charles Warren. Vice-pres. U. S., 1904–08 (1852–1918).

Falkland (fôk′lănd), Br. isls. in S. Atlantic 300 m. E. of Magellan, 6,500 sq. m., p. 3.

Falliéres (fȧ″lyâr′), Clement Armand. Pres. of Fr., 1906–13 (1841–).

Fall River, city, Bristol co., Mass., p. 121.

Fargo (fâr′gō), city, N. D., on Red riv. of the North, p. 22.

Farley (fâr′lĭ), John Murphy. Am. cardinal (1842–1918).

Farnese (fär-nā′sā), famous It. family: Pietro, Florentine gen. (died 1363).—Alessandro, became Pope as Paul III in 1534.—Alessandro, Prince of Parma, famous gen. (1547–92).

Faroe (fā′rō), Dan. isls. bet. Iceland & Shetlands, 530 sq. m., p. 18.

Farragut (fâr′ȧ-gŭt), David Glasgow. Am. admiral (1801–70).

Faure (fōr), François Felix. Pres. of Fr. fr. 1895 (1841–99).

Fawkes (fôks), Guy. Eng. conspirator; gunpowder plot, Nov. 5, 1605 (1570–1606).

Felix (fē′lĭks), name of 4 popes: **I,** Pope 269–274; **II,** 355–358; **III,** 483–492; **IV,** 526–530.—**Antonius.** Rom. procurator of Judæa under emp. Claudius (52 A. D.–?).

Fénelon (fāṅ′lôṅ′), François de Salignac de la Mothe. Fr. prelate & author (1651–1715).

Ferdinand (fĕr′dĭ-nănd). **I,** The Just, king of Aragon (1379–1416).—**V,** The Catholic, king of Spain (1452–1516).—**VI,** king of Spain (1784–1833).—**I,** king of Bulgaria fr. 1908; abdicated in favor of Boris 1918 (1861–).—**I,** king of Roumania fr. 1914 (1865–).

Fernandez (fĕr-năn′dēz; Sp. fĕr-nän′dāth), Juan. Sp. navig. (1536–1602).

Ferrara (fĕr′rä′rä), prov. of N. It., 1,100 sq. m., p. 326.—cap. of prov., p. 95.

Ferrero (fĕr-rā′rō), Guglielmo. It. hist. & lecturer (1872–).

Fessenden (fĕs'ĕn-dĕn), William Pitt. Am. stsm. (1806–69).
Fez, one of the capitals of Morocco, p. 100.
Field, Cyrus West. Am. telegraphic promoter (1819–92).—Eugene. Am. poet & journ. (1850–95).
Fielding (fēld'ĭng), Henry. Eng. novel. (1707–54).
Fife (fif), co. of Scot., p. 268; cap. Cupar.
Fiji (fē'jē), Br. isls. in S. Pacific, 7,435 sq. m., p. 140.
Fillmore (fĭl'mōr), Millard. 13th pres. of U. S. (1800–74).
Finland (fĭn'lănd), former grand-duchy of Russ., E. of Gulf of Bothnia; indepen. state 1918; 134,829 sq. m., p. 3,154; cap. Helsingfors.—**Gulf of,** arm of Baltic, 250 m. long.
Fionn Maccumhail (fĭn''măk-kōōl'), Irish epic hero of 3d century.
Fish, Hamilton. Am. stsm. (1808–93).
Fisher, John Arbuthnot, Baron. Br. admiral (1841–1920).
Fiske (fĭsk), John. Am. philos. (1842–1901).
Fitch (fĭch), John. Am. inven. (1743–98).—Clyde. Am. playwright (1865–1909).
Fitchburg (fĭch'bûrg), city, Mass., on Nashua riv., p. 41.
Fitzgerald (fĭtz-jĕr'ăld), Edward. Eng. poet, translator *Rubaiyat* (1809–83).
Fiume (fyōō'mē), city ceded to Italy 1923, on Quarnero bay, Adriatic, p. 50.
Flammarion (flă''mä'rē''ôN'), Camille. Fr. astron. (1842–).
Flanders (flăn'dĕrz), two Belgian prov.: **East,** 1,172 sq. m., p. 1,134; cap. Ghent. —**West,** 1,249 sq. m., p. 885; cap. Bruges.
Flaubert (flō''bâr'), Gustave. Fr. novel. (1821–80).
Fletcher (flĕch'ĕr), Frank Friday. Am. admiral (1855–).—John. Eng. author with Beaumont (1579–1625).
Fleury (flû''rē'), André Hercule de. Fr. cardinal & stsm. (1653–1743).—Claude. Fr. hist. (1640–1723).
Flint (flĭnt), city, Mich., on Flint riv., p. 92.
Florence (flŏr'ĕns; It. **Firenze**), city of It., on the Arno, p. 233.—prov. of It., 2,262 sq. m., p. 938.
Florida (flŏr'ĭ-dă), state of U. S., 58,666 sq. m., p. 968; cap. Tallahassee.
Flotow (flō'tō), Friedrich von. Ger. composer (1812–83).
Foch (fôsh), Ferdinand. Marshal of France; generalissimo of Allied armies, 1918 (1851–).
Fond du Lac (fŏn dū lăk), city, Wis., on Winnebago lake, p. 23.
Fontainebleau (fôN''tăN''blō'), town, dept. of Seine-et-Marne, Fr., p. 15.
Foochow (fū'chou'), city S. E. China on Min riv., p. 700.
Foote (fōōt), Andrew Hull. Am. naval off. (1806–63).—Henry Stuart. Am. polit. (1800–80).
Foraker (fŏr'ă-kĕr), Joseph Benson. Am. polit. (1846–1917).
Forbes-Robertson (fôrbz-rŏ'bĕrt-sŭn), Sir Johnston. Eng. act. (1853–).
Ford (fôrd), Henry. Am. auto manufac. & polit. (1863–).—Paul Leicester. Am. novel. (1865–1902).
Forfar (fŏr'fär), co. on E. coast of Scot., p. 284.
Formosa (fôr-mō'sä), or **Taiwan,** isl. in China sea, ceded to Jap. 1895; 13,500 sq. m., p. 3,341.
Forrest (fŏr'ĕst), Edwin. Am. act. (1806–72).—Nathan Bedford. Am. Confed. soldier (1821–77).
Forth (fôrth), riv. of cen. Scot.—**Bridge,** viaduct across Firth of Forth, Scot. 8,295 ft.
Fort Smith (fôrt smĭth), city of Ark., on Arkansas riv., p. 29.
Fort Sumter (sŭm'tĕr), fort at entrance to Charleston harbor; fired upon by Confederates, April 12, 1861, first engagement in Civil war.
Fort Wayne (wān), city of Ind., at junction of St. Marys and St. Josephs rivs., forming the Maumee, p. 87; fort built by Gen. Anthony Wayne, 1794.
Fort William (wĭl'yăm), city and resort of Ontario, Can., on Thunder bay, Lake Superior, p. 20.
Fort Worth (wûrth), city, co. seat of Tarrant co., Texas, p. 106.
Fourier (fōō''ryā'), François Charles. Fr. Socialist (1772–1837).—Jean Baptiste. Fr. math. (1768–1830).
Fox (fŏks), Charles James. Eng. stsm. (1749–1806).—George. Eng. founder of Society of Friends, or Quakers (1624–91).
France (frăns; anc. Gallia), repub. in W. Europe, 207,100 sq. m., p. 40,000: cap. Paris.—Anatole [Jacques Thibault]. Fr. novel. & critic (1844–1924).
Francis (frăn'sĭs), **I,** king of Fr. (1494–1547).—**II,** king of Fr. (1544–60).—**of Assisi.** It. Friar, founder of Franciscans (1182–1226).—**of Paula,** founder of Order of Minims (1416–1507).—**Xavier,** Jesuit mission. (1506–52).—**Ferdinand,** archduke of Austria, assassinated June 28, 1914 (1863–1914).—**Joseph I,** emp. of Austria & king of Hung. (1830–1916).
Frankfort (frăngk'fôrt), city of Prussia on Main riv., p. 415.
Franklin (frăngk'lĭn), Benjamin. Am. writer & stsm. (1706–90).—Sir John. Eng. Arctic explor. (1786–1847).—William Buel. Am. soldier (1823–1903).
Fraser (frā'zĕr), riv. in British Columbia, 500 m.
Frederick (frĕd'ĕr-ĭk). **I, Barbarossa,** Ger. emp. (1121–90).—**II,** Ger. emp. (1194–1250).—**I,** king of Prussia (1657–1713).—**II, The Great,** king of Prussia (1712–86).—**III,** emp. of Ger. (1831–88).—**VIII,** king of Den. (1843–1912).—**William,** of Prussia, the **Great Elector** (1620–88).—**William I,** king of Prussia (1688–1740).
Freeport (frē'pōrt), city, Ill., on Pecatonica riv., p. 20.
Fremont (frē-mŏnt'), John Charles. Am. explor. & soldier (1813–90).
Fremstad (frĕm'stăd), Olive. Am. soprano (1870–).
French (frĕnsh), Daniel Chester. Am. sculptor (1850–).—John Denton Pinkstone, Earl, Br. field-marshal (1852–).
French Congo, Fr. colony in Africa, 779,270 sq. m., p. 10,000.—**Equatorial Africa,** Fr. colonies, 1,037,131 sq. m., p. 8,870.—**Indo-China,** Fr. colony, S. E. Asia, 256,000 sq. m., p. 17,000.
Fresno (frĕz'nō), city, co. seat of Fresno co., Cal., p. 45.
Freud (froit), Sigmund. Austrian physician; psychoanalyst (1856–).
Friendly Islands. See **Tonga Islands.**
Frohman (frō'măn), Charles. Am. theatr. mgr. (1860–1915).
Froissart (frwä''sär'), Jean. Fr. poet & hist. (1338–1410).
Frontenac (frŏn''ĕ-năk'), Louis de Buade, Comte. Fr. gov. in Can. (1620–98).
Froude (frōōd), James Anthony. Eng. hist. (1818–94).

Fujiyama (fōō'jē-yä'mä), or **Fuji-San,** volcanic mt. of Japan, 12,400 ft.
Fulton (fōōl'tŭn), Robert. Am. engineer; steamboat inv. (1765–1815).
Fundy (fŭn'dĭ), **Bay of.** An inlet of Atlantic, bet. Nova Scotia & New Brunswick, 180 m. long.
Funston (fŭn'stŭn), Frederick. Am. soldier (1865–1917).

G

Gaboriau (gȧ-bō"ryō'), Emile. Fr. novel. (1835–73).
Gainsborough (gānz'bŭr-ō), Thomas. Eng. painter (1727–88).
Galba (găl'bȧ), Servius Sulpicius. Rom. emp. (3 B. C.–69 A. D.).
Galesburg (gālz'bûrg), co. seat of Knox co., Ill., p. 24.
Galicia (gă-lĭsh'ĭ-ȧ), former crownland of Austria; detached, 1919; now in Poland & Ukraine; 30,311 sq. m., p. 8,026.
Galilee (găl'ĭ-lē), anc. prov. of Palestine, now in vilayet of Syria.—**Sea of,** lake in cen. Palestine, 13 m. long.
Galileo (găl"ĭ-lē'ō). It. astron. (1564–1642).
Galliéni (gȧl"yĕ"nē'), Joseph Simon. Fr. gen. (1849–1916).
Gallinger (găl'ĭn-gĕr), Jacob H. Am. polit. (1837–1918).
Gallipoli (găl-lē'pō-lē), penin. bet. Dardanelles & Gulf of Saros, 55 m. long; battles, 1915.
Galsworthy (gôlz'wûr-thĭ), John. Br. playwright & essayist (1867–).
Galvani (gȧl-vä'nē), Luigi. It. physicist (1737–98).
Galveston (găl'vĕs-tŭn), city, S. E. Texas, p. 44.
Galway (gôl'wā), co. of Connaught, Ire., p. 182.
Gambetta (gȧn"bĕt"ä'), Leon Michel. Fr. stsm. (1838–82).
Ganges (găn'jēz), riv. of N. India, 1,500 m. to Bay of Bengal.
Garfield (gär'fēld), James Abram. 20th pres. of U. S. (1831–81).—his sons, Harry A., coll. pres. & National Fuel Administrator (1863–); James Rudolph, cabinet officer (1865–).
Garibaldi (gä"rĭ-bäl'dĭ), Giuseppe. It. patriot (1807–82).
Garonne (gȧ"rŏn'), riv. S. W. France, 355 m.
Garrick (găr'ĭk), David. Eng. act. (1716–79).
Garrison (găr'ĭ-sŭn), William Lloyd. Am. abolitionist & internationalist (1805–79).
Gary (gâr'ĭ), city, Ind., on Lake Michigan, p. 55.
Gatun (gȧ-toon'), town Canal Zone, p. 7.—**Dam,** part of Panama Canal, 8,000 ft. long.
Gautier (gō"tyĕ'), Theophile. Fr. poet & novel. (1811–72).
Gaynor (gā'nĕr), William J. Am. jurist, mayor N. Y. 1909 (1851–1913).
Geddes (gĕd'ĕs), Sir Auckland C. Br. ambassador (1879–).—Sir Eric. Br. cabinet officer (1875–).
Geneva (jē-nē'vȧ), canton of Switz., 108 sq. m., p. 154.—cap. of canton, p. 126.—**Lake of,** largest lake in Switz.
Genghis Khan (jĕn'gĭs kän). Mongol conqueror (1160–1227).
Genoa (jĕn'ō-ȧ), prov. of Italy, 1,580 sq. m., p. 1,050.—city, sp. of Italy, p. 272.
George (jôrj), name of 5 kings of Gr. Br. & Ir.: **I** (1660–1727); **II** (1683–1760); **III** (1738–1820); **IV** (1762–1830); **V,** king fr. 1910 (1865–).—**II,** king of Greece fr. 1922 (1890–).—**Saint,** patron saint of Eng., martyred April 23, 303.—lake in, N. Y., 33 m. long.
Georgia (jôr'jĭ-ȧ), state of U. S., 59,475 sq. m., p. 2,896; cap. Atlanta.
German East Africa. See **Tanganyika Territory.**
Germanicus (jĕr-măn'ĭ-kŭs), Cæsar. Rom. gen. (15 B. C.–19 A. D.).
German Southwest Africa. See **Southwest Africa.**
Germantown, N. part of Philadelphia, Pa.; battle, Oct. 4, 1777.
Germany (jûr'măn-ĭ), repub. in cen. Europe, 172,000 sq. m., p. 54,000; cap. Berlin.
Gerry (gĕr'ĭ), Elbridge. Am. stsm.; vice-pres. of U. S. (1744–1814).
Gettysburg (gĕt'tĭs-bûrg), city of Adams co., Pa., p. 4; battle, July 1–3, 1863.
Ghent (gĕnt), cap. of E. Flanders, Belgium, p. 162.
Ghiberti (gē"bĕr'tē), Lorenzo. It. sculpt. (1378–1455).
Gibbon (gĭb'ŭn), Edward. Eng. hist. (1737–94).
Gibbons (gĭb'ŭnz), James. Am. cardinal (1834–1921).
Gibraltar (jĭ-brôl'tĕr), town & strongly ft. rock, S. Spain, annexed by Gr. Br. 1704, p. 25.
Gibson (gĭb'sŭn), Charles Dana. Am. illus. (1867–).
Gilbert (gĭl'bĕrt), **Sir Humphrey.** Eng. navig. (1539–83).—**Sir William Schwenck.** Eng. librettist with Sullivan (1836–1911).
Gioberti (jō-bär'tē), Vincenzo. It. stsm. & philos. (1801–52).
Giotto (jōt'tō), Bondone. Florentine painter (1276–1336).
Girard (jĭ-rärd'), Stephen. Am. merchant & philan. (1750–1831).
Gironde (zhē"rōnd'), dept. of Fr., on Bay of Biscay, 3,160 sq. m., p. 824.
Gladden (glăd'ĕn), Washington. Am. clergy. & author (1836–1918).
Gladstone (glăd'stŭn), William Ewart. Br. stsm. (1809–98).
Glamorgan (glă-môr'gȧn), co. of S. Wales, p. 1,120.
Glasgow (glăs'gō), city, on Clyde riv., Scot., p. 1,095.
Gloucester (glŏs'tĕr), co. of Eng., p. 736.—sp. city of Mass., near extremity of Cape Ann, p. 23; fisheries.
Gloversville (glŭv'ĕrz-vĭl), city of Fulton co., N. Y., p. 22.
Gluck (glŭk), Alma. Am. soprano (1886–).—Christopher Willibald Ritter von. Ger. composer (1714–87).
Goethals (gō'thălz), George Washington. Am. military eng., chief engineer Panama Canal (1858–).
Goethe (geu'tē), Johann Wolfgang von. Ger. poet, novel. & dram. (1749–1831).
Goldsmith (gōld'smĭth), Oliver. Irish poet (1728–74).
Gomez (gōm'ĕz), Maximo. Cuban patriot (1826–1905).
Gompers (gŏm'pĕrz), Samuel. Am. labor leader, b. London, Eng. (1850–1924).
Gordon (gôr'dŏn), Charles George. Br. gen. (1833–85).—Charles William [Ralph Connor]. Can. clergy. & author (1860–).—John Brown. Am. Confed. soldier (1832–1904).
Gorgas (gôr'gus), William Crawford. Am. sanitarian; surgeon-general U. S. Army; chief sanitary off. Panama Canal (1854–1920).
Gorky (gôr'kĭ), Maxim [A. M. Pyeshkov]. Russ. novel. (1868–).

Goritz (gəu″rĭts′), or **Görz,** town of Italy, on Isonzo, 35 m. N. W. of Trieste, p. 32.
Gothard (gŏth′ärd), mt. group of Switz.; 10,600 ft.—tunnel through Alps, 9½ m.
Gottenburg (gŏt′ĕn-bûrg), sp. town in Swe., p. 177.
Gough (gŏf), John B. Am. temperance orator (1817–86).
Gounod (gōō″nō′), Charles François. Fr. composer (1817–93).
Gracchus (grăk′kŭs), famous Rom. family: Tiberius Sempronius (169–133 B. C.).—Caius (159–121 B. C.).
Granada (grä-nä′dä), prov. of Sp., 4,928 sq. m., p. 493.—cap. of prov., p. 76.
Grand Cañon (kăn′yŭn), gorge of the Colorado riv. in Ariz., 217 m. long.
Grand Rapids, city of Kent co., Mich., p. 138.
Grant, Ulysses Simpson. Am. gen. & 18th pres. of the U. S. (1822–85).—Frederick Dent, son of former. Am. soldier & dipl. (1850–1912).—James. Br. novel (1822–87).
Grattan (grăt′tăn), Henry. Irish stsm. & orator (1746–1820).
Gray (grā), Asa. Am. bot. (1810–88).—Thomas. Eng. poet (1716–71).
Great Britain (grāt brĭt′ăn), kingdom and largest isl. of Europe, comprising England, Scotland and Wales, 88,740 sq. m., p. 42,768; cap. London.
Great Falls, city of Montana, on Missouri riv., p. 24.
Great Salt Lake, in Utah, 4,000 ft. above sea, 75 m. long, 50 wide.
Great Slave Lake, in N. W. Territories, Can., 300 m. long, 60 wide.
Greece (grēs), Republic of S. E. Europe, area in 1914, 41,933 sq. m., p. 4,821 greatly enlarged following World war; cap. Athens.
Greeley (grē′lĭ), Horace. Am. ed. & publicist (1811–72).
Green Bay, city, Wis., on Lake Michigan, p. 31.
Greene (grēn), Nathaniel. Am. gen. (1742–86).
Greenland, Dan. isl. N. E. of N. Am., 827,300 sq. m., p. 12.
Green Mountains, in New England, 4,400 ft.
Greenough (grēn′ō), Horatio. Am. sculpt. (1805–52).
Greensboro, city, co. seat of Guilford co. N. C., p. 20.
Greenville, city of S. C., on Reedy riv., p. 23.
Greenwich (grĕn′ĭch), city of Kent co., Eng., on Thames riv., p. 96; observatory.—town of Conn., on Long Island Sound, p. 22.
Gregory (grĕg′ŏr-ĭ), name of 16 popes: **I,** The Great (540–604).—**XIII,** who reformed the calendar (1502–85).
Greuze (grüz), Jean Baptiste. Fr. painter (1725–1805).
Grévy (grā′vē″), François Paul Jules. Pres. of Fr. repub. (1807–91).
Grey (grā), Earl. Eng. stsm. (1764–1845).—Lady Jane. Heir to Eng. throne (1537–54).—Viscount, of Falloden. Br. stsm.; foreign secretary at opening of Great War, 1914 (1862–).
Grieg (grēg), Edvard. Norweg. composer (1843–1907).
Grimm (grĭm), Wilhelm Karl. Writer of fairy tales (1786–1859).
Grodno (grōd′no), city, W. Russia, p. 67.
Grouchy (grōō″shē), Emmanuel de, Marquis. Fr. gen. (1766–1847).
Guadalquivir (gwä″dăl-kwĭv′ĕr), riv. of Spain, 360 m. to Cadiz gulf.
Guadiana (gwä″dĭ-ăn′ä), riv. of Spain & Portugal, 515 m. to Atlantic oc.
Guam (gwäm), Am. isl., Ladrone group, Pacific oc., 200 sq. m., p. 13.
Guatemala (gwä″tä-mä′lä), repub. Cen. Am., 47,500 sq. m., p. 2,000.—city, cap. of repub., p. 90.
Guiana (gē-ä′nä), section of S. Am., owned by Br., Fr., & Dutch, p. 440.
Guinea (gĭn′ĭ), **Gulf of,** on W. coast of Africa.
Guizot (gē″zō′), François Pierre Guillaume. Fr. hist. & stsm. (1787–1874).

H

Haakon VII (hä′kŏn), Prince Charles of Denmark, king of Nor. fr. 1905 (1872–).
Habana. See **Havana.**
Hadrian (hā′drĭ-ăn), Publius Aelius. Rom. emp. (76–138).
Hagerstown (hā′gĕrz-toun), co. seat of Washington co., Md., p. 28.
Hague (hāg), **The,** cap. of Netherlands, p. 295; Hague Tribunal estab. 1899.
Hahnemann (hä′nē-măn), Samuel Christian Friedrich. Ger. physician, founder of homeopathy (1755–1843).
Haig (hāg), 1st Earl of Bemersyde. Br. field marshal (1861–).
Hainaut (ā″nō′), prov. of Bel.; cap. Mons; p. 1,147.
Haiti (hā′tĭ), isl. in W. Indies, 28,200 sq. m., p. 2,500.—**Republic of,** part of W. Haiti & isls., 10,200 sq. m.; cap. Port-au-Prince.
Hakodate (hä′kō-dä′tĕ), city on isl. of Yesso, Japan, p. 78.
Hale (hāl), Edward Everett. Am. clergy. & author (1822–1909).—Nathan. Am. patriot (1755–76).
Halifax (hăl′ĭ-făx), city, Yorkshire, Eng., p. 102.—city, cap. Nova Scotia, p. 58; disastrous explosion of munitions ship, Dec. 6, 1917.
Hallam (hăl′ăm), Henry. Eng. hist. (1777–1859).
Halleck (hăl′ĕk), Fitz Greene. Am. poet (1790–1867).—Henry Wager. Am. gen. (1815–72).
Halley (hăl′ĭ), Edmund. Eng. astron.; disc. of comet 1682 (1656–1742).
Hals (hülz), Franz. Dutch painter, founder of school (1580–1666).
Hamburg (hăm′bûrkh), city and state of Ger., on Elbe riv., p. 953.
Hamilcar (hăm′ĭl-kär), name of several Carthaginian generals.
Hamilton (hăm′ĭl-tŭn), city, Ontario, Can., on Lake Ontario, p. 115.—city, Ohio, on Great Miami riv., p. 40.—Alexander. Am. soldier & stsm., secy. of treasury under Washington; fatal duel with Aaron Burr, July 11, 1804 (1757–1804).—Andrew. Am. lawyer; established freedom of press (1674–1741).
Hammond (hăm′ŏnd), John Hays. Am. mining engineer (1855–).—city, Lake co., Ind., p. 36.
Hampden (hămp′dĕn), John. Br. anti-royalist (1594–1643).
Hampshire (hămp′shĭr), or **Hants,** co. of S. Eng., p. 951.
Hamtramck (hăm-trăm′ĭk), vil. of Mich., near Detroit, p. 49.
Hancock (hăn′kŏk), John. Am. Rev. patriot, 1st governor of Mass. (1737–93).—Winfield Scott. Am. gen. (1824–86)
Handel (hän′dĕl), George Frederick. Ger.-Eng. composer (1685–1759).

Hang-Chow (häng'chou'), cap. of Chekiang, China, p. 594.
Hankow (hän'kou'), city & port, Hupeh, China, p. 900.
Hannibal (hăn'nĭ-băl). Carthaginian gen. (247–183 B. C.).
Hanover (hăn-o'vẽr), prov. Prussia, p. 2,760. —city, cap. of prov., p. 303.
Harding (härd'ĭng), Warren G. 29th pres. of U. S. (1865-1923)
Hardy (här'dĭ), Thomas. Eng. novel. (1840–).
Harlem (här'lĕm), upper section of Manhattan isl., part of N. Y. City.—**River,** connects East riv. with Hudson, N. Y.
Harper (här'pẽr), William Rainey. Am. educ. (1856–1906).
Harper's Ferry, town, on Potomac riv., W. Va. Scene of notable events in Civil War.
Harriman (hăr'ĭ-măn), Edward Henry. Am. railroad financier (1847–1909).
Harris (hăr'ĭs), Joel Chandler. Am. novel. (1848–1908).
Harrisburg, cap. of Pa., on Susquehanna riv., p. 76.
Harrison, Benjamin. 23d pres. of U. S. (1833–1901).—Frederick. Eng. essayist (1831–).—William Henry. Am. soldier, 9th pres. of U. S. 1840 (1773–1841).
Harte (härt), Francis Bret. Am. story writer & poet (1837–1902).
Hartford (härt'fẽrd), cap. of Conn., on Connecticut riv., p. 138.
Harun - al - Rashid (hä - rōōn'äl - rä'shēd), or **Haroun-al-Rashid.** Caliph of Bagdad (766–809).
Harvey (här'vĭ), William. Eng. anat. (1578–1657).—George. Am. ed. and dip (1864–).
Hasdrubal (hăs'drōō-băl), name of several Carthaginian generals.
Hastings (hās'tĭngz), Warren. Eng. gov. gen. of India (1732–1818).
Hauptmann (houpt'măn), Gerhart. Ger. dram. (1862–).
Havelock ((hăv'lŏk), Sir Henry. Br. gen. (1795–1857).
Haverhill (hā'vẽr-ĭl), city, Mass., on Merrimac riv., p. 54.
Havre (hä'vẽr), sp. city, France, p. 136.
Hawaii (hä-wī'ĭ), isl. ter. of U. S. in Pacific, p. 256; cap. Honolulu.
Hawthorne (hô'thôrn), Nathaniel. Am. novel. (1804–64).
Hay (hā), John. Am. stsm. & author (1838–1905).
Haydn (hī'dn), Joseph. Aus. composer (1732–1809).
Hayes (hāz), Rutherford Birchard. 19th pres. of U. S. (1822–93).
Hazleton (hāz'zĕl-tŭn), city, Luzerne co., Pa., p. 32.
Hazlitt (hāz'lĕt), William. Eng. critic (1778–1830).
Healey (hē'lĭ), Timothy Michael. 1st gov.-gen. of Irish Free State, 1922 (1855–).
Hearn (hẽrn), Lafcadio. Br.-Jap. author (1850–1904).
Hebrides (hĕb'rĭ-dēz), isls. W. of Scot., 3,000 sq. m., p. 100.
Hegel (hā'gĕl), Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. Ger. philos. (1770–1831).
Heine (hī'nĕ), Heinrich. Ger. poet (1797–1856).
Helsingfors (hĕl'sĭng-fôrs), sp. town, cap. Finland, p. 112.
Hemans (hē'mănz), Felicia. Eng. poet (1793–1835).
Henley (hĕn'lĭ), William Ernest. Eng. poet (1849–1903).
Henry, name of 8 kings of Eng., notably: **V** (1387–1422); **VIII** (1491–1547).—name of 4 kings of Fr. and 7 Ger. kings & Rom. emps.—also **IV, of Navarre** (1553–1610).—Patrick. Am. patriot (1736–99).
Heraclitus (hĕr-ă-klī'tŭs), Gr. philos. (500 B. C.).
Herbert (hẽr'bẽrt), Victor. Am. comp. and conductor (1859–1924).
Hereford (hĕr'ĕ-fẽrd), co. of Eng., p. 114.
Herkimer (hẽr'kĭ-mẽr), Nicholas. Am. gen. (1715–77).
Herod (hĕr'ŭd), **the Great,** king of the Jews (62–4 B. C.).
Herodotus (hĕ-rŏd'ŏ-tŭs). Gr. hist. (484–425 B. C.).
Herrick (hĕr'ĭk), Myron T. Am. ambassador (1854–).
Hertford (härt'fẽrd), co. of Eng., p. 311.
Herzegovina (hĕr"tsă-gō-vē'nă), country in Balkans, with Bosnia annexed by Austria-Hungary, 1908; included in Yugoslavia, 1918.
Hesiod (hē'sĭ-ŏd). Gr. poet (about 776 B. C.).
Hesse (hĕs'ĕ), state of Ger., 2968 sq. m., p. 1,282.
Hewlett (hū'lĕt), Maurice. Eng. novel. (1861–).
Highland Park, city, Mich., near Detroit, p. 46.
Hill (hĭl), Ambrose Powell. Am. Confed. gen. (1825–65).—James Jerome. Am. R. R. builder (1838–1916).
Himalaya (hĭ-mä'lă-yă, or hĭ-mă-lā'yă), mt. system, 1,600 m. long, bet. India & Tibet; Mt. Everest, 29,000 ft.
Hindenburg (hĭn'dĕn-bōōrkh), Paul von. Ger. field marshal (1847–).
Hindu Kush (hĭn'dōō kōōsh), mt. range of Afghanistan, 20,000 ft.
Hindustan (hĭn-dōō-stăn'), Persian name of India.
Hippocrates (hĭ-pŏk'ră-tēz). Gr. physician (460–359 B. C.).
Hoar (hōr), George Frisbie. Am. sen. (1826–1904).
Hobart (hō'bărt), Garret Augustus. vice-pres. of U. S. (1844–99).—city, cap. of Tasmania, p. 25.
Hoboken (hō-bō'kĕn), sp. city, Hudson co., N. J., p. 68; Stevens Institute of Tech.
Hobson (hŏb'sŭn), Richmond Pearson. Am. naval off. (1870–).
Hofmann (hôf'măn), Josef. Pol.-Am. pianist (1876–)
Hogarth (hō'gärth), William. Eng. satirical painter (1697–1764).
Hokkaido (hŏk-kī'dō), isl. of Japan, 36,500 sq. m., p. 1,460.
Holbein (hōl'bīn), Hans. Ger. painter (1460–1524).—Hans, son of former. Painter (1497–1543).
Holland (hŏl'lănd). See **Netherlands.**
Holman-Hunt (hōl'măn-hŭnt'), William. Eng. painter (1827–1910).
Holmes (hōmz), Oliver Wendell. Am. author & physician (1809–94).
Holyoke (hōl'yōk), city, Hampden co., Mass., p. 58.
Homer (hō'mẽr). Gr. poet, 9th century B. C. —Winslow. Am. painter (1836–1910).
Homestead (hōm'stĕd), bor., Allegheny co., Pa., p. 20.
Hondo (hŏn'dō), or **Honshu,** largest isl. of Japan, 87,483 sq. m., p. 35,000.
Honduras (hŏn-dōō'răs), repub. of Cen. Am., 44,275 sq. m., p. 606; cap. Tegucigalpa.
Honduras, British, crown colony on Caribbean sea, 8,592 sq. m., p. 42.

Hongkong (hŏng'kŏng'), Br. isl., mouth of Canton riv., China, p. 400.
Honolulu (hŏ"nō-lōō'lōō), cap. of Hawaii ter., p. 83.
Honshu (hŏn'shōō). See **Hondo.**
Hood (hŏŏd), Thomas. Eng. poet (1799–1845).—**Mount,** peak of Cascades, Ore., 11,225 ft.
Hoover (hōō'vēr), Herbert Clark. Am. eng., com. of Belgian relief during Great War, 1914–18; U. S. food admin; secy. of commerce (1874–).
Hopkins (hŏp'kinz), Edward. Colonial gov. of Conn. (1600–57).—Mark. Am. educ. (1802–87).—Stephen. Am. patriot (1707–85).
Horace (hŏr'ăs), Quintus Flaccus. Latin poet (65–8 B. C.).
Horn, Cape, S. extrem. S. Am., on Tierra del Fuego isls.
Hortense (ôr"tänś'), Eugénie. Wife of Louis Bonaparte (1783–1837).
Houston (hūs'tŭn), city, Harris co., Tex., p. 138.—Sam. Am. gen.; pres. of Texas (1793–1863).—David F. Am. stsm., secy. treas. 1920 (1866–).
Howard (hou'ărd), Oliver Otis. Am. gen. (1830–1909).
Howe (hou), William, Viscount. Br. gen. in Am. (1729–1814).
Howells (hou'ĕlz), William Dean. Am. novel. (1837–1920).
Hudson (hŭd'sŭn), Henry. Eng. navig. in Dutch service (1576–1611).—**Bay,** 900 m. long, N. E. Can.; opens into Arctic oc.; disc. 1610.—**River,** in N. Y., 300 m. to N. Y. bay.
Hughes (hūz), Charles Evans. Am. jurist; secy. of state (1862–).
Hugo (hū'gō), Victor Marie, Viscount. Fr. novel. (1802–85).
Hull (hŭl), Isaac. Am. commodore (1773–1843).—city, Yorks., Eng., p. 291.—city of Ontario, Can., p. 25.
Humbert (hŭm'bĕrt), **I,** King of Italy (1844–1900).
Hume (hūm), David. Scot. hist. (1711–76).
Humperdinck (hŏŏm'pĕr-dĭnk), Engelbert. Ger. composer (1854–).
Hungary (hŭn'gă-rĭ), state of cen. Europe, 86,890 sq. m., p. 14,300; cap. Budapest.
Hunt (hŭnt), Leigh. Eng. poet (1784–1859).
Huntington (hŭnt'ĭng-tŭn), city of W. Va., on Ohio riv., p. 50.
Hunyadi Janos (hōōn'yŏd-ĭ yä'nŏsh). Hungarian gen. (?–1456).
Huron, Lake (hū'rŭn), one of 5 great lakes of N. Am., 23,800 sq. m.
Huss (hŭs), John. Bohemian reformer (1369–1415).
Hutchinson (hŭch'ĭn-sŭn), city of Kansas, on Arkansas riv., p. 23.
Huxley (hŭks'lĭ), Thomas Henry. Eng. biologist (1825–95).
Hwang (hwäng), riv. in China, 2,600 m. to Yellow sea.
Hyderabad (hī"dĕr-ă-băd'), state, Deccan, India, 82,690 sq. m., p. 13,375.—cap. of state, p. 500.
Hyslop (hīs'lŏp), James Hervey. Am. psychologist; pres. Psychical Research Society (1854–1920).

I

Ibanez (ē-bä'nyĕth), Vicente Blasco. Span. novelist (1867–).
Ibsen (ĭb'sĕn), Henrik. Norweg. dram. (1828–1906).
Iceland (īs'lănd), Dan. isl. N. Atlantic oc., 40,000 sq. m., p. 85; cap. Reykjavik.
Idaho (ī'dă-hō), state of U. S., 84,800 sq. m., p. 432; cap. Boise.
Illinois (ĭl'ĭ-noi'; or -noiz'), state of U. S., 56,650 sq. m., p. 6,485; cap. Springfield.—**River,** 350 m. long, flows to Mississippi riv.
India (ĭn'dĭ-ă), country, mostly under Br. rule, S. Asia, S. of Himalaya mts., 1,944,700 sq. m., p. 312,000.
Indiana (ĭn-dĭ-ăn'ă), state of U. S., 36,350 sq. m., p. 2,930; cap. Indianapolis.
Indianapolis (ĭn"dĭ-ăn-ăp'ŏ-lĭs), cap. of Indiana, p. 314.
Indian Ocean, one of the 5 great oceans, S. of Asia & E. of Africa, to Antarctic circle, 28,350,000 sq. m., greatest depth, 22,968 ft.
Indo-China (ĭn-dō-chī'nă), or **Farther India,** the S. E. pen. of Asia.
Indus (ĭn'dŭs), riv. S. Asia, Tibet to Arabian sea, 1,700 m.
Ingelow (ĭn'jĕ-lō), Jean. Eng. poet & novel. (1820–97).
Inness (ĭn'ĕs), George. Am. painter (1825–94).
Innocent, name of 13 popes, notably: **III** (1161–1216).
Ionian Islands (ī-ō'nĭ-ăn), group, Medit. sea, 1,117 sq. m., p. 226.
Ionian Sea, part of Medit., bet. Greece & S. Italy.
Iowa (ī'ō-wă), state of U. S., 56,915 sq. m., p. 2,404; cap. Des Moines.
Ireland (īr'lănd), isl. west of Gr. Br., comprising Irish Free State and Northern Ireland. Total p. 4,485.
Irrawaddy (ĭr-ă-wäd'ĭ), riv. of Burmah, 1,500 m. to Bay of Bengal.
Irving (ûr'vĭng), Sir Henry [John Henry Brodribb]. Eng. act. (1838–1905).—Washington. Am. essay. & hist. (1783–1859).
Irvington (ûr'vĭng-tŭn), town, Essex co., N. J., p. 25.
Isabella (ĭz"ă-bĕl'ă), **I.** Queen of Castile & Leon (1451–1504).
Isocrates (ī-sŏk'ră-tēz). Athenian orator (436–338 B. C.).
Isonzo (ē-zŏn'tsō), riv. in Goritz, 75 m. to Gulf of Trieste.
Israels (ēs"rä-ĕls'), Joseph. Dutch painter (1824–1911).
Italy (ĭt'ă-lĭ; It., **Italia**), kingdom S. Europe, 123,000 sq. m., p. 40,078; cap. Rome.
Ivan (ē-vän'), **the Great.** Founder of Russ. Empire (1440–1505).—**the Terrible.** Czar of Russ. (1520–84).
Ivangorod (-gŏ-rŏt), town, fort, Poland.

J

Jackson (jăk'sŭn), Andrew. Am. soldier; 7th pres. of U. S. (1767–1845).—Thomas Jonathan ["Stonewall Jackson"]. Am. Confed. gen. (1824–63).—city of Mich., on Grand riv., p. 48.—city, cap. of Miss., on Pearl riv., p. 23.
Jacksonville (-vĭl), city, Duval co., Fla., on St. Johns riv., p. 92.
Jamaica (jă-mā'kă), Br. isl. W. Indies, 4,207 sq. m., p. 891; cap. Kingston.
James (jāmz), name of 5 kings of Scot.: **I** (1394–1437); **II** (1430–60); **III** (1451–88); **IV** (1473–1513); **V** (1512–42).—**I** of Eng. & **VI** of Scot. (1566–1625).—**II** of Eng. & **VII** of Scot. (1633–1701).—Henry. Am. novel. (1843–1916).—William. Am. psychologist (1842–1910).—riv. in Va., 325 m. to Chesapeake bay.
Jamestown, city, N. Y., at outlet of Chautauqua lake, p. 39.—ruined vil. in Va., 1st Eng. settlement in Am., 1607.
Japan (jă-păn'), an isl. empire off E. coast

of Asia, 250,738 sq. m., p. 77,005; cap. Tokyo.—**Sea,** bet. Japan & Korea, 405,000 sq. m.

Jassy (yäs'sē), city, former cap. of Moldavia, Roumania, p. 78.

Jaurès (zhō"rĕs'), Jean Léon. Fr. Socialist & author (1859–1914).

Java (jä'vȧ), isl. Dutch East Indies, 48,400 sq. m., p., with Madura, 30,000.

Jay (jā), John. Am. jurist & stsm. (1745–1829).

Jefferson (jĕf'ẽr-sŭn), Joseph. Am. actor (1829–1905).—Thomas. 3d pres. of U. S. (1743–1826).

Jena (yā'nä), town, Saxe-Weimar, Ger., p. 39; battle, 1806.

Jerome (jẽr-ōm'), Saint. Latin father (340–420).

Jersey (jẽr'zĭ), one of Channel isls., 45 sq. m., p. 53; cap. St. Helier.—**City,** city, Hudson co., N. J., on Hudson riv., p. 298.

Jerusalem (jẽ-rōō'sȧ-lĕm), cap. of Palestine; captured by British 1917; p. 51.

Joan of Arc. Fr. heroine (1412–31). See **Arc, Jeanne d'.**

Joffre (zhō'ĭr), Joseph Jacques Cᵉsaire. Fr. commander-in-chief. Marshal of Fr. (1852–).

Johannesburg (yō-hän'nĕs-bûrg), town, Transvaal, Union of S. Africa, p. 220.

John, name of several kings: **Of Eng.** (1167–1216).—**Of France** (1319–64).—**III, of Poland** [Sobieski] (1624–96).—**Of Bohemia** (1296–1346).—**Of Hungary** [Zapolya] (1487–1540).

Johnson (jŏn'sŭn), Andrew. 17th pres. of U. S. (1808–75).—Samuel. Eng. author (1709–84).—Sir William. Br. soldier & admin. in Am., founder of Johnstown, N. Y. (1715–74).

Johnston (jŏnz'tŏn), Albert Sidney. Am. Confed. soldier (1803–62).—Joseph Eggleston. Am. Confed. soldier (1807–91).—Mary. Am. novel. (1870–).

Johnstown (jonz'toun), city, Fulton co., N. Y., p. 11.—city, Cambria co., Pa., p. 67.

Joliet (jō'lĭ-ĕt), city, Ill., on Des Plaines riv., p. 38.

Jones (jōns), John Paul. Am. naval commander (1747–92).

Jonson (jŏn'sŭn), Ben. Eng. poet & dram. (1574–1637).

Joplin (jop'lĭn), city, Jasper co., Mo., p. 30.

Jordan (jôr'dȧn), riv. of Palestine, 200 m.—David Starr. Am. natur. (1851–).

Josephine (zhō'zĕ-fēn'). Empress of the French 1804–09 (1763–1814).

Josephus (jō-sē'fŭs), Flavius. Jewish hist. (37 A. D.–?).

Juarez (hŭ-ä'rĕth), Benito Pablo. Pres. of Mex. fr. 1861 (1806–72).

Jugoslavia (yōō'gō-slä'vĭ-ȧ), kingdom of Europe, 86,878 sq. m., p. 11,600. Also called *Yugoslavia.*

Julian (jōō'lĭ-ȧn), Flavius Claudius. Rom. emp. (331–?).

Julius (jōō'lĭ-ŭs), **I,** pope 337–352.—**II,** pope 1503–13.—**III,** pope 1550–55.

Julius Cæsar. See **Cæsar.**

Jungfrau (yōōng'frou; "Maiden"). mt. of Switz., Bernese Alps, 13,670 ft.

Junius (jōō'nĭ-ŭs). Eng. anonymous writer of "Letters." fr. 1769 to 1812.

Justinian (jŭs-tĭn'ĭ-ȧn), **I,** Flavius Anicius, the Great. Byzantine emp. (483–565).

Justin Martyr (jŭs'tĭn mär'tẽr), early church father (100–165).

Jutland (jŭt'lȧnd), penin. of Den., 9,755 sq. m., p. 1,062; naval battle, 1916.

Juvenal (jōō'vĕ-năl), Decimus Junius. Latin satirist (42 A. D.– ?).

K

Kalamazoo (kăl"ȧ-mȧ zōō'), city of Mich., on Kalamazoo riv., p. 49.

Kamchatka (kăm-chät'kȧ), Russ. prov. N. E. Asia, 502,424 sq. m., p. 37.

Kansas (kăn'zȧs), state in U. S., 82,158 sq. m., p. 1,769; cap. Topeka.—**City,** in Mo., on Missouri riv., p. 324.—**City,** in Kans., on Missouri riv., p. 101.

Kant (känt), Immanuel. Ger. philos. (1724–1804).

Karlsruhe (kärls'rōō-ĕ), cap. of Baden, p. 134.

Kashmir (kăsh'mẽr), native state of N. W. India, p. 2,898.

Kean (kēn), Charles John. Eng. act. (1811–68).—Edmund, his father. Eng. act. (1789–1833).

Kearny (kär'nĭ), city, N. J., on Passaic riv., p. 27.

Keats (kēts), John. Eng. poet (1795–1821).

Keble (kē'bl), John. Eng. clergy. & poet (1792–1866).

Keller (kĕl'ẽr), Helen Adams. Am. blind & deaf author (1880–).

Kelvin (kĕl'vĭn), William Thomson, Baron. Br. math. (1824–1907).

Kemble (kĕm'bl), Charles. Eng. act. (1775–1854).—Frances Anne [Fanny]. Eng. act. (1811–93).—John Philip. Eng. act. (1757–1823).

Kennebec (kĕn'ẽ-bĕk), riv. in Me., 150 m.

Kenosha (kē-nō'shȧ), city, Wis., on Lake Michigan, p. 40.

Kent (kĕnt), co. of Eng., p. 1,046.

Kentucky (kĕn-tŭk'ĭ), state in U. S., 40,598 sq. m., p. 2,417; cap. Frankfort.

Kepler (kĕp'lẽr), Johann. Ger. math. & astron. (1571–1630).

Kerry (kĕr'rĭ), co. of Munster, Ire., p. 160.

Key (kē), Francis Scott. Am. poet: author national hymn (1780–1843).

Khartum (kär-tōōm'), town in E. Sudan on Blue Nile, p. 69; battle, 1885.

Kiao-chau (kyä'ō-chou'), bay & section of Shantung, China, 213 sq. m., p. 165; leased by Ger. 1898; seized by Japan 1915.

Kidd (kĭd), William ["Captain Kidd"]. Br. shipmaster & pirate (about 1696).

Kiel (kēl), town in Schleswig-Holstein, on bay of Baltic, p. 211.—**Canal,** connects Kiel with Elbe riv., 61 m. long; completed in 1914; haven of Ger. navy in Great War, 1914–18.

Kiev (kē'yĕf), or **Kieff,** govt. S. W. Russia, 19,691 sq. m., p. 4,206.—city, on Dnieper riv., p. 505.

Kilkenny (kĭl-kĕn'nĭ), co. in prov. of Leinster, Ire., p. 79.—city, on Nore riv., Ire., p. 10.

Killarney (kĭl-lär'nĭ), **Lakes of,** in Kerry co., Ire.; largest 5 m. long.

Kilmer (kĭl'mẽr), Joyce. Am. poet (1886–1918).

Kimberley (kĭm'bẽr-lĭ), city of Cape Prov., S. Africa; diamond mines, p. 45.

King, William Lyon Mackenzie, Can. premier fr. Dec. 1921 (1871–).

Kingsley (kĭngz'lĭ), Charles. Eng. clergy. & novelist (1819–75).

Kingston (kĭngz'tŭn), city of N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 27.—city of Ontario, Can., at opening of St. Lawrence riv. from Lake Ontario, p. 25; Queen's Univ.; Royal Military coll.—cap. of Jamaica, Br. West Indies, p. 57.

Kioto (kē-ō'tō), **Kyoto,** or **Saikio,** city on isl. of Hondo, Japan, p. 442.

Kipling (kĭp'lĭng), Rudyard. Anglo-Indian noval. & poet (1865–).
Kitchener (kĭch'ĕn-ĕr), city, Ontario, Can., p. 23.
Kitchener of Khartum (kĭch'ĕn-ĕr), Horatio Herbert, Baron. Br. gen. (1850–1916).
Klondike (klŏn'dīk), section of Yukon ter., Can.; gold fields; about 800 sq. m.; cap. Dawson.
Knox (nŏks), John. Scot. clergy. & reformer (1505–72).—Philander Chase. Am. stsm. (1853–1921).
Knoxville (-vĭl), city, Tenn., on Tennessee riv., p. 78; Univ. of Tenn.
Koch (kōkh), Robert. Ger. bacteriologist (1843–1910).
Kokomo (kō'kō-mō), city, Ind., on Wildcat riv., p. 30.
Kola (kō'la), pen. of N. Russ., occupied by Br. & Am. troops, 1918.
Komura (kō'mōō"rä), Jutaro, Baron. Jap. stsm. (1858–1911).
Kongo. See **Congo.**
Konigsberg (kē"nĭkhs-bĕrkh), sp. town in E. Prussia, p. 246.
Korea (kō-rē'*a*), or **Cho-sen,** kingdom of Asia, annexed by Japan 1910, 84,100 sq. m., p. 17,284; cap. Seoul.
Kosciusko (kŏs-sĭ-ŭs'kō), Thaddeus. Polish patriot (1746–1817).
Kossuth (kŏs'sŭth), Louis. Hungarian patriot (1802–94).
Kreisler (krīs'lĕr), Fritz. Austrian violinist (1875–).
Kronstadt (krŏn'shtät), town, Transylvania, Roumania, p. 41.
Kruger (krū'gĕr), Stephen J. Paul [Oom Paul], Pres. of former S. African Republic (1825–1904).
Kurdistan (kŭr-dĭ-stän'), ter. in W. Asia, govts. of Persia & Turkey, p. 1,800.
Kut-el-Amara (kōōt"ĕl-ä-mä'rä), town on Tigris riv., Mesopotamia, p. 6.
Kuyp (koip), or **Cuyp,** Albert. Dutch painter (1605–91).

L

Labouchère (läb'ōō-shâr), Henry. Br. polit. & writer (1831–1912).
Labrador (läb'rä-dôr"), depend. of Newfoundland, most easterly part of Br. N. Am., p. 5.
La Crosse (lä krŏs), city, Wis., on Mississippi riv., p. 30.
Ladd (lăd), George Trumbull. Am. psycho. (1843–).
Ladoga (lä'dō-*gä*), lake, N. W. Russ., largest in Europe, 7,000 sq. m.
La Farge (lä färzh'), John. Am. painter (1835–1910).
Lafayette (lä"fā-yĕt'), Marquis de. Fr. gen., aided Am. in Rev. War (1757–1834).—city, Ind., on Wabash riv., p. 22.
La Fère (lä fâr'), town on Oise riv., France; battles, 1914–18.
Lafontaine (lä-fôn"tän'), Jean de. Fr. story writer (1621–95).
Lagrange (lä"gränzh'), Joseph Louis, Comte. Fr. math. (1736–1813).
Lahore (lä-hōr'), cap. of Punjab, India, p. 229.
Lakewood (lāk'wŭd), city, Ohio, p. 42.
Lamartine (lä"mär"tēn'), Alphonse. Fr. poet & stsm. (1790–1869).
Lamb, Charles. Eng. essayist (1775–1834).
Lanark (lăn'ärk), co. of Scot., 879 sq. m., p. 1,447.
Lancashire (lăn'kä-shĕr), or **Lancs,** co. in N. W. Eng., p. 4,768.
Lancaster (lăn'kăs-tĕr), city, Pa., p. 53.
Landor (lăn'dôr), Walter Savage. Eng. poet & prose writer (1775–1864).
Landseer (länd'sēr), Sir Edwin. Eng. animal painter (1802–73).
Lang, Andrew. Br. miscellaneous writer (1844–1912).
Lanier (lă'nĭ-ĕr), Sidney. Am. poet (1842–81).
Lansing (lăn'sĭng), Robert. Am. stsm.; secy. of state 1915–20 (1864–).—city, cap. of Mich., on Grand riv., p. 57.
Laon (läN), town in dept. Aisne, Fr.; battles, 1814, 1914–18; p. 10.
Lao-tze (lä'ō-tsĕh'). Chinese sage, founder of Taoism (600 B. C.–?).
La Paz (lä päs), dept. of Bolivia, 53,777 sq. m., p. 446.—cap. of dept., p. 79.
Laplace (lä"plăs'), Pierre Simon, Marquise de. Fr. math. & astron. (1749–1827).
Lapland (läp'länd), undefined region in N. Europe fr. Norway to White sea, 150,000 sq. m., p. 30.
La Plata (lä plä'tä), city, cap. Buenos Aires prov., Argentina, p. 106.—**Rio de,** estuary of Parana & Uruguay rivs.
Laredo (lä-rē'dō), city, Texas, on Rio Grande, p. 23.
La Rochefoucauld (lä rōsh"fōō"kō'), François de, Duc. Fr. essay. (1613–80).
La Salle (lä säl), Robert Cavalier de. Fr. explorer (1643–87).
Las Casas (läs kä'säs), Bartolomé de. Sp. prelate in Cuba (1474–1556).
Lassa (läs'sä), or **Lhassa,** cap. of Tibet, cen. of Buddhism, p. 10.
Latimer (lăt'ĭ-mĕr), Hugh. Eng. prelate & reformer (1490–1555).
Laurentians (lō-rĕn'shĭ-ănz), mts. in Can., fr. Labrador to Arctic, 4,000 ft.
Laurier (lō"rĭ"ā'), Sir Wilfrid. Can. premier 1896–1911 (1841–1919).
Lavoisier (lä"vwō"zĭ-ā'), Antoine Laurent. Fr. chemist (1743–94).
Lawrence (lō'rĕns), city in Mass. on Merrimac riv., p. 94.
Lebanon (lĕb'*ä*-nŭn), city, Pa., p. 25.
Le Brun (lē brŭn'), Charles. Fr. painter (1609–90).
Lecky (lĕk'ĭ), William Edward Hartpole. Ir. hist. (1838–1903).
Lee, Fitzhugh. Am. Confed. gen. (1835–1905).—Henry ["Light-Horse Harry"], Am. Rev. gen. (1756–1818).—Richard Henry, Va. delegate to 1st Am. Congress at Phila., Pa., 1774 (1732–94).—Robert Edward. Commander of Confed. army, son of Henry (1807–70).
Leech, John. Eng. humorous artist (1817–64).
Leeds (lēds), city, Yorkshire, Eng., p. 459.
Leeward Islands, Br. isls. in W. Indies; 715 sq. m., p. 127.
Le Gallienne (lē găl'ĭ-ĕn"), Richard. Anglo-Am. essay. (1866–)
Leicester (lĕs'tĕr), co. in Eng., p. 476.—city on Soar riv., Eng., p. 232.
Leighton (lā'tŭn), Frederick, Baron. Eng. painter (1830–96).
Leinster (lĭn'stĕr), E. prov. of Ireland, 7,620 sq. m., p. 1,150.
Leipzig (līp'zĭkh), or **Leipsic,** city of Saxony, Ger.; battle of nations 1813; p. 586.
Lemberg (lĕm-bĕrg), cap. of Galicia, on Peltew riv., p. 206; battles, 1914–15.
Lena (lē'*nä*), riv. Siberia, 3,000 m. to Arctic oc.
Lenine (lĕ-nēn'), Nikolai. Russ. Socialist; Bolsheviki leader (1870–1924).
Leningrad (lĕn'ĭn-grăd'), city of Russia, p. 1,542.
Lens (länS), town, dept. of Pas-de-Calais, Fr., p. 32; battles, 1914–18.

Leo (lē'ō), name of 13 popes, notably **I,** Saint, the Great, pope 440–461.—**III,** pope 795–816.—**X,** Giovanni de Medici, pope 1513–21.—**XIII,** pope 1878–1903.

Leominster (lē'ō-mĭn-stẽr), city, Mass., on Nashua riv., p. 20.

Leon (lā'ŏn), prov. of Sp., 5,986 sq. m., p. 386.

Leoncavallo (lā″ŏn-kä-väl'lō), Ruggiero. It. composer (1858–1919).

Leopold (lē'ŭ-pōld), **I,** King of Belgians (1790–1865).—**II,** king of Belgians (1835–1909).

Lesseps (lā″sĕp'), Ferdinand, Vicomte de. Fr. dipl. & eng., builder of Suez canal (1805–94).

Lever (lē'vẽr), Charles James. Irish novel. (1806–72).

Lewis (lōō'ĭs), Merriwether. Am. explorer of west, with William Clark (1770–1809).

Lewiston (lōō'ĕs-tŭn), city, Maine, on Androscoggin riv., p. 32.

Lexington (lĕks'ĭng-tŭn), city in Fayette co., Ky., p. 42; Univ. of Ky.—town in Mass.; first battle of Rev. War, April 19, 1775, p. 6.

Libau (lē'bou), sp. town in Courland, Baltic prov., p. 90.

Liberia (lī-bē'rĭ-ȧ), negro rep. of W. Africa, 40,000 sq. m., under supervision U. S., p. 2,000; cap. Monrovia.

Liechtenstein (lĭkh'tĕn-shtīn), independ. state of Europe; bet. Austria & Switz.; 61 sq. m., p. 11.

Liége (lē″ĕzh'), cap. of Liége prov. Belgium, p. 243; first battle of Great War, 1914.

Liggett (lĭg'ĕt), Hunter. Am. army off., in command of First Army in Fr., 1917–18 (1857–).

Li Hung Chang (lē hŭng chäng). Chinese stsm. (1823–1901).

Liliuokalani (lĭl″ĭ-ŭ-ō'kä-lä'nĭ). Queen of Hawaii 1891–92 (1838–1917).

Lille (lēl), cap., dept. of Nord, Fr., p. comm., 218; battles, 1914–18.

Lima (lē'mä), cap. of Peru, p. 143.—city, county seat of Allen co., Ohio, p. 41.

Limerick (lĭm'ẽr-ĭk), co. of Munster, Ire., p. 143.

Lincoln (lĭng'kŭn), co. of Eng., p. 564.—city, cap. of Neb., p. 55; Univ. of Neb.

Lincoln, Abraham. 16th pres. U. S. 1861–65; assassinated by John Wilkes Booth (1809–65).—Benjamin. Am. Rev. soldier (1733–1810).

Lind (lĭnd), Jenny. Swed. soprano (1820–87).

Linnæus (lĭ-nē'ŭs), Carolus Karl von Linne. Swed. botanist (1707–78).

Lippi (lĭp'pē), Fra Filippo. It. painter (1412–69).—Filippino, son of former. It. painter (1457–1504).

Lisbon (lĭz'bŭn), cap. of Portugal, on the Tagus, p. 435.

Lister (lĭs'tẽr), Sir Joseph. Eng. surgeon (1827–1912).

Lithuania (lĭth″ū-ā'nĭ-ȧ), former grand duchy in E. Europe, then part of Poland, then part of Russia, independence declared 1918.

Little Rock, city, cap. of Ark., on Arkansas riv., p. 65.

Liverpool (lĭv'ẽr-pōōl), sp. city, Lancs., Eng., p. 803.

Livingston (lĭv'ĭng-stŭn), Edward. Am. stsm. (1764–1836).—Robert R., brother of Edward. Am. jurist & stsm.; negotiated purchase of Louisiana (1746–1813).—William. Am. lawyer, soldier & gov. of N. J. 1776–90 (1723–90).

Livingstone (lĭv'ĭng-stŭn), David. Br. missionary & African explorer (1813–73).

Livonia (lĭ-vō'nĭ-ȧ), one of Baltic prov., 17,000 sq. m., p. 1,480.

Livy (lĭv'ĭ), Titus Livius. Rom. historian (59 B. C.–17 A. D.).

Lloyd George (loid jôrj). David. Br. stsm., war premier 1916–22 (1863–).

Locke (lŏk), John. Eng. philos. (1632–1704).—William John. Br. novel. (1863–).

Lockport (lŏk'pōrt), city, Ind., on Wabash riv., p. 21.

Lockyer (lŏk'yẽr), Sir Norman. Eng. astron. (1836–1920).

Lodge (lŏj), Henry Cabot. Am. polit. & writer (1850–1924).—Sir Oliver. Eng. scien. (1851–).

Lodz (lōdz), town in govt. of Piotrokow, Poland, p. 450; battles, 1914–15.

Logan (lō'gȧn), Benjamin. Am. scout & Indian fighter (1752–1802).—George. Am. agricul. & scien. (1753–1821).—James. Am. Colonial stsm.; secy. to William Penn.

Logansport, city, Ind., on Wabash riv., p. 22.

Loire (lwär), riv. Fr., 543 m., to Bay of Biscay.

Lombardy (lŏm'bär-dĭ), div. of Italy, 9,300 sq. m., p. 4,790.

Lombroso (lŏm-brō'zō), Cesare. It. criminologist (1836–1909).

Lomond (lō'mŏnd), Loch, lake in Scot., 23 m. long.

London (lŭn'dŭn), city on Thames riv., Eng., cap. of United Kingdom; p. registration area, 4,483; with 'outer ring,' 7,476.—city of Ontario, Can., on Thames riv., p. 59.

Londonderry (-dĕr'ĭ), co. of Ulster, Ire., 816 sq. m., p. 140.—cap. of co., p. 40; siege, 1689.

Long Beach, city, Los Angeles co., Cal., p. 56; resort.

Longfellow (lŏng'fĕl-ō), Henry Wadsworth. Am. poet (1807–82).

Long Island, isl., N. Y., 118½ m. long, in Atlantic oc.—**Sound,** bet. Connecticut & Long Island, 110 m.

Longstreet (lŏng'strēt), James. Am. Confed. gen. (1821–1904).

Longwy (lôN″vē'), town, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Fr., first Fr. town attacked by Ger. in 1914, p. 9.

Lorain (lō-rān'), city, Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 37.

Lorraine (lō″rän'), prov. of Fr., annexed with Alsace by Ger. 1871; recovered by Fr. 1918. See **Alsace-Lorraine.**

Los Angeles (lŏs ăn'jĭ-lēz), city, S. Cal., p. 577.

Loti (lō″tē'), Pierre [Louis Viaud]. Fr. novel. (1850–1924).

Loubet (lōō″bā'), Emile. Pres. of Fr., 1899–1906 (1838–).

Louis (lōō'ĭs; Fr. lōō'ĭ), name of several kings of Fr.: **IX,** Saint Louis (1214–70); **XIII** (1601–43); **XIV,** the Great (1638–1715); **XV** (1710–74); **XVI** (1754–93); **XVII** (1785–95); **XVIII** (1755–1824).

Louisiana (lōō″ē-zē-ă'nȧ), state of U. S., 48,506 sq. m., p. 1,799; cap. Baton Rouge.

Louisville (lōō'ĭ-vĭl), city, Jefferson co., Ky., p. 235.

Louvain (lōō″văN'), city, Brabant, Belgium, p. 42; destroyed by Ger. 1914.

Lovejoy (lŭv'joi), Elijah Parish. Am. abolitionist (1802–37).

Lover (lŭv'ẽr), Samuel. Eng. novel. (1797–1868).

Lowell (lō'ĕl), James Russell. Am. poet, essay. & dipl. (1819–91).—city, Middlesex co., Mass., p. 113.

Loyola (lō-yō'lä), Ignatius. Sp. founder of Jesuits (1491–1556).

Lubbock (lŭb′ŏk), Sir John. Eng. scien. (1834–1913).
Lublin (lyōō′blyĕn), city of Poland, on trib. of Wieprz, p. 73.
Lucerne (lōō-sĕrn′), or **Luzern,** canton Switz., 579 sq. m., p. 176.—city, Switz., p. 44.—**Lake,** cen. Switz., 23 m. long.
Lucknow (lŭk′nou), city, India, p. 264; mutiny 1857.
Lunéville (lü′nā′vĕl′), town, dept. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, Fr., p. 26.
Luther (lōō′thĕr), Martin. Leader of Ger. reformation (1483–1546).
Luxembourg (lŭks′ĕm-bûrg), grand duchy, E. of Belgium, 1,000 sq. m., p. 260.—cap. of duchy, p. 21.
Luzon (lōō-thŏn′; lōō-zōn′), chief isl. Phil. isls., 41,000 sq. m., p. 3,798.
Lyell (lī′ĕl), Sir Charles. Scot. geol. (1797–1875).
Lynchburg (lĭnch′bûrg), city, Va., on James riv., p. 30.
Lynn (lĭn), city, Essex co., Mass., p. 99.
Lyon (lī′ŭn), Mary. Am. educ., founder of Mt. Holyoke Coll. (1797–1849).
Lyons (lī′ŭnz; Fr. **Lyon**), city, dept. of Rhone, p. 524.
Lys (lēs), riv. France & Belgium, 100 m. to Scheldt riv.
Lytton (lĭt′ŭn), Earl of [Owen Meredith]. Eng. poet (1831–91).

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Mabie (mā′bē), Hamilton Wright. Am. essay. & ed. (1846–1916).
McAdoo (măk′ă-dōō), William Gibbs. Am. lawyer, secy. of treasury, director-gen. of railroads during Great War (1863–).
MacArthur (măk-är′thûr), Arthur. Am. soldier (1845–1912).
Macaulay (mă-kô′lĭ), Thomas Babington, Lord. Eng. hist. & stsm. (1800–59).
McCarthy (mă-kär′thĭ), Justin. Eng. hist. (1830–1912).—Justin Huntley. Eng. dram. (1860–).
McClellan (mă-klĕl′ăn), George Brinton. Am. gen. (1826–85).
Macdonald (măk-dŏn′ăld), George. Scot. novel. (1824–1905).
MacDonald, Ramsay. Br. labor leader, premier Jan. 1924–Nov. 1924 (1866–).
MacDowell (măk-dou′ĕl), Edward Alexander. Am. composer (1861–1908).
Machiavelli (mă″kyă-vĕl′lē), Niccolo. It. politician (1469–1527).
Mackenzie (mă-kĕn′zē), Sir Morrell. Eng. laryngologist (1837–92).—William Lyon. Leader of rebellion in Upper Can., 1837–38 (1795–1861).—**River,** N. W. Ter., Can., 2,300 m. to Arctic oc.
McKeesport (mă-kēz′pōrt), city, Pa., on Monongahela riv., p. 46.
McKinley (mă-kĭn′lĭ), William. 25th pres. of U. S. (1843–1901).—**Mount,** highest peak of N. Am.; in Alaska, 20,464 ft.
Maclaren (mă-klär′ĕn), Ian [John Watson]. Scot. writer (1850–1907).
MacMonnies (măk-mŏn′ēz), Frederick William. Am. sculpt. (1863–).
Macon (mā′kŏn), city, Ga., on Ocmulgee riv., p. 53.
Macready (măk-rē′dĭ), William Charles. Eng. act. (1793–1873).
Madagascar (măd″ă-găs′kăr), Fr. isl., Indian oc., off E. Africa, 228,000 sq. m., p. 3,513.
Madeira (mă-dē′rä), isls. in Atlantic oc., W. of Morocco; Portuguese; 315 sq. m., p. 170.
Madero (mä-dā′rō), Francisco. Mex. pres. 1911–13; assassinated (1873–1913).
Madison (măd′ĭ-sŭn), James. 4th pres. of U. S., 1809–17 (1751–1836).—city, cap. of Wis., p. 38; Univ. of Wisconsin.
Madras (mă-drăs′), prov. of Br. India, 142,330 sq. m., p. 41,500.—city, India, p. 519.
Madrid (mă-drĭd′), cap. of Sp., on Manzanares riv., p. 652.
Mæcenas (mē-sē′năs), Gaius Clinius. Rom. stsm. (73 B. C.–?).
Maeterlinck (mä′tĕr-lĭnk), Maurice. Bel. dram. (1862–).
Magdalena (măg″dă-lē′nă), **Bay,** on Pacific coast, Lower Cal., Mex., 40 m. long.
Magellan (mă-jĕl′lăn), Fernando. Portuguese navig. (1480–1521).—**Strait of,** bet. S. Am. & Tierra del Fuego, 370 m.
Mahan (mā-hăn′), Alfred Thayer. Am. naval off. & author (1840–1914).
Maine (mān), state of U. S., 33,040 sq. m., p. 768; cap. Augusta.
Mainz (mīnts), or **Mayence,** city of Hesse, Ger., on Rhine, p. 108.
Majorca (mă-jôr′kă), Sp. isl. Medit. sea, p. 265.
Malacca (mă-lăk′ă), Br. ter. Straits Settlement, p. 153.
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Mandalay (măn′dă-lā), cap. Upper Burmah, p. 138.
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Manitoba (măn′ĭ-tō′bă), prov. Can., land area, 231,926 sq. m., p. 610; cap. Winnipeg.
Mann (măn), Horace. Am. educ. (1796–1859).
Mannheim (măn′hīm), city on Rhine riv., N. Baden, p. 193.
Mansfield (mănz′fēld), Richard. Am. act. 1857–1907).—city, co. seat of Richland co., Ohio, p. 28.
Marat (mä′rä′), Jean Paul. Leader of Fr. Rev. (1744–93).
March, Peyton Conway. Am. gen., chief of staff in World War, 1917–18 (1864–).
Marconi (mär-kō′nĭ), Guglielmo. It. electrician; wireless (1874–).
Mare Island, in San Pablo bay, Cal., U. S. navy yard.
Margaret. Queen of Den., Nor., & Swe. (1353–1412).—**of Anjou,** wife of Henry VI, of Eng. (1430–82).—**of Valois,** wife of Henry of Navarre (1553–1615).
Maria Louisa. 2d wife of Napoleon I (1791–1847).
Maria Theresa. Queen of Hungary & Bohemia, archduchess of Austria, & Emp. of Ger. (1717–80).
Marie Antoinette. Queen of Fr.; consort of Louis XVI (1755–93).
Marion (măr′ĭ-ŏn), city, co., seat of Grant co., Ind., on Mississippi riv., p. 24.—city, co. seat of Marion co., Ohio, p. 28; home of President Harding.
Marius (mā′rĭ-ŭs), Gaius. Rom. gen. (156–86 B. C.).

Markham (märk′ăm), Edwin. Am. poet (1852–).—William. Am. Colonial gov. (1635–1704).
Marlowe (mär′lō), Christopher. Eng. poet & dram. (1564–93).—Julia. Am. act. (1870–).
Marmora (mär′mō-rȧ), **Sea of,** bet. Black sea & Ægean, 140 m. long, 50 m. wide.
Marne (märn), riv. France, 306 m. long; battles, 1914–18.—dept. France, cap. Châlons, p. 436.
Marquesas (mär-kā′sȧs), **Islands,** group in S. Pacific, annexed by France, p. 3.
Marryat (măr′ĭ-ăt), Frederick. Br. novel. & naval commander (1792–1848).
Marseilles (mär″sālz′), sp. S. France, p. 550.
Marshall (mär′shăl), John. Am. jurist (1755–1835).—Thomas Riley. Vice-Pres. of U. S., 1912; re-elected 1916 (1854–).
Martha's Vineyard, isl. off Mass., 20 m. long, 10 m. wide, p. 4.
Martineau (mär′tĭ-nō), James. Eng. Unit. clergy. (1805–1900).
Martinique (mär″tē-nēk′), isl. in W. Indies; Fr. colony; cap. Fort de France, p. 184.
Marx (märks), Karl. Ger. economist; founder of Socialism (1818–83).
Mary I, Tudor ["Bloody Mary"], queen of Eng. fr. 1553 (1516–58).—**II,** wife of William III, queen of Gr. Br. (1662–94).—**Stuart,** queen of Scot. (1542–87).
Maryland (mĕr′ĭ-lănd), state in the U. S. A., 12,210 sq. m., p. 1,450; cap. Annapolis.
Mascagni (mȧ-skä′nyē), Pietro. It. composer (1863–).
Masefield (mās′fēld), John. Eng. poet (1875–).
Mashonaland (mȧ-shō′nȧ-lănd), prov. of S. Rhodesia, p. 512.
Mason (mā′sŭn), James Murray. Am. lawyer & Confed. stsm. (1798–1871).
Mason City, co. seat of Cerro Gordo co., Iowa, p. 20.
Massachusetts (măs″ă-chōō′sĕts), state in the U. S. A., 8,266 sq. m., p. 3,852; cap. Boston.
Massenet (mȧs′nā′), Jules Emile Frédéric. Fr. composer (1842–1912).
Matanzas (mȧ-tän′zȧs), prov. of Cuba, 3,700 sq. m., p. 266; cap. Matanzas.
Mathew (măth′ū), Theobald ["Father Mathew"]. Irish priest & temperance orator (1790–1856).
Matisse (mȧ-tēs′), Henri. Fr. painter & sculptor, Impressionist School (1860–).
Matterhorn (mät′ĕr-hôrn), mt., Alps, Switz. & Italy; 14,661 ft. high.
Maubeuge (mō″bĕzh′), town, dept. of Nord, Fr., on Sambre riv., siege 1914, p. 23.
Maude (mōd), Sir Frederick Stanley. Br. gen. (1864–1917).
Maupassant (mō″pȧ-sänˊ), Guy de. Fr. novel. (1850–93).
Mauritius (mō-rĭsh′ŭs), Br. isl., Indian oc., 720 sq. m., p. 385.
Mayo (mā′yō), Henry Thomas. Am. admiral (1856–).—co. of Connaught, Ire., p. 192.
Mazzini (mät-sē′nē), Giuseppe. It. patriot (1805–72).
Meade (mēd), George Gordon. Am. gen. (1815–72).
Mecca (mĕk′kȧ), holy city of Mohammedans, cap. of Hejas, Arabia; p. 60.
Medford (mĕd′fŏrd), city, Mass., on Mystic riv., p. 39.
Medici (mĕd′ĭ-chē), famous Florentine family: Catherine (1519–89); Lorenzo (1448–92).
Mediterranean (mĕd″ĭ-tĕr-rā′nē-ăn), inland sea, bet. Europe & Africa, 2,320 m.; 1,145,000 sq. m.
Meighen (mē′ĕn), Arthur. Canadian premier, 1920–21 (1874–).
Meissonier (mā″sŏ″nyā′), Jean Louis Ernest. Fr. painter (1815–91).
Melba (mĕl′bȧ), Nellie [Mitchell]. Australian soprano (1865–).
Melbourne (mĕl′bŭrn), cap. of Victoria, Australia, p. 680.
Memphis (mĕm′fĭs), city & port of entry, Shelby co., Tenn., p. 132.
Menclus (mĕn′shŭs). Chinese sage (371–287 B. C.).
Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (mĕn′dĕls-sōn-bär-tōl′dĭ), Felix. Ger. composer (1809–47).
Menéndez de Avilés (mā-nän′dāth dā ä″vē-lās′), Pedro. Sp. founder of St. Augustine, Fla. (1519–74).
Menin (mĕ-năn′), town, W. Flanders, Belgium, p. 18; battle, 1914.
Mercator (mĕr-kā′tŭr), Gerard. Flem. geog. (1512–94).
Mercier (mär″syā′), Desiré Joseph. Belgian cardinal & patriot (1851–).
Meredith (mĕr′ĕ-dĭth), George. Eng. novel. (1828–1909).
Meriden (mĕr′ĭ-dĕn), town & city, New Haven co., Conn., p. 35.
Meridian (mĕ-rĭd′ĭ-ăn), city, Lauderdale co., Miss., p. 23.
Mérimée (mā″rē″mā′), Prosper. Fr. novel. (1803–70).
Merritt (mĕr′ĭt), Wesley. Am. soldier (1836–1910).
Mesopotamia (mĕs″ō-pō-tā′mĭ-ȧ), country bet. Tigris & Euphrates, Asia. Now Iraq.
Messina (mĕs-sē′nȧ), cap. of Messina prov., Sicily, p. 127; earthquake, 1908.—**Strait of,** bet. Sicily & It., 24 m. long.
Metchnikoff (mĕch′nĭ-kŏf). Russ. biologist (1841–1916).
Metz (mĕts), cap. of Lorraine, on Moselle riv.; p. 68.
Meuse (mūz), riv. Fr., Bel. & Hol., 498 m. to North sea.—dept. of Fr., 2,408 sq. m., p. 278; cap. Bar-le-Duc.
Mexia (mē-hē′ȧ), city, Limestone co., Texas, p. (1922) 30.
Mexico (mĕks′ĭ-kō; Mex. **Méjico**), repub. of N. Am., on Pacific oc., 769,000 sq. m., p. 16,000.—city, cap. of Mex., p. 470.
Meyerbeer (mī′ĕr-bār), Giacomo. Ger. composer (1791–1864).
Miami (mī-ăm′ĭ), city, Fla., on Biscayne bay, at mouth of Miami riv., p. 30; winter resort.
Michelangelo (mē″kĕl-än′jȧ-lō), Buonarroti. Florentine, sculpt., painter, poet, architect (1475–1564).
Michelet (mēsh″lā′), Jules. Fr. hist. (1798–1874).
Michigan (mĭsh′ĭ-gȧn), state of U. S., 57,980 sq. m., p. 3,668; cap. Lansing.—**Lake,** one of great lakes of N. Am., wholly within U. S., 320 m. long.
Middlesex (mĭd′l-sĕks), co. of Eng., p. 1,126.
Middletown (mĭd′l-toun), city, Conn., on Connecticut riv., p. 22.—city, Ohio, on Miami riv., p. 24.
Milan (mĭl′ăn; Ir. **Milano**), city N. It., p. 663.
Miles (mīlz), Nelson A. Am. soldier (1839–).
Mill (mĭl), John Stuart. Eng. philos. (1806–73).
Millais (mĭl-lā′), Sir John Everett. Eng. painter (1829–96).
Miller (mĭl′ĕr), Joaquin [Cincinnatus Heine]. Am. poet (1841–1913).—Henry. Am. act. (1860–).—Hugh. Scot. geol. (1802–56).
Millerand (mēl″rän′), Alexandre. Pres. Fr. repub. fr. Sept., 1920 (1859–).

Millet (mē″lā′), Jean François. Fr. painter (1814–75).
Milton (mil′tŭn), John. Eng. poet (1608–74).
Milwaukee (mil-wô′kē), city & port, Wis., on Lake Michigan, p. 457.
Milyukov (mil″yōō-kôf′), Paul Nikolaevitch. Russ. stsm. (1859–).
Mindanao (min″dä-nä′ō), one of Phil. isls. 37,000 sq. m., p. 499.
Minneapolis (min″nē-ăp′ō-lis), city on Mississippi riv., Minn., p. 381; Univ. of Minn.
Minnesota (min″nē-sō′tä), state of U. S., 84,682 sq. m., p. 2,387; cap. St. Paul.
Minsk (minsk), govt. of Lithuania, 35,283 sq. m., p. 2,964.—cap. of govt., p. 106.
Minuit (min′ū-it), Peter. Dutch gov. New Netherland (1580–1641).
Mirabeau (mē″rä″bō′), Gabriel Honoré Riquetti, Compte de. Fr. stsm. (1749–91).
Mississippi (mis″is-sip′pi), state of U. S., 46,865 sq. m., p. 1,701; cap. Jackson.—riv. of U. S., 3,160 m., Minn. to Gulf of Mex.
Missouri (miz-zōō′ri), state of U. S., 69,420 sq. m., p. 3,404; cap. Jefferson City.—riv. of U. S., trib. of Mississippi; 3,000 m.
Mitchel (mi′chĕl), John. Irish polit. (1815–75).—John Purroy. Am. public official & soldier (1879–1918).
Mitchell (mi′chĕl), John. Am. labor leader (1870–1919).
Mobile (mō-bēl′), city on Mobile riv., Ala., p. 60.—**Bay,** est. of Gulf of Mex.; battle, 1864.
Modjeska (mō-jĕs′kä), Helena. Polish act. (1844–1909).
Mohammed (mō-hăm′ĕd), **Mahomet,** or **Muhammed.** Founder of Islamism, b. Mecca (570–632).—name of 5 sultans of Turkey: **V,** succeeded Abdul Hamid II 1909 (1844–).
Molière (mō″lyâr′), [Jean Baptiste Poquelin]. Fr. dram. (1622–73).
Moline (mō-lēn′), city, Ill., on Mississippi riv., p. 31.
Monaco (mŏn′ä-kō), smallest independent state of Europe, bet. Fr & Medit., 8 sq. m., p. 22; chief town, Monte Carlo, gambling casino.
Monastir (mŏn″ăs-tēr′), city, S. Serbia; taken fr. Turkey, 1912; p. 60.
Mongolia (mŏn-gō′li-ä), Chinese ter. N. E. Asia, 1,400,000 sq. m., p. 5,000.
Monmouth (mŏn′mŭth), co. of Eng., p. 396.—co. of N. J.; battle, 1778.—James, Duke of. Claimant to Eng. throne (1649–85).
Monroe (mŏn-rō′), James. 5th pres. of U. S. (1758–1831).
Mons (môns), city, Hainault, Bel., p. 28; captured by Germans 1914; recovered by Canadians 1918.
Montaigne (mŏn″tān′), Michel Eyquem de. Fr. essay. (1533–92).
Montana (mŏn-tă′nä), state of U. S., 146,572 sq. m., p. 549; cap. Helena.
Mont Blanc (môN″bläN′), highest mt. Europe, W. Alps, 15,781 ft.
Montcalm (môN″kăm′), Louis Joseph St. Veran, Marquis de. Fr. gen. in Can. (1712–59).
Montclair (mŏnt-klâr′), city, Essex co., N. J., suburb of New York, p. 29.
Montenegro (mŏn″tē-nā′grō), prov. Yugoslavia, 5,800 sq. m., p. 500; cap. Cettinje.
Montevideo (mŏn″tē-vid′ē-ō), cap. Uruguay, p. 268.
Montezuma (mŏn″tē-zōō′mä), Aztec emps. of Mex. (1390–1469), (1466–1520).
Montgomery (mŏnt-gŭm′ĕ-ri), Richard. Continental gen.; captured Montreal; killed at Quebec (1736–75).—city, cap. of Ala., on Alabama riv., p. 43.
Montreal (mŏn″trē-ôl′), city on St. Lawrence riv., Quebec prov., Can., p. 808.
Moore (mōōr), Sir John. Br. gen. (1761–1809).—Thomas. Irish national poet (1779–1852).
Moose Jaw, city, Saskatchewan, Can., p. 24.
Moravia (mō-rā′vi-ä), prov. of Czecho-Slovakia, 8,578 sq. m., p. 2,435.
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Morley (mōr′li), of Blackburn, John, 1st Viscount. Br. author & stsm. (1838–1923).
Morocco (mō-rŏk′kō), Fr. protec., N. W. Africa, 193,000 sq. m., p. 7,000; cap. Fez.—part controlled by Sp., 10,000 sq. m., p. 404.—neutral zone, 140 sq. m.
Morris (mŏr′ris), Charles. Am. commodore (1784–1856).—Sir Edward. Newfoundland stsm. (1859–).—Gouverneur. Am. stsm. & dipl. (1752–1816).—Robert. Am. financier (1734–1806).—William. Eng. poet (1834–96).
Morse (môrs), Samuel Finley Breese. Am. inv. (1791–1872).
Morton (mor′tŭn), Levi Parsons. Vice-pres. of U. S. 1889–93 (1824–1920).
Moscow (mŏs′kō), 2d cap. of Russia, p. 1,818. Also, **Moskva.**
Moselle (mō″zĕl′), riv. Fr., Vosges mts. to Rhine, 314 m.
Motley (mŏt′li), John Lothrop. Am. hist. (1814–77).
Moultrie (mōl′tri), William. Am. gen. (1731–1805).
Mount Vernon, city of N. Y., suburb of New York, p. 43.—place in Fairfax co., Va., on Potomac, 15 miles below Washington, D. C.; homestead and burial place of George Washington.
Mozambique (mō″zăm-bēk′), channel bet. Africa & Madagascar, 1,000 m. long.—prov. in Port. E. Africa, p. 3,000.
Mozart (mō′zärt′; GER. mō′tsärt), Wolfgang Amadeus. Aus. composer (1756–91).
Mulhouse (mül′hous), city, Alsace-Lorraine, p. 95; recovered fr. Ger. 1918. Also, **Mülhausen.**
Muncie (mŭn′sĭ), city, Ind., on White riv., p. 37.
Munich (mū′nĭk), cap. of Bavaria, p. 600. Also, **München.**
Munster (mŭn′stẽr), S. prov. of Ire., 9,480 sq. m., p. 1,035.
Murat (mü″rä′), Joachim. Marshal of Fr. (1771–1815).
Murillo (mū-rĭl′yō), Bartolomeo Esteban. Sp. painter (1618–82).
Murray (mŭr′ri), Lindley. Am. grammarian (1745–1826).
Muscle Shoals, series of rapids in Tennessee river, Alabama.
Muskegon (mŭs-kē′gŏn), city, Mich., on Lake Michigan, p. 37.
Muskogee (mŭs-kō′jē), city, co. seat of Muskogee co., Okla., p. 30.
Mussolini (mūs-ō-lēn′i), Benito, Italian premier, leader of Fascisti (1884–).
Mustapha Kemal Pasha (mus′tä-fä kĕ-mäl′ pä-shä′), president of Turkey.
Mysore (mī-sōr′), state of S. India, 29,475 sq. m., p. 5,806.

N

Nagasaki (nä″gä-sä′kē), city & port, Kiushu isl., Jap., p. 177.
Namur (nä″mür′), prov. of Bel., 1,413 sq. m., p. 353.—cap. of prov., p. 32

Nancy (năn'sē'), cap., dept. of Meurthe-et-Moselle, Fr., p. 120.
Nanking (năn'kĭng'), cap. Kiangsu prov., China, p. 267.
Nansen (năn'sĕn), Fridtjof. Arctic explorer, b. Norway (1861–).
Nantes (năNt), city on Loire, Fr., p. 171.
Nanticoke (năn'tĭ-kōk), bor., Luzerne co., Pa., p. 23.
Naples (nā'plz), city S. It., p. 698.—**Bay of,** W. coast It., in Medit., 20 m. wide. Also, It., **Napoli.**
Napoleon. See **Bonaparte.**
Nashua (năsh'ū-ȧ), city, N. H., on Nashua riv., p. 28.
Nashville (năsh'vĭl), cap. of Tenn., p. 118; battle, 1864.
Natal (nȧ-tăl'), state in Union of S. Africa, 34,600 sq. m., p. 1,207.
Nebraska (nē-brăs'kȧ), state of U. S., 77,530 sq. m., p. 1,296; cap. Lincoln.
Negros (nā'grōs), one of Phil. isls., 4,886 sq. m., p. 460.
Nelson (nĕl'sŭn), Horatio, Viscount. Br. admiral (1758–1805).—**River,** riv. of Manitoba, Can., 350 m., to Hudson bay.
Nero (nē'rō). Rom. emp. (37–68 A. D.).
Netherlands (nĕth'er-lăndz), or **Holland,** kingdom, N. W. Europe. 12,761 sq. m., p. 6,000; cap. the Hague.
Neva (nē'vȧ), riv. of Russ., 40 m. to Gulf of Finland.
Nevada (nē-vă'dȧ), state of U. S., 110,690 sq. m., p. 77; cap. Carson City.
Nevin (nĕv'ĭn), Ethelbert. Am. composer (1862–1901).—Arthur Finley. Am. composer (1871–).
New Albany (nū ôl'bȧ-nĭ), city of Ind., on Ohio riv., p. 23.
Newark (nū'ărk), largest city in N. J., on Passaic riv., p. 414.—city of Ohio, on Licking riv., p. 27.
New Bedford (bĕd'fẽrd), city, Mass., on Acushnet riv., p. 121.
New Britain (brĭt'n), city, Conn., p. 59.
New Brunswick (brŭnz'wĭk), prov. of E. Can.; 27,985 sq. m., p. 388; cap. Fredericton.—city of N. J., on Raritan riv., p. 33; Rutgers Coll.
Newburgh (nū'bûrg), city, N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 30; Rev. Army disbanded here, 1783.
New Caledonia (kăl-ē-dō'nĭ-ȧ), Fr. isl. in Pacific, p. 50.
New Castle, city of Pa., p. 45.
Newcastle (kās'l), city, New S. Wales, on Hunter riv., p. 60.—city, on Tyne riv., Eng., p. 274.
New England, N. E. U. S., comprising Me., N. H., Vt., Mass., R. I., & Conn.
Newfoundland (nū'fŭnd-lănd), Br. colony in N. Am., 42,734 sq. m.; with Labrador, 162,750 sq. m.; p. 255; cap. St. John's.
New Guinea (gĭn'ē), isl. Australasia; divisions prior to 1914: Dutch, 151,789 sq. m., p. 200; Australian 70,135 sq. m., p. 531; Br. 87,786 sq. m., p. 252.
New Hampshire (hămp'shĭr), state of U. S., 9,341 sq. m., p. 443; cap. Concord.
New Haven (hā'vn), sp. town, Conn., p. 163; Yale Univ.
New Hebrides (hĕb'rĭ-dēz), Br.-Fr. isls. in Pacific, p. 70.
New Jersey (jẽr'zĭ), state of U. S., 8,224 sq. m., p. 3,156; cap. Trenton.
New London, city, Conn., on Thames riv., p. 26.
Newman (nū'mȧn), John Henry. Eng. cardinal & author (1801–90).
New Mexico (nū mĕks'ĭ-kō). state of U. S., 122,634 sq. m., p. 387; cap. Santa Fe.
New Orleans (ôr'lē-ȧnz), sp. city, La., on Mississippi riv., p. 387; Tulane univ.
Newport (nū'pōrt), city of Ky., on Ohio riv., opposite Cincinnati, p. 29.—sp. city of R. I., on Narragansett bay, p. 30; shore resort.
Newport News, sp. city of Va., on James riv. & Hampton Roads, p. 36.
New Rochelle (rō-shĕl'), city, Westchester co., N. Y., founded by Huguenots 1687; p. 36.
New South Wales (wālz), state of Australia, 310,372 sq. m., p. 1,961.
Newton (nū'tŭn), Sir Isaac. Eng. math. (1642–1727).—city, Mass., near Boston, p. 46.
New York (nū-yôrk'), state of U. S., 49,204 sq. m., p. 10,385; cap. Albany.—city, on Hudson riv., commercial cap. of U. S., p. 5,621.
New Zealand (zē'lănd), dominion within Br. empire; isls. in S. Pacific, 105,000 sq. m., p. 1,100.
Ney (nā), Michel. One of Napoleon's marshals (1769–1815).
Niagara (nī-ăg'gȧ-rȧ), riv. between Ontario, Can., and New York state; fr. Lake Erie to Lake Ontario; 33 m.
Niagara Falls, celebrated falls on Niagara riv., 167 feet high, 1,060 ft. wide.—city of N. Y. on Niagara riv., p. 51.
Nicaragua (nĭ-kȧ-rä'gwȧ), repub. Cen. Am., 51,700 sq. m., p. 600; cap. Managua.
Nice (nēs), city, S. Fr., on Medit., p. comm. 143.
Nicholas I, Czar of Russ. (1796–1855).—**II,** Czar of Russ., 1894–1917 (1868–1918).—**Saint,** patron of youth (about 326).—name of 5 popes, notably Nicholas V, pope fr. 1447 to 1455.
Nietzsche (nēt'shē), Friedrich Wilhelm. Ger. philos. (1844–1900).
Nieuport (ne'ōō-pōr"), town, W. Flanders, Bel.; battles, 1488–89, 1600 & 1914–18.
Niger (nī'jẽr), riv. W. Africa, 3,000 m. to Gulf of Guinea.
Nigeria (nī-jēr'ĭ-ȧ), Br. ter. in Africa, 335,580 sq. m., p. 17,124.
Nile (nīl), riv. of Africa, 3,600 m. fr. Tanganyika to Medit.
Nilsson (nil'sŭn), Christina. Swedish soprano (1843–1921).
Nineveh (nĭn'ē-vē), ancient cap. of Assyria, opposite Mosul on Tigris riv.
Nish (nēsh), city, Yugoslavia, p. 25.
Nobel (nō-bĕl'), Alfred. Swed. inventor (1833–96). Founder, Nobel Prizes.
Norfolk (nôr'fŏk), city & port, Va., p. 116.—co. of Eng., p. 499.
Norristown (nôr'ĭs-toun), city of Pa., on Schuylkill riv., p. 32.
North Adams (nôrth ăd'ămz), city of Mass., on Hoosac riv., p. 22.
Northampton (nôrth-ăm'tŭn), city of Mass., on Connecticut riv., p. 22.—co. of Eng., p. 348.—city, Northampton co., Eng., p. 100.
North Carolina (kă'rō-lī'nȧ), state of U. S., 52,426 sq. m., p. 2,559; cap. Raleigh.
Northcliffe (nôrth'klĭf), Alfred Charles Harmsworth, Baron. Br. pub. (1865–1922).
North Dakota (dȧ-kō'tȧ), state of U. S., 70,837 sq. m., p. 647; cap. Bismarck.
North Island, isl., of New Zealand, 44,500 sq. m.
North Pole, reached by Peary, 1909.
North Sea, branch of Atlantic oc., bet. Gr. Br. & the continent of Europe, 221,000 sq. m.
Northumberland (nôr-thŭm'bẽr-lănd), co. of Eng., p. 697.

Norwalk (nôr'wôk), city, Conn., on Norwalk riv., p. 28.
Norway (nôr'wā), kingdom N. Europe, 124,400 sq. m., p. 2,400.
Norwich (nôr'ĭch), city, Norfolk, Eng., p. 124. —town, Conn., on Thames riv., p. 30.
Norwood (nôr'wo͝od), city, Ohio, suburb of Cincinnati, p. 25.
Nottingham (nŏt'ĭng-ăm), co. of Eng., p. 604.—cap. of co., p. 260.
Nova Scotia (n. /vä-skō'shŭ-ä), prov. of Can., 21,428 sq. m., p. 524; cap. Halifax.
Nova Zembla (zĕm'blä), Russ. isls. Arctic oc., 30,000 sq. m.
Noyes (noiz), Alfred. An English poet (1880–).
Noyon (nwä"yôn'), town in dept. of Oise, Fr., p. 7; battles, 1914–18.
Nubia (nū'bĭ-ä), region of N. Africa.
Nuremberg (nū'rĕm-bĕrg), town, Bavaria, p. 333.
Nyasaland (nī-ä'sä-lănd), Br. protec., cen. Africa, 39,573 sq. m., p. 1,217.

O

Oakland (ōk'lănd), city, Cal., on San Francisco bay, p. 216.
Oak Park, city of Ill., suburb of Chicago, p. 40.
Obi (ō'bĭ), riv., Siberia, 2,700 m. to Arctic oc.
Obregon (ō'brā-gōn'), Alvaro. Pres. of Mexico fr. 1920 (1880–).
Oceania (ō'shē-ăn'ĭ-ä), or **Oceanica,** isls. of Pacific & Malay Archipelago; formerly included Australia.
Oder (ō'dĕr), riv. of Ger., 560 m. fr. Moravia through Prussia to Baltic.
Offenbach (ôf'ĕn-bäkh). Fr. composer (1819–80).
Ogden (ŏg'dĭn), city, Utah, p. 33.
Ohio (ō-hī'ō), state of U. S., 41,060 sq. m., p. 5,759; cap. Columbus.—riv. of U. S., 1,280 m., affluent of Mississippi.
Oil City, city, Pa., on Allegheny riv., p. 21.
Oise (wäz), riv. Bel. & Fr., 180 m. to Seine.—dept. of Fr., 2,261 sq. m., p. 410.
Okhotsk (ō-kŏtsk'), **Sea of,** inlet of Pacific; E. Siberia, 582,000 sq. m.
Oklahoma (ōk"lä-hō'mä), state of U. S., 70,057 sq. m., p. 2,028.—cap. of state, p. 91.
Oku (ō'kōō'), Yasukata, Count. Jap. soldier (1846–).
Okuma (ō'kōō'mä), Shigenobu, Count. Jap. stsm. (1838–1922).
Oldenburg (ōl'dĕn-bûrkh), grand duchy Ger. empire, 2,480 sq. m., p. 484.
Oldham (ōld'ăm), city, Lancs., Eng., p. 147.
Olean (ō-lē-ăn'), city, N. Y., on Allegheny riv., p. 21.
Oliphant (ŏl'ĭ-fănt), Margaret. Br. novel. (1820–97).
Omaha (ō'mä-hô), city, Neb., on Missouri, p. 192.
Omar (ō'mär), 2d caliph of Mussulmans (582–644).—**Khayyam** (kī-yäm'), Persian poet (?–1123).
Ontario (ŏn-tā'rĭ-ō), prov. of Can., 365,888 sq. m. of land, 41,382 sq. m. of water; p. 2,523.; cap. Toronto.—**Lake,** one of great lakes of N. Am., 5,400 sq. m.
Orange, city, N. J., suburb of New York, p. 33.
Orange Free State, prov. of U. of S. Africa, 50,400 sq. m., p. 527.
Orange River, principal riv. of S. Africa, 1,300 m. to Atlantic.
Oregon (ŏr'ē-gŏn), state of U. S., 96,700 sq. m., p. 783; cap. Salem.
Orkney (ôrk'nē), isls. off N. Scot., 375 sq. m., p. 29.
Osaka (ō-säk'ä), city, sp., W. Honshu, Japan, p. 1,460.
Oscar (ŏs'kär), **I,** king of Swe. & Nor. (1799–1857).—**II,** king of Swe. & Nor. (1829–1907).
Oshkosh (ŏsh'kŏsh), city, Wis., on Lake Winnebago, p. 33.
Osler (ŏs'lĕr), Sir William. Canadian physician (1849–1919).
Ostend (ŏs-tĕnd'), sp. town of Bel., on North sea, p. 43; occupied by Germans 1914; evacuated 1918.
Oswego (ŏs'wē'gō), city, N. Y., on Lake Ontario, p. 24.
Otis (ō'tĭs), Elwell Stephen. Am. soldier (1838–1909).—James. Am. patriot (1725–83).
Ottawa (ŏt'ä-wä), city, Ontario, Can., on Ottawa riv., p. 110.
Ottumwa (ŏt-tŭm'wô), city, Iowa, on Des Moines riv., p. 23.
Ovid (ŏv'ĭd), Publius Naso. Rom. poet (43 B. C.–18 A. D.).
Owen (ō'ĕn), Sir Richard. Eng. anatomist (1804–92).—Robert. Br. social theorist (1771–1858).
Oxford (ŏks'fĕrd), co. of Eng., p. 190.—cap. of co., p. 53; univ.
Ozark (ō'zärk), mts. in Ark. & Mo., 1,400 ft.

P

Pacific Ocean (pä-sĭf'ĭk), bet. America & Asia-Australia, 63,986,000 sq. m., greatest length 9,000 m., greatest breadth 10,300 m.
Paderewski (pä"dē-rĕf'skĭ), Ignace Jan. Pol. pianist, composer, & stsm. (1860–).
Padua (păd'ū-ä), city, cap. of prov., Italy, p. 96.
Paducah (pä-dūk'ä), city, Ky., on Ohio & Tennessee rivs., p. 25.
Paganini (pä"gä-nē'nē), Niccolo. Genoese violinist (1784–1840).
Page (pāj), Thomas Nelson. Am. novel. & dipl. (1853–1922).—Walter Hines. Am. ed. & dipl. (1855–1918).
Paine (pān), Thomas. Am. political & deistical writer, one of the founders of Am. independence (1737–1809).
Palermo (pä-lĕr'mō), prov. Sicily, 1,963 sq. m., p. 785.—cap. of prov., p. 341.
Palestine (păl'ĕs-tīn), Canaan or the Holy Land, country S. W. Syria, 10,000 sq. m., p. 650; part of Turkey fr. 1516 to 1917.
Palestrina (pä-lĕs-trē'nä), Giovanni Pierluigi da. It. composer (1524–94).
Paley (pā'lĭ), William. Eng. theolog. (1743–1805).
Palisades (păl'ĭ-sādz), cliffs on W. shore Hudson riv., N. Y., 30 m.
Palissy (păl'ĭ-sĭ), Bernard. Fr. potter (1510–90).
Palmer (pä'mĕr), A. Mitchell. Am. polit., Alien Property Custodian (1872–).
Palmerston (pä'mĕr-stŭn), Henry John Temple, Viscount. Eng. stsm. (1784–1865).
Panama (păn-ä-mä'), repub. Cen. Am., 33,000 sq. m., p. 337, exclusive of Canal Zone.—**Canal,** across Isthmus of Panama, 40½ m.—**Isthmus,** connects N. & S. Am., 32,280 sq. m.
Paraguay (pä'rä-gwā), repub. S. Am., 97,700 sq. m., p. 800.—riv. Brazil, 1,500 m. to Parana riv.
Parana (pä'rä-nä'), riv. Brazil, 2,950 m. to Plata riv.

Paris (păˊrĭs; Fr. päˊrēˊ), cap. of Fr., on Seine, p. 2,888.
Park, Mungo. Scot. traveler in Africa (1771–1806).
Parker, Albon B. Am. jurist & polit. (1852–).—Sir Gilbert. Br. novel. (1862–)—Horatio. Am. composer (1863–1919).—Joseph. Eng. clergy. (1830–1902).—Theodore. Am. clergy. (1810–60).
Parkersburg (pärˊkẽrz-bûrg), city, W. Va., on Ohio riv., p. 20.
Parnell (pärˊnĕl), Charles Stewart. Irish stsm. (1846–91).
Parrish (părˊĭsh), Maxfield. Am. painter (1870–).
Parry (părˊĭ), Sir William Edward. Br. Arctic explorer (1790–1855).
Pasadena (păs″ȧ-dēˊnȧ), city, Los Angeles co., Cal., p. 45.
Pascal (păs′kȧlˊ), Blaise. Fr. philos. (1623–62).
Passaic (pȧs-sāˊĭk), city, N. J., p. 64.—riv., N. N. J., 100 m. to Newark bay.
Pasteur (päs″tẽrˊ), Louis. Fr. biolg. chem. (1822–95).
Patagonia (păˊtȧ-gōˊnĭ-ȧ), former name of S. portion of S. Am.
Pater (pāˊtẽr), Walter Horatio. Eng. essay. (1839–94).
Paterson (pătˊẽr-sŭn), city, N. J., on Passaic riv., p. 136.
Patmos (pătˊmŏs), It. isl. Ægean sea, 15 sq. m., where St. John was exiled.
Patrick (pătˊrĭk), Saint. The apostle of Ireland, b. in Roman Britain (389–463).
Patti (pătˊĭ), Adelina. It.-Span. soprano (1843–1919).
Pau (pō), Paul. Fr. gen. (1848–).
Paul (pôl), name of 5 popes, notably, Camillo Borghese, pope 1605–21.
Pauncefote (pônsˊfōōt), Julian, 1st Baron. Br. dipl. (1828–1902).
Pawtucket (pô-tŭkˊĕt), city, Providence co., R. I., p. 64.
Payne (pān), John Howard. Am. act., author "Home, Sweet Home" (1791–1852).
Peabody (pēˊbŏ-dĭ), George. Am. philan. (1795–1869).—city, Essex co., Mass., p. 20.
Peace River, rises in Br. Columbia, 1,000 m. to Athabasca lake.
Peary (pēˊrĭ), Robert Edwin. Am. Arctic explor., disc. of N. Pole 1909 (1856–1920).
Pechili. See **Chili.**
Peel (pēl), Sir Robert. Br. stsm. (1788–1850).
Peking (pē-kĭngˊ), cap. of China, in prov. of Chili (Pechili), p. 1,000.
Pelee (pēˊlāˊ), **Mont,** volcano on Martinique isl., W. Indies, 5,200 ft.; eruption 1902.
Peloponnesus (pĕl″ō-pŏn-nēˊsŭs), anc. name of pen. S. Greece, now called Morea.
Penang (pē-năngˊ), or **Betel-Nut Islaud,** div. of Br. Straits Settlements, 571 sq. m., p. 287.
Penn (pĕn), William. Eng. Quaker, founder of Pa., (1644–1718).
Pennsylvania (pĕn″sĭl-vāˊnĭ-ȧ), state of U. S., 45,126 sq. m., p. 8,720; cap. Harrisburg.
Penobscot (pē-nŏbˊskŏt), riv. of Me., 300 m. to Atlantic.—**Bay,** in Me., inlet of Atlantic, 28 m. long.
Pensacola (pĕn″sȧ-kōˊlȧ), sp. city, Fla., on Pensacola bay, p. 31.
Peoria (pē-ōˊrĭ-ȧ), city, Ill., on Illinois riv., p. 76.
Pepys (pēps), Samuel. Eng. diarist (1633–1703).
Pericles (pĕrˊĭ-klēs), stsm. of anc. Gr. (?–429 B. C.).
Pernambuco (pĕr″nȧm-bōōˊkō), state of Brazil, 50,000 sq. m., p. 1,375.—cap. of state, p. 250.
Peronne (pā″rônˊ), town, dept. of Somme. Fr., p. 5; battles 1915–18.
Perry (pĕrˊĭ), Matthew Galbraith. Am. naval off.; treaty with Jap. 1854 (1794–1858).—Oliver Hazard, brother of former. Am. naval off. (1785–1819).
Persia (pẽrˊzhȧ), native state under Br. & Russ. influence, S. W. Asia, 628,000 sq. m., p. 9,500.
Pershing (pẽrˊshĭng), John Joseph. Am. gen.; command of Am. forces in Fr., 1917–18; chief of staff, 1921 (1860–).
Persian Gulf, arm of Arabian sea, 520 m. long.
Perth (pẽrth) co. of Scot., p. 124.
Perth Amboy (ăm′boi), sp. city, N. J., on Raritan bay, p. 42.
Peru (pē-rōōˊ), repub. of S. Am., 680,026 sq. m., p. 3,530.
Pétain (pā″tăNˊ), Henri Philippe. Fr. gen., Marshal of Fr., (1856–).
Peter (pēˊtẽr). **I,** the Great, emp. of Russ. (1672–1725).—**II,** emp. of Russ. (1715–30).—**III,** emp. of Russ. (1728–62).—**I,** Karageorgevitch, king of Serbia (1846–1921).
Peterborough (pēˊtẽr-bŭr-ō), city, Ontario, Can., on Otonabee riv., p. with suburbs 26.
Petersburg (pēˊtẽrz-burg), city of Va., on Appomatox riv., p. 31; last citadel of the Confederacy, captured April 2, 1865.
Petrograd (pyĕ″trō-grätˊ), city, Russ. on Neva riv., p. 2,318. Formerly St. Petersburg. See Leningrad.
Philadelphia (fĭl″ȧ-dĕlˊfĭ-ȧ), city of Pa., p. 1,823; Univ. of Pennsylvania; Temple Univ.
Philippines (fĭlˊĭ-pēnz), isls. in Pacific, off coast of China, annexed by U. S., 1898; p. 10,351; cap. Manila.
Phillips (fĭlˊĭps), Wendell. Am. abolitionist (1811–84).
Phocion (fōˊshĭ-ŭn). Athenian gen. (?–317 B. C.).
Phoenix (fēˊnĭks), cap. of Ariz.; largest city of state, p. 29.
Pickett (pĭkˊĕt), George. Am. Confed. gen. (1825–75).
Piedmont (pēdˊmŏnt), prov. of Italy, p. 3,070; cap. Turin.
Pierce (pērc), Franklin. 14th pres. of U. S. (1804–69).
Pike, Zebulon Montgomery. Am. gen. & explorer (1779–1813).
Pike's Peak, mt. in Colo., 14,000 ft. high.
Pinckney (pĭnkˊnĭ), Charles Cotesworth. Am. soldier (1746–1825).
Pindar (pĭnˊdẽr). Gr. poet (522–443 B. C.).
Pinero (pĭn-ẽrˊō), Sir Arthur Wing. Br. dram. (1855–).
Pisistratus (pĭ-sĭsˊtrȧ-tŭs). Athenian stsm. (?–527 B. C.).
Pitman (pĭtˊmăn), Sir Isaac. Eng. inventor of shorthand known as phonography (1813–97).
Pitt (pĭt), William, Earl of Chatham. Eng. stsm. (1708–78).
Pittsburgh (pĭtzˊbûrg), city, Pa., on Monongahela & Allegheny rivs., which here unite to form Ohio riv., p. 588; Univ.; Carnegie Institute.
Pittsfield (pĭtzˊfēld), co. seat of Berkshire co., Mass., on Housatonic riv., p. 42; Berkshire Hills resort.
Pius (pīˊŭs), name of several popes: **XI.** Achille Ratti, pope fr. 1922 (1857–).
Pizarro (pĭ-zärˊrō), Francisco. Sp. conqueror of Peru (1475–1541).

Plainfield (plān'fēld), city, N. J., suburb of New York, p. 28.
Plato (plā'tō). Gr. philos. (427–347 B. C.).
Plautus (plô'tŭs), Rom. dram. (254–184 B. C.).
Pliny (plĭ'nĭ), **the Elder** [Gaius P. Secundus]. Rom. natur. (23–79).—**the Younger** [Gaius P. Cæcilius Secundus]. Rom. author & orator (62–110).
Plutarch (plōō'tärk). Gr. biographer (46–120).
Plymouth (plĭ'mŭth), town, S. E. Mass., where Pilgrim Fathers landed, Dec. 11, 1620, p. 13.—naval station, Devon, Eng., p. 124.
Pocahontas (pō"kə-hŏn'təs), daughter of Powhattan, Indian chief (1595–1617).
Po (pō), riv. N. It., 418 m. to Adriatic.
Poe (pō), Edgar Allan. Am. poet, essay. & story writer (1809–49).
Poincaré (pwăn"kä'rā'), Raymond. Pres. Fr. repub. 1913–20 (1860–).
Poland (pō'lănd), former kingdom of Europe; about 375,000 sq. m., distributed bet. Russia, Germany, & Austria-Hungary; reconstructed as separate state, 1918; area 150,000 sq. m., p. 30,000.
Polk (pōk), James Knox. 11th pres. of U. S. (1795–1849).—Leonidas. Am. clergy. Confed. gen. (1806–64).
Polo (pō'lō), Marco. Venetian traveler & author (1254–1324).
Polycarp (pŏl'ĭ-kärp), Saint. Apostolic father (about 69–166).
Polynesia (pŏl"ĭ-nē'zĭ-ə), isls. of cen Pacific; New Zealand & Hawaiian isls. the largest.
Pompadour (pŏm'pə-dûr), Marquise de. Mistress of Louis XV (1721–64).
Pompeii (pŏm-pā'yē), anc. city of It., near Naples; buried by volcano 79 A. D.
Pompey (pŏm'pĭ), **the Great.** Rom. gen. & triumvar (106–48 B. C.).
Ponce de Leon (pōn'thā dā lā'on), Juan. Sp. explorer of Florida (1460–1521).
Poniatowski (pō"nĭ'ə-tŏv'skĭ), Joseph Antony. Pol. nationalist, marshal of Fr. (1762–1813).—Stanislaus. Pol. prince & soldier (1677–1762).—king of Poland (1732–98).
Pontiac (pŏn'tĭ-ăk). Ottawa Indian chief (?–1769).—city, co. seat of Oakland co., Mich., p. 34.
Pope (pōp), Alexander. Eng. poet (1688–1744).
Port Arthur, fortified port, Manchuria, China; leased to Russia 1898; to Japan 1905.—city, Texas, on Sabine lake, p. 22.
Porter (pôr'tər), David Dixon. Am. admiral (1813–91).
Port Huron (hū'rŏn), city, Mich., on St. Clair riv. & Lake Huron, p. 26.
Portland (pôrt'lănd), city, Me., on Casco bay, p. 65.—city, Ore., on Willamette riv., p. 265.
Porto Rico (pōr'tō rē'kō; Sp. **Puerto Rico**). Am. isl. W. Indies, 3,596 sq. m., p. 1,300.
Port Said (pōrt sä-ēd'), town, Egypt, on Medit., Suez Canal, p. 50.
Portsmouth (pōrts'mŭth), city, Hampshire, Eng., on English channel, p. 231; naval station.—city, N. H., on Piccataqua riv. p. 14; naval station; Russ-Jap. treaty signed here, 1905.—city, Ohio, on Ohio riv., p. 33.—city, Va., on Elizabeth riv. & Norfolk-Portsmouth harbor, p. 54; naval station.
Portugal (pôr'tū-gəl), repub. S. W. Europe, on Atlantic oc., 35,490 sq. m., p. 5,500.
Portuguese East Africa, on E. coast Africa, 301,000 sq. m., p. 3,120.
Portuguese Guinea, on W. African coast, p. 300.
Portuguese India, on W. coast India, comprising Goa, Daman, and Diu, p. 605.
Posen (pō'zĕn), city, Prussian Poland; cap. of anc. Poland, p. 157.
Potomac (pō-tō'măk), riv. bet. Md. & Va., 400 m. to Chesapeake bay.
Potsdam (pŏts'dăm), cap. of Brandenburg, Prussia, p. 62.
Potter (pŏt'ĕr), Henry Codman. Bishop of New York (1835–1908).—Paul. Dutch painter (1625–54).
Pottsville (pŏtz'vĭl), city, Pa., on Schuylkill riv., p. 22.
Poughkeepsie (pō-kĭp'sĭ), city, N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 35; Vassar Coll.
Powhatan (pou'hə-tăn'), Am. Indian Sachem (1550–1618).
Prague (prāg), cap. of Czechoslovakia, p. 237
Praxiteles (prăks-ĭt'ə-lēz). Gr. sculp. (about 364 B. C.).
Prescott (prĕs'kŭt), William Hickling. Am. hist. (1796–1859).
Preston (prĕs'tŭn), bor. Lancs., Eng., p. 119.
Prince Edward Island, prov. of Can., isl. in Gulf St. Lawrence, 2,184 sq. m., p. 89; cap. Charlottetown.
Princeton (prĭns'tŭn), town, Mercer co., N. J., p. 6; univ.
Prior (prī'ər), Matthew. Eng. poet (1664–1721).
Proudhon (prōō"dôṅ'), Pierre Joseph. Fr. publicist (1809–65).
Providence (prŏv'ĭ-dĕns), cap. R. I., p. 238; Brown Univ.
Prussia (prŭsh'ə), state of Germany 136,488 sq. m., p. 34,473; cap. Berlin.
Przemysl (pshĕ'mĕshl), town, Galicia, Poland, p. 60; battles, 1915.
Ptolemy (tŏl'ĕ-mĭ), name of several Græco-Egyptian kings fr. 329 B. C. to 30 B. C.
Puccini (pōōt-chēn'ē), Giacomo. It. composer (1858–1924).
Puebla (pwāb'lä). state of Mex., 12,042 sq. m., p. 1,021; cap. of state, p. 95.
Pueblo (pwĕb'lō), city, Colo., on Arkansas riv., p. 43.
Puget Sound (pū'jĕt), arm of Pacific, N. W. coast Wash.
Pulaski (pōō-läs'kĭ), Casimir, Count. Pol. patriot & Am. soldier (1747–79).
Pulitzer (pū'lĭt-zĕr), Joseph. Am. ed. & publisher (1847–1911).
Punjab (pŭn-jäb'), prov. India, 133,741 sq. m., p. 29,179.
Putnam (pŭt'năm), Israel. Am. soldier (1718–90).
Pyrenees (pĭr'ĕ-nēz), mt. range bet. Fr. & Sp., 280 m., 11,424 ft. high.
Pythagoras (pĭ-thăg'ō-rəs). Gr. philos. (586–506 B. C.).

Q

Quatre-Bras (kä'tr-brä'), town, S. Brabaut, Bel.; battle, 1815.
Quebec (kwē-bĕk'), prov. of Can., 703,653 sq. m., p. 2,003.—city, cap. of Quebec prov., on St. Lawrence riv., p. 117.
Queensland (kwēnz'lănd), state of Australia, 670,500 sq. m., p. 713.—sp. city, Ire., on Atlantic oc., p. 8.
Quiller-Couch (kwĭl'ĕr-kōōch), Sir Arthur Thomas. Eng. novel. (1863–).
Quincy (kwĭn'sĭ), city, Ill., on Mississippi riv., p. 36.—city, Mass., on Quincy bay, p. 48.
Quintilian (kwĭn-tĭl'ĭ-ən), Marcus Fabius. Rom. rhetorician (35–118).

R

Rabelais (răb″lā′), François. Fr. satirical & humorous writer (1495–1553).

Racine (rȧ″sēn′), Jean Baptiste. Fr. dram. (1639–99).—city, Wis., on Lake Michigan, p. 59.

Rainier (rā′nĭr), **Mount,** Cascade range, Wash., 14,444 ft.

Raleigh (rô′lĭ), Sir Walter. Eng. navig. & soldier (1552–1618).—city, cap. of N. C., p. 24.

Rameses (răm′e-sĭz), name of several Egyptian monarchs.

Ramsey (răm′zĭ), Sir William. Br. chemist (1852–1916).

Rangoon (răn′gōōn′), cap. Lower Burmah, p. 293.

Rankin (răng′kĭn), Jeannette. First woman member of U. S. Congress (1882–).

Raphael (rā′fā-ĕl), Sanzio. It. painter (1483–1520).

Ravenna (rȧ-ven′nȧ), prov. of It., 715 sq. m., p. 236.—cap. of prov., p. 74.

Reading (rĕd′ĭng), Rufus Daniel Isaacs, first Earl of. Br. jurist & dipl., viceroy of India (1860–).—city, Pa., on Schuylkill riv., p. 108.—city, Berks co., Eng., p. 92.

Redmond (rĕd′mŭnd), John Edward. Ir. stsm. (1851–1918).

Red River, rib. of Mississippi riv., rises N. Texas, 1,550 m.

Red Sea, branch of Indian oc., bet. Arabia & Egypt 178,000 sq. m.

Reed (rēd), Thomas Brackett. Am. stsm. (1839–1902).

Regina (rē-jī′nȧ), city, cap. of Saskatchewan, Can., p. 40.

Reid (rēd), Whitelaw. Am. ed. & dipl. (1837–1912).

Rembrandt (rĕm′brȧnt), Hermansz Van Ryn. Dutch painter (1606–69).

Renan (rĕ-nän′), Joseph Ernest. Fr. hist. & essayist (1823–92).

Renfrew (rĕn′frōō), co. of Scot., 240 sq. m., p. 315.

Reval (rĕ-vȧl′), cap. of Esthonia, on Gulf Finland, p. 100.

Revere (rĕ-vēr′), Paul. Am. patriot (1735–1818).—city, Mass., on Massachusetts bay, p. 29.

Reynolds (rĕn′ŭldz), Sir Joshua. Br. painter (1723–92).

Rheims (rānz; Eng. rēmz), city, dept. of Marne, p. 116; battles, 1914–18.

Rhine (rīn), riv. of Europe, rises in Switz., 800 m. to North Sea.

Rhode Island (rōd), state of U. S., 1,248 sq. m., p. 604; cap. Providence.

Rhodes (rōdz), Cecil John. Eng. admin. in S. Africa (1853–1902).

Rhodesia (rō-dē′zĭ-ȧ), div. of S. Africa: Northern, 291,000 sq. m., p. 891; Southern, 149,000 sq. m., p. 847.

Rhone (rōn), riv. of Europe, rises Switz., 500 m. to Gulf of Lyons.—dept. of Fr., 1,077 sq. m., p. 860; cap. Lyons.

Richard, name of 3 kings of Eng.: **I,** Cœur de Lion (1157–99); **II** (1366–1400); **III,** last of Plantagenets (1450–85).

Richardson, Samuel. Eng. novel. (1689–1761).

Richelieu (rĕsh′lyōō′), Armand Jean du Plessis, Cardinal, Duc de. Fr. stsm. (1585–1642).

Richmond (rĭch′mŭnd), cap. of Va., on James riv., p. 172; Confed. cap., 1861–65.—city, co. seat of Wayne co., Ind., p. 27.

Richter (rĭkh′tĕr), Jean Paul. Ger. author (1763–1825).

Rienzi (rē-ĕn′zē), Cola di. It. reformer (1312–54).

Riga (rē′gȧ), cap. of Livonia, Baltic province, p. 370.—**Gulf of,** arm of Baltic.

Riis (rīs), Jacob August. Am. social worker (1849–1914).

Riley (rī′lĭ), James Whitcomb. Am. poet (1849–1916).

Rio de Janeiro (rē′ō dā zhȧ-nā′rō), state of Brazil, 26,634 sq. m., p. 1,130.—cap. of Brazil, p. 1,000.

Rio Grande (rē′ō grän′dā), riv. of U. S.; S. W. Colo., 2,000 m., to Gulf of Mex.

Rizal (rē-zäl′), José. Filipino patriot and writer (1861–96).

Roanoke (rō-ăn-ōk′), city, Va., on Roanoke riv., p. 51.

Robert, name of several kings of Scot.; notably **I, Bruce** (1274–1329).

Robespierre (rōb′ĕs-pĭ-ār), François Maximilien. Fr. revolutionist (1758–94).

Rob Roy (rŏb roi) ["Robert the Red"], Scot. freebooter (1660–1743).

Rochambeau (rō″shän″bō′), Jean Baptiste, Count de. Marshal of Fr. (1725–1807).

Rochester (rŏch′ĕs-tĕr), city, N. Y., on Genesee riv., p. 296; univ.

Rockefeller (rŏk′ĕ-fĕl-ĕr), John Davidson. Am. financier (1839–).

Rockford (rŏck′fŏrd), city, Ill., on Rock riv., p. 66.

Rock Island, city, Ill., on Mississippi riv., p. 35.

Rock River, riv. of U. S., 330 m., Wis. to Mississippi.

Rocky Mountains, western range of N. Am. 4,000 m. fr. N. to S., highest peak, 14,341.

Rodin (rō″dăn′), Auguste. Fr. sculp. (1840–1917).

Roebling (rōb′lĭng), Washington Augustus. Am. eng. (1837–1917).

Roentgen (rŭnt′gĕn), Wilhelm Konrad. Ger. physicist; disc. of Roentgen rays. (1845–1923).

Rome (rōm), cap. of Italy, on Tiber riv., p. commune, 591; founded 753 B. C.; seat of the Roman Pontiff or Pope.—city of N. Y. on Mohawk riv. & State Barge Canal, p. 26.

Roosevelt (rō′zĕ-vĕlt), Theodore. 26th pres. of U. S. (1858–1919).—his youngest son, Quentin, b. 1896; killed in battle in France, 1918.

Root, Elihu. Am. stsm. (1845–).

Rosecrans (rō′zĕ-krănz), William Starke. Am. soldier (1819–98).

Rossetti (rō-sĕt′ĭ), Christina. Eng. poet (1830–94).—her brother, Dante Gabriel. Eng. poet (1828–82).

Rossini (rōs-sēn′ĭ), Gioacchino Antonio. It. composer (1792–1868).

Rostand (rō″stäñ′), Edmond. Fr. dram. (1868–1918).

Rotterdam (rŏt′ĕr-dăm), sp. city of Netherlands, 447.

Rouen (rū″äñ′), city, Fr.; anc. cap. of Normandy, p. 125.

Roumania (rū-mā′nĭ-ȧ), kingdom, S. E. Europe; overrun by Teutonic allies, 1916; recovered, 1918; area (1914) 53,489 sq. m., p. 7,904; area (1921) 122,280 sq. m., p. 17,350.

Rousseau (rū″sō′), Jean Jacques. Fr. essay. (1712–79).

Roye (rwä′y′), town, dept. of Somme, Fr., on Avre riv., p. 5; battles, 1914–18.

Rubens (rōō′bĕnz), Peter Paul. Flem. painter (1577–1640).

Rubinstein (rōō′bĭn-stīn), Anton Grigoryevitch. Russ. composer (1829–94).

Rumania. See Roumania.

Runnimede (rŭn'nĭ-mēd), meadow on bank of Thames riv., Eng.; Magna Charta signed 1215.
Rush (rŭsh), Benjamin. Am. physician (1745–1813).—Richard. Am. stsm. (1780–1859).
Ruskin (rŭs'kĭn), John. Eng. essay. (1819–1900).
Russell (rŭs'ĕl), John, Earl. Eng. stsm. (1792–1878).—John Scott. Scot. eng. & naval architect (1808–82).—William Clark. Eng. novel. (1844–1911).
Russia (rŭsh'*á*), repub. of Europe & Asia; area (1914) 8,417,118 sq. m., p. 171,060.
Ruthenia (rōō-thē'nĭ-*á*), section of Europe included in Austria & Hungary.

S

Sacramento (săk″*rá*-mĕn'tō), cap. of Cal., p. 66.—riv. Cal., 500 m. to San Francisco bay.
Saginaw (săg'ĭ-nô), city, Mich., on Saginaw riv., p. 62.
Saguenay (săg'ĕ-nā), riv., Quebec, 100 m. to St. Lawrence.
Sahara (*sá*-hä'*rá*), desert, N. Africa, 2,000,000 sq. m.; Fr. possession.
St. Catharines (sānt kăth'ĭ-rĭnz), city, Ontario, Can., on Welland canal, p. 20; Henley regatta.
Ste. Anne de Beaupre (ăn dĕ bō-prā'), city, Quebec, Can., on St. Lawrence riv., p. 3; famous shrine of Ste. Anne.
St. Gaudens (gô'dĕnz), Augustus. Am. sculp. (1848–1907).
St.-Gobain (gō″băn'), forest in Fr., whence Germans shelled Paris, 60 miles distant, with long-range gun, 1918.
St. Helena (hĕ-lē'*ná*), Br. isl., Atlantic oc.; Napoleon exiled, 1815–21.
St. John, city, New Brunswick Can., on Bay of Fundy, p. 64.
St. Joseph, city, Mo., on Missouri riv., p. 78.
St. Lawrence, riv. of Can., 775 m., Lake Ontario to Gulf of St. Lawrence.—**Gulf of,** inlet of N. Atlantic.
St. Louis (lōō'ĭ; lōō'ĭs), city, Mo., on Mississippi, p. 773.
St.-Mihiel (sănt″mē″yĕl'), town in N. E. France; captured by Americans, 1918.
St. Paul, cap. of Minn., on Mississippi riv., p. 255.
St. Petersburg. Former name of Petrograd, cap. of Russ.
St.-Quentin (sănt″kăn″tăn'), town N. E. Fr., p. 56; battles, 1914–18.
Saint Saens (săn″sāns'), Charles Camille. Fr. composer (1835–1921).
Saint Simon (săn″sē″mōn'), Claude Henry, Comte de. Fr. religious-socialist (1760–1825).
St. Thomas (sānt tŏm'ăs), one of U. S. Virgin isls., 33 sq. m., p. 11; cap. Charlotte Amalie.
Sakhalin (sä″kä-lyĕn'), or **Saghalien,** isl. off E. Siberia; Russ. & Jap.; 29,100 sq. m., p. 56.
Salamanca (săl″*á*-măn'*ká*), prov. of Sp., 4,829 sq. m., p. 321.—cap. of prov., p. 26.
Salem (sā'lĕm), sp. city, Mass., p. 43; birthplace of Hawthorne.
Salford (săl'fĕrd), city, Lancs., Eng., p. 235.
Salisbury (sôls'brĭ), Robert Cecil, Marquis of. Br. stsm. (1830–1903).—**Plain,** tract of country Wiltshire, Eng., 20 m. by 14 m.; military camp, 1914–18.
Sallust (săl'ŭst). Rom. hist. (86–34 B. C.).
Saloniki (sä″lō-nē'kĭ), anc. Thessalonical, sp. city in Balkans, on Ægean sea; Gr. since 1913; p. 160.
Salt Lake City, cap. of Utah, p. 118; univ.; metropolis of Mormons.
Salvador (săl″*vá*-dōr'), repub. of Cen. Am., 7,212 sq. m., p. 1,116; cap. San Salvador.
Samaria (*sá*-mā'rĭ-*á*), anc. town of Palestine, former cap. Israel, 36 m. N. N. W. of Jerusalem; now village of Sebustieh.
Sambre (säṅ'br), riv. of N. Fr.; battles, 1914–18.
Samoa (sá-mō'*á*), U. S. & Br. isls. in S. Pacific, 1,700 sq. m., p. Am. Samoa, 8.
Sampson (sămp'sŭn), William Thomas. Am. naval off. (1840–1902).
San Antonio (săn ăn-tō'nĭ-ō), city, Texas, p. 161.
Sand (sănd), George [Amantine Dudevant]. Fr. novel. (1804–76).
Sandusky (săn-dŭs'kĭ), city, Ohio, on Lake Erie, p. 23.
San Francisco (săn frăn-sis'kō), sp. *city*, Cal., p. 508.
San Francisco (souṅ frăṅ-sēs'kō), riv E. Brazil, 1,800 m. to Atlantic.
San Jose (săn ō-zā'), city, Cal., in Santa Clara valley, p. 40.
San Salvador (săl'*vá*-dōr), cap. of Salvador, Cen. Am., p. 60.
Santiago (săṅ″tē ä'gō), cap. of Chile, *p.* 378. —sp. town, Cuba, p. 62; battle, 1898.
Santo Domingo (săn'tō dō-mĭṅ'gō), repub. Haiti, 19,300 sq. m., p. 708. Also, **Dominican Republic.**
Sappho (săf'ō). Gr. poet (about 600 B. C.).
Sarajevo (sĕr-ä-jĕ-vō), town in Bosnia where occurred assassination of Austrian archduke, starting the War of 1914–18.
Sardinia (sär-dĭn'ĭ-*á*), It. isl. in Medit., 9,350 sq. m., p. 792.
Sardou (sär″dōō'), Victorien. Fr. dram. (1831–1908).
Sargent (sär'gĕnt), John Singer. Am. painter in Eng., (1856–).
Sarto (sär'tō), Andrea del. Florentine painter (1486–1531).
Saskatchewan (săs-kăch'ĕ-wŏn), prov. of Can., 251,700 sq. m., p. 758; cap. Regina. —riv. of Can., Rocky mts., 1,300 m. to Lake Winnipeg.
Saskatoon (săs-kă-tōōn'), city, Saskatchewan, Can., p. 30.
Savannah (*sá*-văn'*á*), city, Ga., on Savannah riv., p. 83.—riv. Ga., 400 m. to Atlantic oc.
Savonarola (sä″vō-nä-rō'lä), Girolamo. It. monk (1452–98).
Saxony (săks'ŭn-ĭ), state of Ger. repub., 5,786 sq. m., p. 4,800; cap. Dresden.
Scanderbeg (skăn'dĕr-bĕg), Prince of Albania (1404–67).
Scandinavia (skăn″dĭ-nā'vĭ-*á*), Swe. and Nor.
Schenectady (skĕ-nĕk'tä-dĭ), city, N. Y., p. 80. Union Coll.
Schiller (shĭl'ĕr), Johann Friedrich Christoph von. Ger. poet (1759–1805).
Schleswig-Holstein (shlĕs'vĭkn-hōl'shtān), former prov. of Den.; annexed by Ger. 1864; partly reannexed to Den. 1920.
Schley (shlī), Winfield Scott. Am. naval off. (1839–1911).
Schofield (skō'fēld), John McAllister. Am. soldier (1831–1906).
Schomberg (shŏm'bĕrg), Frederick Hermann, Duke of. Ger.-Eng. soldier in Ire. (1619–90).
Schopenhauer (shō″pĕn-hou″ĕr), Arthur. Ger. philos. (1788–1860).
Schubert (shōō'bĕrt), Franz. Austrian composer (1797–1828).

Schumann (shōō'mȧn), Robert. Saxon composer (1810–56).
Schumann-Heink (hĭngk). Bohemian contralto (1861–).
Schurz (shûrz), Carl. Ger.-Am. soldier (1829–1906).
Schuyler (skī'lĕr), Philip. Am. soldier (1733–1804).
Schuylkill (skōōl'kĭl), riv. of Pa., 120 m. to Delaware riv.
Scipio (sĭp'ĭ-ō), **the Elder.** Rom. gen. (235–183 B. C.).—**the Younger.** Rom. gen. (187–129 B. C.).
Scotland (skŏt'lănd), N. div. of Gr. Br., 30,400 sq. m., p. 4,882.
Scott (skŏt), Winfield. Am. gen. (1786–1866).
Scranton (skrăn'tŭn), city, Pa., on Lackawanna riv., p. 138.
Seattle (sē-ăt'l), sp. city, Wash., p. 316.
Sebastopol (sē-băs'tō-pōl), Russ. town, Black sea, p. 62; naval station.
Sedalia (sē-dā'lĭ-ȧ), city, co. seat of Pettis co., Mo., p. 21.
Sedan (sē'dăn'), town, dept. of Ardennes, Fr., p. 16; surrender Napoleon III, 1870; occupied by Americans November, 1918.
Seine (sān), riv. of Fr., 480 m. to Eng. channel.—dept. of Fr., 185 sq. m., p. 3,848.
Selkirk (sĕl'kûrk), Alexander. Scot. buccaneer (1676–1723).
Seneca (sĕn'ē-kȧ), Lucius Annæus. Rom. philos. (3–66).—lake, W. N. Y., 37 m. long.
Serbia (ser'bĭ-ȧ), former state of Europe, now part of Serb-Croat-Slovene state (Yugoslavia), 42,098 sq. m., p. 4,956; occupied by Ger. and allies, 1914–18.
Servetus (sĕr-vē'tŭs), Miguel. Sp. theolog. & anat. (1509–53).
Seton (sē'tŭn), Ernest Thompson. Can. novel. & nature lover (1860–).
Severn (sĕv'ĕrn), riv. Eng., 210 m. to Bristol channel.
Severus (sĕ-vē'rŭs). Rom. emp. (146–211).
Seville (sē-vĭl'), city, Sp., on Guadalquivir, p. 164.
Seward (sōō'ȧrd), William Henry. Am. stsm. (1801–77).
Shackleton (shăk'ĕl-tŭn), Sir Ernest Henry. Br. Antarctic explorer (1869–1922).
Shafter (shăf'tĕr), William Ryfus. Am. soldier (1835–1906).
Shaftesbury (shăfts'bŭr-ĭ), Anthony, Earl of. Eng. monarchist (1621–83).
Shakespeare (shāks'pēr), William. Eng. dram. & poet (1564–1616).
Shamokin (shȧ-mō'kĭn), bor. Northumberland co., Pa., p. 21.
Shanghai (shăng'hī), sp. city, China, p. 998.
Shantung (shăn-tŭng'), prov. of China, 55,970 sq. m., p. 25,810; cap. Tsi-nan.
Sharon (shă'rŭn), bor., Mercer co., Pa., p. 22.
Shaw (shō), Anna Howard. Am. suffragist (1847–1919).—George Bernard. Irish dram., wit & publicist (1856–).
Sheboygan (shĕ-boi'găn), city, Wis., on Lake Michigan, p. 31.
Sheffield (shĕf'fēld), bor. York, Eng., p. 490.
Shelley (shĕl'ĭ), Percy Bysshe Eng. poet (1792–1821).
Shenandoah (shĕn'ăn-dō'ȧ), riv. of Va., 170 m. to the Potomac; valley devastated by Gen. Sheridan, 1864, in Civil War.—bor., Schuylkill co., Pa., p. 25.
Sherbrooke (shĕr'brōōk), city of Quebec, Can., on Magog & St. Francis rivs., p. 23.
Sheridan (shĕr'ĭ-dăn), Philip Henry. Am. gen. (1831–88).—Richard Brinsley. Br. dram. (1751–1816).
Sherman (shĕr'mȧn), James Schoolcraft. Vice-Pres. U. S. (1855–1912).—John. Am. stsm. (1823–1900).—William Tecumseh. Am. gen. (1820–91).—Roger. Am. polit. (1721–93).
Shreveport (shrēv'pōrt), city, La., on Red riv., p. 44.
Shropshire (shrŏp'shĕr), co. of Eng., p. 246.
Siam (sī-ăm'), kingdom of Asia, 195,000 sq. m., p. 8,118; cap. Bangkok.
Siberia (sī-bē'rĭ-ȧ), section of Asiatic Russ., 4,832,000 sq. m., p. 10,378.
Sicily (sĭs'ĭ-lĭ), isl. Medit. sea, part of Italy, 10,000 sq. m., p. 3,672; cap. Palermo.
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Siddons (sĭd'ŭnz), Sarah. Br. act. (1755–1831).
Sidney (sĭd'nĭ), Algernon. Eng. anti-royalist (1622–83).—Sir Philip. Eng. soldier & stsm. (1554–86).
Sienkiewicz (shĕn-kyā'vĭch), Henry. Pol. novel. (1845–1916).
Sierra Leone (sĭ-ĕr'rȧ lē-ō'nē), Br. colony & protectorate, W. Africa, 31,000 sq. m., p. 1,480.
Sierra Nevada (sĭ-ĕr'rȧ nē-vä'dȧ), mt. range, Cal., 400 m.; Mt. Whitney, 14,898 ft.
Sigsbee (sĭgz'bē), Charles Dwight. Am. naval off. (1845–).
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Skager Rack (skä'gĕr-räk'), arm of N. sea; bet. Nor. & Den.; 130 m. long, 80 broad.
Slave Lake, in N. W. Can., 300 m. by 60.
Sligo (slĭ'gō), co. of Ire., 707 sq. m., p. 84.
Slocum (slō'kŭm), Henry Warner. Am. soldier (1827–94).
Smiles (smīlz), Samuel. Eng. essay. (1845–1904).
Smith, Adam. Br. author (1723–90).—Francis Hopkinson. Am. author & artist (1838–1915).—Goldwin. Can. hist. (1823–1910).—John. One of the founders of Va. colony (1580–1631).
Smolensk (smȧ-lyĕnsk'), govt. in Russia, W. of Moscow, 21,632 sq. m., p. 1,763.
Smollett (smŏl'ĕt), Tobias George. Br. novel. (1721–71).
Smyrna (smĕr'nȧ), sp. city, Asia Minor, p. 375.
Socinus (sō-sī'nŭs), Lælius (1525–62); & Faustus (1539–1604). It. theologs.
Socrates (sŏk'rȧ-tēz). Gr. philos. (469–399 B. C.).
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Sophocles (sŏf'ō-klēs). Athenian dram. (496–406 B. C.).

Sousa (sōō'zä), John Philip. Am. bandmaster & composer (1854–).
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South America. See **America.**
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Southey (south'ĭ), Robert. Eng. poet (1774–1843).
South Island, largest isl. of New Zealand, 58,800 sq. m.
South Pole, reached by Amundsen, 1911.
Southwest Africa, Br. mandatorate in S. W. Africa, 322,200 sq. m., p. 2,807. Formerly German Southwest Africa.
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Spenser (spĕn'sẽr), Edmund. Eng. poet (1552–99).
Spinoza (spē-nō'zä), Baruch. Dutch-Jewish philos. (1632–77).
Spitzbergen (spĭts-bĕr-gĕn), Arctic archipelago.
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Stanislas (stăn'ĭs-läs), **I** king of Poland 1704–09 & 1733 (1677–1766).—**II,** king of Poland 1764–95 (1732–98).
Stanley (stăn'lĭ), Sir Henry Morton. Br. explor. in Africa (1841–1904).
Stanton (stăn'tŭn), Edwin McMasters. Am. stsm. (1814–69).—Elizabeth Cady. Am. suffragist (1815–1902).
Staten Island (stăt'ĕn), isl. N. Y. bay, constituting bor. of N. Y., 70 sq. m.
Stead (stĕd), William Thomas. Eng. journ. (1849–1912).
Steele (stēl), Sir Richard. Eng. essay. (1672–1729).
Stefansson (stä'fäns-sŏn), Vilhjalmur. Can. explor. in Arctic (1879–).
Stephen, name of 9 popes.
Stephens (stē'vĕnz), Alexander Hamilton. Am. stsm. (1812–83).
Stephenson (stē'vn-sŭn), George. Eng. eng. & inv. (1781–1848).
Sterne (stẽrn), Laurence. Br. humor. (1713–68).
Steuben (stū'bĕn), Friedrich Wilhelm von, Baron. Ger.-Am. soldier (1730–94).
Steubenville (stū'bĕn-vĭl), city, Ohio, on Ohio riv., p. 29.
Stevens (stē'vĕns), Edwin Augustus. Am. R. R. organizer, founder Stevens Inst. of Tech., Hoboken, N. J. (1795–1868).
Stevenson (stē'vĕn-sŭn), Robert Louis Balfour. Scot. novel., essay. & poet (1850–94).—Adlai E. Vice-Pres. U. S. (1835–1914).
Stirling (stẽr'lĭng), co. of Scot., 451 sq. m., p. 161.
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Stone (stōn), William Joel. Am. stsm. (1848–1918).
Story, Joseph. Am. jurist (1779–1845).—William Wetmore. Am. sculp. (1819–95).
Stowe (stō), Harriet Beecher. Am. novel. & abolitionist (1811–96); pub. Uncle Tom's Cabin, 1852.
Stradivari (strä"dē-vä'rĭ), Antonio. Cremona violin maker (1644–1737).
Strafford (străf'ûrd), Thomas Wentworth, Earl of. Eng. stsm. (1593–1641).
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Stratford-on-Avon (ă'vŏn), bor. & town, Warwickshire, Eng., p. 8; Shakespeare's birthplace.
Strathcona and Mount Royal, Donald Alexander Smith, Baron. Can. R. R. builder (1820–1914).
Strauss (strous), Johann (1804–49).—Johann, son of former (1825–99). Austrian composers—Richard. Ger. composer (1864–).
Stuart (stū'ärt), Scot. & Eng. royal family.—Gilbert. Am. painter (1755–1828).—James Elwell Brown. Am. Confed. soldier (1833–64).
Stuyvesant (stī'vĕ-sănt), Peter. Dutch colonial governor of New Netherland (1592–1672).
Suckling (sŭk'lĭng), Sir John. Eng. poet (1609–42).
Sudan (sōō-dän'), region of N. Africa, bet. Red sea & Atl. oc.: Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, 984,520 sq. m., p. 3,000.
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Sulla (sŭl'ä), Lucius Cornelius. Rom. gen. & stsm. (138–78 B. C.).
Sullivan (sŭl'ĭ-vän), Sir Arthur Seymour. Eng. composer (1842–1900).—John. Am. soldier (1740–95).—John L. Am. pugilist & temperance lecturer (1858–1918).—Robert Baldwin. Can. stsm. (1802–53).
Sully (sŭl'ĭ), Maximilien de Bethune, Duc de. Marshal of Fr., minister of Henry IV (1560–1641).—Thomas. Am. painter (1783–1872).
Sulu (sōō-lōō'), U. S. isl. group of Philippine isls., 1,561 sq. m., p. 75.
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Sumter (sŭm'tẽr), Thomas. Am. soldier (1734–1832).

Sunda Islands (sŭn′dȧ), isls. of Malay archipelago.
Sunday, William Ashley, known as "Billy Sunday." Am. evangelist (1863–).
Sunderland (sŭn′dẽr-lănd), sp. city, Durham, Eng., p. 152.
Superior (sū-pē′rĭ-ŭr), city, Wis., on Lake Superior, p. 40.
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Swansea (swŏn′sĭ), sp. city, Glamorgan, S. Wales, p. 121.
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Sweden (swē′dĕn), kingdom N. Europe, 172,900 sq. m., p. 5,814.
Swedenborg (bôrg), Emanuel. Swedish scientist & theolog. (1688–1772).
Swift, Jonathan [Dean Swift]. Eng. satirist (1667–1745); b. Dublin.
Swinburne (swĭn′bŭrn), Algernon Charles. Eng. poet (1837–1909).
Switzerland (swĭt′zŭr-lănd), repub. cen. Europe, 15,950 sq. m., p. 3,937.
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Sylvester (sĭl′vĕs-tẽr), name of 2 popes: **I,** pope 314–335; **II,** pope 999–1003.—James Joseph. Eng. math. (1814–97).
Synge (sĭng), John Millington. Irish dram. (1871–1909).
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Syria (sĭr′ĭ-ȧ), region of Asia bet. Euphrates riv. & Medit. sea, consisting of East Syria (see **Mesopotamia**), Syrian Desert, and Syria proper, including former Turkish provs. of Jerusalem, Beirut, Aleppo, Lebanon, Syria & Zor.

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Tagliamento (täl-yä-mĕn′tō), riv. N. E. It., Venetian Alps, 100 m. to Gulf of Venice.
Tagore (tȧ-gōr′), Sir Rabindranath. Hindu poet (1860–).
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Talleyrand (tȧ′lā″răN′), Charles Maurice [Perigord], [Duc de. Fr. stsm. (1754–1838).
Talmage (tăl′măj), Thomas DeWitt. Am. clergy. (1832–1902).
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Taney (tā′nĭ), Roger Brooke. Am. jurist (1777–1864).
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Tchaikovsky (chĭ-kŏf′skĭ), Peter Ilyitch. Russ. composer (1840–93).
Tecumseh (tẽ-kŭm′sẽ). Indian chief (1775–1813).
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Tenniel (tĕn′yĕl), Sir John. Eng. painter (1820–1914).
Tennyson (tĕn′ĭ-sŏn), Alfred, Baron. Eng. poet (1809–92).
Terence (tẽr′ĕns), Rom. dram. (185–159 B. C.).
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Thackeray (thăk′ẽr-ĭ), William Makepeace. Eng. novel. (1811–63).
Thames (tĕmz), riv. Eng., 250 m. to North sea; traverses London.—riv., Ontario, Can., 160 m. to lake St. Clair.
Thebes (thēbz), city of anc. Egypt, on Nile riv.—city of Bœotia, anc. Gr.
Themistocles (thē-mĭs′tō-klēz). Athenian gen. (514–449 B. C.).
Theocritus (thē-ŏk′rĭ-tŭs). Gr. bucolic poet (310–245 B. C.).
Theodoric (thē-ŏd′ŏ-rĭk), **the Great.** Founder of Ostrogothic kingdom in Italy (454–526).
Theodosius (thē″ŏ-dō′shĭ ŭs) Rom. emp. (346–395).
Theophrastus (thē″ŏ-frăs′tŭs). Gr. philos. (?–287 B. C.).
Thiers (tē″ȧr′), Adolph. Fr. stsm. & hist. (1797–1877).
Thomas (tŏm′ȧs), George Henry. Am. soldier (1816–70).—Theodore. Am. orchestra leader (1835–1905).

Thoreau (thō′rō), Henry David. Am. naturalist & essay. (1817–62).
Thorwaldsen (tōr′vàld-zĕn), Bertel. Dan. sculp. (1770–1844).
Thucydides (thū-sĭd′ĭ-dēz). Gr. hist. (?–399 B. C.).
Tiber (tī′bĕr), riv. of Italy, 245 m. to Tyrrhenian sea.
Tiberius (tī-bē′rĭ-ŭs). Rom. emp. (42 B. C.–37 A. D.).
Tibet (tĭb′ĕt), or **Thibet,** prov. of Cen. Asia, suzerainty of China, 463,000 sq. m., p. 3,500.
Tien-tsin (tyĕn′tsĭn′), city & treaty port, Chih-li, China, p. 850.
Tiepolo (tē-ā′pō-lō), Giovanni Battista. Venetian painter (1696–1770).
Tierra del Fuego (tē-ĕr′rà dĕl fwā′gō), isls. S. end S. Am.; main isl., 18,500 sq. m.; Chile & Argentina.
Tigris (tī′grĭs), riv., Iraq, 950 m. to Euphrates, to Persian Gulf.
Tilden (tĭl′dĕn), Samuel Jones. Am. stsm. (1814–86).
Tillman (tĭl′măn), Benjamin Ryan. Am. polit. (1847–1918).
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Timur (tē-mōōr′). Mongol conqueror (1336–1405). Also **Tamerlane.**
Tintoretto (tĭn″tō-rĕt′ō), Il [Giacomo Robusti]. Venetian painter (1518–94).
Tissot (tēs′sō′), James Joseph Jacques. Fr. painter (1836–1902).
Tisza (tĭs′sà), Istvan, Count. Hungarian premier, 1903–05 & 1913–17 (1861–1918).
Titian (tĭsh′ăn). Venetian painter (1477–1576).
Titus (tī′tŭs), Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus. Rom. emp. (40–81 A. D.).
Tocqueville (tōk″vĕl′), Alexis Charles Henri de. Fr. stsm. & writer (1805–59).
Togoland, ter. on Gulf of Guinea, W. Africa, 33,700 sq. m., p. 1,000; Ger. colony prior to 1914; divided between Fr. and Great Br. 1918.
Tokyo (tō′kĭ-ō), formerly Yedo, cap. of Japan, p. 2,225.
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Tolstoy (tōl-stoi′), Leo. Russ. novel. & social reformer (1828–1910).
Tombigbee (tŏm-big′bē), riv. of Ala., 450 m. to Mobile bay.
Tonga (tŏn′gà). isls. in Pacific oc., Polynesia, p. 24; Br. protec.—district of Zululand, S. E. Africa, included in Natal.
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Tourcoing (tōō″kwăn′), city, dept. of Nord, Fr., p. 82.
Toussaint (tōō′săn′), François Dominique [L'Ouverture]. Haitian soldier & stsm. (1743–1803).
Townshend (toun′shĕnd), Charles Vere Ferrers. Br. soldier in Mesopotamia 1914–18 (1861–).
Trafalgar (trà-făl′gär), **Cape,** S. Spain, at entrance Gibraltar Strait; naval battle, 1805.
Trajan (trā′jăn), Marcus Ulpius. Rom. emp. (51–117).
Transcaucasia (trănz″kō-kā′shĭ-à), section of Russ., S. Caucasus, 95,405 sq. m., p. 7,000.
Transvaal (trănz-väl′), state in Union of S. Africa, 110,400 sq. m., p. 1,686.
Transylvania (trăn″sĭl-vē′nĭ-à), Hungarian crownland, 21,518 sq. m., p. 2,678.
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Treitschke (trītsh′kĕ), Heinrich. Ger. militarist writer (1834–96).
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Trotzky (trŏt′skē), Leon. Russ. Socialist; secy. of war in Bolshevist govt. (1878–).
Troy (troi), city, N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 72.
Troyon (trwà″yôn′), Constant. Fr. painter (1810–65).
Trumbull (trŭm′bōōl), James Hammond. Am. philol. (1821–97).—John. Am. painter (1756–1843).
Truxtun (trŭks′tŭn), Thomas. Am. naval off. (1755–1822).
Tryon (trī′ŭn), Sir George. Br. admiral (1832–93).
Tsarskoye Selo (tsär′skō-yĕ syĕ′lō; "the czar's village"), town in govt. of Petrograd, Russ., p. 31.
Tsing-tau (tsĭng-tou′), city of China, annexed with Kiaochow by Japan 1914.
Tucson (too-son′), city, co. seat of Pima co., Ariz. p. 20; Univ. of Arizona.
Tulane (tū-lān′), Paul. Am. philan.; founder Tulane Univ., New Orleans (1801–87).
Tulsa (tul′sà), city, Tulsa co., Okla., p. 72.
Tunis (tū′nĭs), Fr. protectorate in N. Africa, 50,000 sq. m., p. 1,930.
Tupper (tŭp′ĕr), Sir Charles. Can. stsm. (1821–1915).
Turenne (tū″rĕn′), Henri de Latour. Vicomte de. Marshal of Fr., (1611–75).
Turgenev (tûr-gĕn′yĕf), Ivan Sergeyevitch. Russ. novel. (1818–83).
Turin (tū′rĭn; Ir. **Torino**), city on Po riv., It., p. comm. 428.
Turkestan (tûr″kĕ-stän), Russ., republic, 577,400 sq. m., p. 7,201.
Turkey (tûr′kĭ), empire, Europe & Asia, area 247,650 sq. m., p. 13,302.
Turner (tûr′nĕr), Joseph Mallord William. Eng. painter (1775–1851).
Tutankhamen (tōōt″ănk-ä′mĕn), name of a king of ancient Egypt (about 1350 B. C.).
Tutuila (tōō″tōō-ē′lä), isl., Am. Samoa, 40 sq. m., p. 7.
Twain, Mark. See **Clemens, Samuel L.**
Tweed, riv. of Scot., 97 m. to North sea.
Tyler (tī′lĕr), John. 10th pres. of U. S. (1790–1862).—Wat. Eng. revolutionist (?–1381).

Tyndall (tĭn′dăl), John. Br. physicist (1820–93).
Tyne (tīn), riv., N. Eng., 80 m. to North sea.
Tyrconnel (tēr-kŏn′ĕl), Richard Talbot, Earl. Irish Jacobite (1639–91).
Tyrone (tī-rōn′), co. of Ulster, Ire., p. 143.
Tzi-Hi (tsē-hē′). Empress dowager of China (1834–1908).

U

Uganda (ū-găn′dȧ), Br. protect. in Africa, 110,300 sq. m., p. 3,318.
Ukraine (yū′krān), section of S. W. Russ.; separated in 1917; now part of Russia.
Ulster (ŭl′stēr), N. prov. of Ire., 8,567 sq. m., p. 1,581.
Union (ūn′yŭn), town, N. J., opposite New York, p. 21.
Union of South Africa, commonwealth within Br. empire, comprising Cape Province, Transvaal, Natal, & Orange.
United Kingdom, or **British Isles,** comprising Gr. Britain & Ire.
United States, federal repub. of N. Am., 3,026,789 sq. m.; including possessions 3,743,306 sq. m., p. continental U. S. 105,709; with outlying possessions, 117,860; cap. Washington.
Ural (yū′rȧl), mts. in Russ., bet. Europe & Asia, 5,000 ft. high.
Urban (ûr′băn), name of 8 popes.
Uruguay (yū′rū-gwā), repub. of S. Am., 72,153 sq. m., p. 1,346; cap. Montevideo.—riv. of S. Am., 900 m. to Plata.
Utah (yū′tȧ), state of U. S., 84,990 sq. m., p. 449; cap. Salt Lake City.
Utica (yū′tĭ-kȧ), city, N. Y., p. 94.—anc. city of N. Africa.
Utrecht (yū′trĕkt), city of Netherlands, p. 130.

V

Valentinian (văl″ĕn-tĭn′ĭ-ȧn), **I,** Rom. emp. (321–375).—**II,** Rom. emp. (371–392).—**III,** Rom. emp. (419–455).
Valerian (vȧ-lē′rĭ-ȧn), Publius Licinius. Rom. emp. (?–260).
Vallejo (vȧ-lā′ō; vȧl-yā′hō), city, Cal., on San Pablo bay, p. 21.
Valona (vȧ-lō′nȧ), sp. city of Albania, on Adriatic.
Valparaiso (văl″pȧ-rī′sō), sp. city of Chile, p. 191.
Van Buren (văn′bū′rĕn), Martin. 8th pres. of U. S. (1782–1862).
Vancouver (văn-kōō′vĕr), city, Br. Columbia, p. 150.—**Island,** part of Br. Columbia, 20,000 sq. m.
Van Dorn (văn dôrn′), Earl. Am. Confed. gen. (1820–63).
Van Dyck (văn dīk′), Sir Anthony. Dutch painter; Eng. school (1599–1641).
Van Dyke (văn dīk′), Henry. Am. author & dipl. (1852–).
Vane (vān), Sir Harry. Eng. stsm. (1613–62).
Velasquez (vā-lȧs′kăth), Diego Rodriguez. Sp. painter (1599–1660).
Venezuela (vĕn″ĭ-zwā′lȧ), repub. of S. Am., 398,594 sq. m., p. 2,817; cap. Caracas.
Venice (vĕn′ĭs; It. **Venetia**), sp. city, Italy, p. 168.
Venizelos (vĕn″ĕ-zā′lōs), Eleuthorios. Gr. stsm. (1864–).
Vera Cruz (vĕr′ȧ krōōz), Gulf state of Mex., 27,880 sq. m., p. 1,166; cap. Cordoba.—city & port of Vera Cruz state, Mex., on Campeche bay, p. 49; occupied by U. S. forces 1847 & 1914.
Verdi (vâr′dē), Guiseppe. It. composer (1813–1901).
Verdun (vĕr″dŭn′), town & fortress, N. E. Fr., battles, 1916–18.
Vereshchagin (vyĕ′rĕsh-chä′gĭn), Vasili Vasilevich. Russ. painter (1842–1904).
Vergil (vĕr′jĭl). Rom. poet (70–19 B. C.). Also, **Virgil.**
Vermont (vĕr-mŏnt′), state of U. S., 9,564 sq. m., p. 352; cap. Montpelier.
Verne (vĕrn), Jules. Fr. novel. (1828–1905).
Veronese (vā″rō-nā′sā), Paul [Cagliari]. It. painter (1528–88).
Vespasian (vĕs-pā′zĭ-ȧn). Rom. emp. (9–79).
Vespucci (vĕs-pōō′chē), Amerigo. It. navig. for whom America was named (1451–1512).
Vesuvius (vē-sōō′vĭ-ŭs), volcano, bay of Naples; 4,000 ft. high.
Vlaud (vē-yō′), Louis [Pierre Loti]. Fr. novel. (1850–).
Victor Emmanuel, III, king of It. fr. 1900 (1869–).
Victoria. Queen of Gr. Br. & Ire. 1837–1901 (1819–1901).—city, cap. of Br. Columbia, Can., on Vancouver isl., p. 60.—state of Australia, p. 1,316; cap. Melbourne.—Lake, E. Africa; 32,000 sq. m.
Vienna (vē-ĕn′ȧ; Ger. **Wien**), cap. of Austria, on Danube riv., p. 2,150.
Vieuxtemps (vyū″tăn′), Henri. Belgian composer (1820–81).
Villiers (vĭl′ĕrs), George, Duke of Buckingham. Eng. stsm. (1627–87).
Villon (vē″yôn′), François [Montcorbier]. Fr. poet (1431–?).
Vinci (dä vĕn′chē), Leonardo da. It sculp. & painter (1452–1519).
Virgil (vĭr′jĭl). Rom. poet (70–19 B. C.). Also, **Vergil.**
Virginia (vĭr-jĭn′ĭ-ȧ), state of U. S., 42,620 sq. m., p. 2,309; cap. Richmond.
Virgin Islands, Am. isls., formerly Dan. W. Indies: St. Thomas, St. John, & St. Croix, p. 26.
Vistula (vĭs′tū-lȧ), riv. of Europe, 650 m. to Baltic sea.
Vladivostok (vlăd″ĭ-vŏs′tŏk′), sp. of Asiatic Russ., p. 92.
Volga (vŏl′gȧ), riv. of Russ., 2,400 m. to Caspian sea.
Voltaire (vōl″târ′), Aronet. Fr. philos. & poet (1694–1778).
Vosges (vōzh), mt. chain bet. Fr. & Ger.

W

Wabash (wō′băsh), riv. Ohio & Ind., 517 m. to Ohio riv.
Waco (wā′kō), city, Texas, on Brazos riv., p. 39.
Wagner (väkh′nĕr), Wilhelm Richard. Ger. composer (1813–83).
Wales (wālz), part of Great Britain, 7,466 sq. m., p. 2,207.
Wallace (wŏl′ŭs), Alfred Russel. Eng. naturalist (1823–1913).—Sir William. Scot. soldier; national hero (1270–1305).
Walpole (wŏl′pōl), Horace. Eng. author (1717–97).—Sir Robert. Eng. stsm. (1676–1745).
Waltham (wŏl′thăm), city, Mass., on Charles riv., p. 31.
Ward (wôrd), Artemus [Chas. Farrar Browne]. Am. humorist (1834–67).—Mrs. Humphrey [Mary Augusta Arnold]. Eng. novelist (1851–1920).
Warren (wŏr′ĕn), city, Ohio, p. 27.
Warsaw (wŏr′sō), cap. of Poland, on Vistula riv., p. 909; captured by Ger., 1915.

Warwick (wär'ĭk), co. of Eng., p. 1,247.—Earl of. Eng. stsm. & soldier (1428–71).
Washington (wŏsh'ĭng-tŭn), George. Hero of Am. independence & 'father of his country;' 1st pres. of U. S., 1788–96 (1732–99).—Booker Taliafero. Am. negro educ. (1856–1915).
Washington, state of U. S., on W. coast, 69,127 sq. m., p. 1,357; cap. Olympia.—city, D. C., on Potomac riv., cap. of U. S., p. 438; George Washington Univ., Georgetown Univ.—co. seat of Washington co., Pa., p. 21; Washington & Jefferson coll.
Waterbury (wô'tĕr-bĕr-ĭ), city, Conn., on Naugatuck riv., p. 438.
Waterloo (wô'tĕr-lōō'), vil. of Belgium; scene of Napoleon's final defeat, June 18, 1815.—city of Iowa, on Cedar riv., p. 36.
Watertown (wô'tĕr-toun), city of Mass., on Charles riv., p. 21.—city of N. Y. on Black riv. near Lake Ontario, p. 31.
Watt (wŏt), James. Scot. inv. of steam engine (1736–1819).
Watteau (wŏt'ō'), Antoine. Fr. painter (1684–1721).
Watts (wŏts), George Frederick. Eng. painter & sculp. (1817–1904).—Isaac. Eng. theolog. & hymnist (1674–1748).
Wayne (wān), Anthony. Am. gen. ["Mad Anthony"] (1745–96).
Weber (vā'bĕr), Baron von. Ger. composer (1786–1826).
Webster (wĕb'stẽr), Daniel. Am. stsm. (1782–1852).—Noah. Am. lexicog. (1758–1843).
Weihaiwei (wā'hī'wā'), Br. ter., N. Shantung, China, 300 sq. m., p. 160.
Weimar (vī'mär), cap. of Saxe-Weimar, Ger. Repub. govt. first met here, 1919.
Wellington (wĕl'ĭng-tŭn), Duke of. Br. gen. (1769–1852).
Wells (wĕlz), Herbert George. Eng. novel. (1866–).
Wesley (wĕs'lĭ), Charles. Eng. hymnist (1707–88).—John. Eng. clergy.; founder of Methodism (1703–91).
West, Benjamin. Am. painter (1738–1820).
Western Australia, state of Australian Commonwealth, 975,920 sq. m., p. 310.
West Hoboken, town, N. J., adjoining Hoboken, p. 40.
West Indies (ĭn'dĭz), isl.group, E. of Cen. Am.
West New York, town, N. J., opposite New York, p. 30.
West Point, vil. in Orange co., N. Y., on Hudson riv.; U. S. Military Academy.
West Virginia, state of U. S., 24,780 sq. m., p. 1,464; cap. Charleston.
Wexford (wĕks'fẽrd), co. of Leinster, Ire., p. 102.
Wheeler (hwē'lẽr), Joseph. Am. Confed. & U. S. gen. (1836–1906).
Wheeling (hwē'lĭng), city, W. Va., on Ohio riv., p. 54.
Whistler (hwĭs'lẽr), James Abbott McNeil. Am. painter (1834–1903).
White, Edward Douglass. Am. jurist (1845–1921).
Whitefield (hwĭt'fēld), George. Eng. clergy. (1714–70).
White Plains, co. seat of Westchester co., N. Y., suburb of New York, p. 21; birthplace of state; battle, 1776.
Whitman (hwĭt'mȧn), Walt. Am. poet (1819–92).
Whitney (hwĭt'nĭ), Eli. Am. inv. of cotton gin (1765–1825).—**Mount,** peak in Sierra Nevada range, Cal., 14,500 ft.
Whittier (hwĭt'ĭ-ẽr), John Greenleaf. Am. poet (1807–92).
Wichita (wĭch'ĭ-tȧ), city, Kans., p. 72.
Wichita Falls, city, Texas, on Wichita riv., p. 40.
Wight (wīt), **Isle of,** isl. off S. Eng., p. 88.
Wilberforce (wĭl'bẽr-fōrs), William. Eng. abolitionist (1759–1833).
Wilcox (wĭl'kŏks), Ella Wheeler. Am. writer of popular verse (1858–1919).
Wilhelmina (wĭl'hĕl-mī'nȧ). Queen of Netherlands (1880–).
Wilkensburg (wĭl'kĭnz-burg), bor., Allegheny co., Pa., p. 24.
Wilkes-Barre (wĭlks'-bär-ĭ), city, Pa., p. 74.
Willard (wĭl'ẽrd), Frances E. Am. social reformer & philan. (1839–98).
William (wĭl'yăm), **I,** the Conqueror. King of Eng. (1027–87).—**III,** Prince of Orange & king of Eng. (1650–1702).—**I,** emp. of Ger. (1797–1888).—**II,** emp. of Ger. fr. 1888; abdicated November, 1918 (1859–).
Williams (wĭl'yămz), Roger. Eng. theolog., founder of Rhode Island (1599–1683).
Williamsport (wĭl'yămz-pōrt), city, Pa., on W. branch of Susquehanna riv., p. 36.
Wilmington (wĭl'mĭng-tŭn), sp. city of Delaware, on Delaware riv., p. 110.—sp. city of N. C., on Cape Fear riv., p. 33.
Wilson (wĭl'sŭn), [Thomas] Woodrow. Am. educ., 28th pres. of U. S., 1913–21; held office during World War; signed treaty of peace with Ger. at Versailles, June 28, 1919.—James. Am. cabinet off., Secy. of Agriculture under McKinley, Roosevelt & Taft (1835–1920).
Wiltshire (wĭlt'shĭr), co. of Eng., p. 287.
Windsor (wĭnd'zẽr), city, Ontario, Can., on Detroit riv., forming with Ford, Walkerville, Sandwich & Ojibway the so-called Border Cities, total p. 53.—Name of royal house of England.
Windward Islands (wĭnd'wẽrd), group of Br. isls. in W. Indies, p. 164.
Winnipeg (wĭn'ĭ-pĕg), cap. of Manitoba, Can., at junction of Red & Assiniboine rivs., p. with suburbs, 272.—lake in Can., 260 m. long.
Winslow (wĭnz'lō), Edward. Gov. of Plymouth colony (1595–1655).—John. Am. admiral (1811–73).
Winston (wĭn'stŭn), John Clark. Am. publisher (1856–1920).
Winston-Salem (wĭn'stŭn sā'lĕm), largest city of N. C., p. 48.
Winthrop (wĭn'thrŏp), John. Gov. of Mass. colony (1588–1649).—John. Gov. of Conn. colony (1606–76).
Wisconsin (wĭs-kŏn'sĭn), state of U. S., 55,066 sq. m., p. 2,632; cap. Madison.
Wolfe (wŭlf), James. Eng. gen. (1727–59).
Wolseley (wŭlz-lĭ), Sir Garnet. Br. gen. (1833–1913).
Wolsey (wŭl'zĭ), Thomas. Eng. cardinal (1475–1530).
Wood (wōōd), Leonard. Am. gen.; gov.-gen. Philippines (1860–).
Woolsey (wōōl'sĭ), Theodore Dwight. Am. educ. (1801–89).
Woonsocket (wōōn'sŏk'ĕt), city, R. I., on Blackstone riv., p. 43.
Worcester (wōō 'tẽr), cc. of Eng., p. 287.—city, Mass., on Blackstone riv., p. 180.—Joseph Emerson. Am. lexicog. (1784–1865).
Wordsworth (wŭrdz'wẽrth), William. Eng. poet (1770–1850).
Worth (wŭrth), William Jenkins. Am. gen. (1794–1849).
Wren (rĕn), Sir Christopher. Br. architect (1632–1723).

Wright (rīt), Orville (1871–), & his brother, Wilbur (1867–1912). Am. inventors of aeroplane.
Württemberg (vür'tĕm-bĕrkh), state of Ger., 7,536 sq. m., p. 2,438.
Wycliffe (wĭ'klĭf), John. Eng. reformer (?–1384).
Wyoming (wī-ō'mĭng), state of U. S., 97,914 sq. m., p. 194; cap. Cheyenne.

X

Xantippe (zăn-tĭp'ē), wife of Socrates.
Xavier (zăv'ĭ-ər), Francis. Span. Jesuit missionary (1506-52).
Xenocrates (zē-nŏk'rə-tēz). Gr. phil. (396–314 B. C.).
Xenophon (zĕn'ō-fŏn). Gr. soldier & author (435–355 B. C.).
Xerxes (zĕrks'ēz), king of Persia (?–465 B. C.).

Y

Yangtze-kiang (yäng'tsē'kyäng'), riv., China 3,400 m., Tibet to Pacific oc.
Yap (yäp), or **Uaap,** one of the Caroline isls., formerly owned by Germany, occupied by Japan Oct. 21, 1914; 79 sq. m., p. 7; important cable station.
Yeats (yāts), William Butler. Irish author (1865–).
Yellowstone (yĕl'ō-stōn), riv., Wyo. & Mon., 1,000 m. to Missouri riv.—**National Park,** in Wyo., Mon. & Idaho, 3,300 sq. m.
Yenisei (yĕn'ĕ-sā'ĕ), riv., Siberia, 3,300 m. to Arctic sea.
Yokohama (yō'kō-hä'mä), sp. city, Japan, p. 394.
Yonkers (yŏn'kĕrz), city, N. Y., on Hudson riv., p. 100.
York (yōrk), city, Pa., p. 48.
Yorktown, town, Va.; Cornwallis surrendered 1781.
Yosemite (yō-sĕm'ĭ-tĭ), national park in Cal., 720,000 acres.
Young (yŭng), Brigham. Mormon leader 1801-77).
Youngstown (yŭngz'toun), city, O., p. 132.
Ypres (ē'pr), town in Belgium; battles, 1914–18.
Yuan-Shi-Kai (yū-än'shĭ-kī). Pres. of Chinese repub. (1846–1916).
Yucatan (yū-kä-tän'), state of Mex., 15,939 sq. m., p. 350.
Yukon (yōō'kŏn), ter. of Can., p. 8.—riv., Yukon ter., Can., 2,300 m. to Bering sea.

Z

Zambesi (zăm-bā'zē), riv., Africa, 1,600 m. to Mozambique Channel.
Zanesville (zānz'vĭl), city, Ohio, on Muskingum riv., p. 30.
Zangwill (zăng'wĭl), Israel. Br. novel. & dram. (1864–).
Zanzibar (zăn'zĭ-bär), Br. isl. off E. Africa, p. 114.
Zeebrugge (zē-brōōzh'), sp. of W. Flanders, Bel.; Ger. submarine base, 1914–18; blocked by Br., April 22, 1918.
Zeno (zē'nō). Gr. philos. (336–264 B. C.).
Zeppelin (zĕp'ĕ-lĭn), Count Ferdinand von. Ger. airship inv. (1838–1917).
Ziska (zĭs'kä), John. Bohemian leader of Hussites (1378–1424).
Zola (zō'lä'), Emile. Fr. novel. (1840–1902).
Zuider Zee (zoi'dĕr zā), arm of North sea in Netherlands.
Zululand (zōō'lōō-lănd), prov. of Natal, S. Africa; 10,400 sq. m., p. 219.
Zuloaga (thōō"lō-ä'gä), Ignacio. Sp. painter 1870–).
Zurich (zōō'rĭk), city, Switzerland, on Lake Zudich, p. 200.
Zwingli (tsvĭng'lē), Ulrich. Protestant reformer in Switz. (1484–1531).

JEWISH CALENDAR

	Months	*English month—nearly*
1.	Tisri or Ethanim	October
2.	Bul or Marchesvan	November
3.	Kislev	December
4.	Tebeth	January
5.	Shebat	February
6.	Adar	March
7.	Nisan or Abib	April
8.	Iyar or Zif	May
9.	Sivan	June
10.	Thammuz	July
11.	Ab	August
12.	Elul	September

Veadar—Leap Year

GLOSSARY OF BUSINESS TERMS.

Compiled by MURRAY GROSS

A 1, a registry mark given to ships in first-class condition; also used to imply excellence: hence, prime; first-class; first-rate. Also, **A number 1.**

acceptance, an agreement by a person on whom a bill of exchange, or draft, is drawn to pay it when due according to the terms of the acceptance: usually made by writing the word *accepted* across the face of the bill, or draft.

acceptor, one who agrees to pay a bill of exchange, or draft.

accommodation, a loan of money or credit made as a favor.

accommodation paper, a promissory note made, or indorsed by one person for another without consideration, to enable the other to raise money or obtain credit thereby: as distinguished from a note given for value received.

account, a systematized record of business dealings, or debits and credits; a reckoning of money transactions; as, to keep one's *account* with a bank.

accountant, an expert in keeping or adjusting financial records; a person who has charge of such records in a business, or public office.

account current, an open or running account showing what is due.

account sales, a statement sent by one person to another giving details, as to sales made by the sender on the other's behalf: it usually shows the amount and rate of sales, expenses of freight, commission, and other charges.

acknowledgment, an admission, avowal, or confession of a fact to give it legal force; specifically, such an admission, avowal, or confession made before a duly qualified public officer; the formal certificate issued by an officer before whom an acknowledgment has been made.

actuary, a person engaged in the work of calculating insurance risks and premiums: the statistician of an insurance company.

adjustment, the settlement of a business transaction by the apportionment among the various parties in it of a liability, claim, loss, or payment.

administer, to manage; to carry out; specifically, to settle the estate of one who dies without having made a will.

administrator, one who manages and settles the estate of a person who has died without having made a will.

ad valorem, literally, in proportion to value: used to designate a duty or tax laid upon goods at a certain per cent of their value.

ad valorem duty, a tax, duty, or charge levied upon goods at a certain rate per cent upon their value as stated in their invoice; as distinguished from a specific charge upon a given quantity or number.

advance, an increase in the price, or a rise in price or value; something furnished before an equivalent is received; payment beforehand; the money thus furnished; to pay before due; to increase the price; to raise the market value.

affidavit, a sworn statement; especially, a written declaration, made upon oath, before an authorized public officer.

agent, a person authorized to act for, or in the place of, another, by authority from him; one intrusted with the business of another; a substitute.

agreement, an exchange of promises; a mutual understanding in reference to something that shall be done or omitted.

allowance, a sum granted as a reimbursement or repayment; a deduction from the gross weight or value of goods.

amount gross, the total sum or aggregate.

amount net, the total sum less proper deduction for expenses, discounts, or charges.

annuity, an amount, allowance, or income, especially of money, payable yearly.

appraise, to set a value on; to estimate the worth of; as, to *appraise* goods.

appraisement, setting a value on, or estimating the worth of goods, especially by persons appointed for the purpose.

appraiser, one who sets a value on goods, or estimates their worth.

appreciation, a rise in value, an increase in the market price: opposite to *depreciation.*

appropriation, funds set apart for a specific purpose; especially, a grant of money by a government.

appurtenance, something incidental to another, particularly, property.

arbitrage, the buying and selling of stocks, bills of exchange, etc., for the profit arising from the difference of value of the same thing in different markets at the same time.

arbitration, the hearing and determination of a matter of dispute by a person or persons chosen by the parties concerned.

arbitration of exchange, the process of calculating and determining the difference in money values or rates of exchange among three or more countries, currencies, or markets, for the purpose of a transaction between two through the other.

arbitrator, a person chosen by parties who have a controversy to settle their differences.

article, a single piece of goods; a division of a document, agreement, or contract.

articles of partnership, a written agreement setting forth the purposes and conditions of the association of a number of persons for the carrying on of a joint enterprise; especially, such a written agreement duly carried out according to law and filed so as to have the force of a charter.

assessment, a levy of tax or share of expenses.

assets, the entire property of a person, association, or corporation, applicable to the payment of his or its debts: opposite to *liabilities.*

assignee, a person designated by another to do some act, or enjoy some right, privilege, or property; a person to whom an assignment is made.

assignment, a transfer of title or interest by writing; as, of a note, bond, or lease; especially, a transfer of property in trust or for the benefit of creditors.

assignor, a person who makes an assignment.

association, a body of persons organized for

the prosecution of a business undertaking, usually without a charter, but having the general form and mode of procedure of a corporation; as, a stock company; a society.

assortment, a quantity of goods varying in form, color, style, size, and price.

assurance, an agreement to pay on a contingency or event sure to occur: otherwise used in a sense nearly synonymous with *insurance.*

attachment, taking property into custody by legal process to compel compliance with a judicial decision of a controversy.

attest, to certify; to bear witness to; as, to *attest* the truth of a document, a copy of a record, etc.

attorney, an agent; a counselor; specifically, a legal agent empowered to act for suitors in legal and judicial proceedings.

attorney, power of, written authority for one person to act for another.

auction, a public sale of property to the highest bidder; especially, such a sale by a person licensed and authorized for the purpose.

audit, a formal examination and authentication of accounts, with witnesses and vouchers, etc.; an official settling of accounts; the final statement of account.

auditor, a person authorized to examine accounts, compare charges with vouchers, examine parties and witnesses, allow or reject charges, and state the balance.

average, the mean value; medium quality; a fair sample.

avoid, to defeat, evade; to invalidate.

B

bail, to turn over something in trust under an agreement that the purpose of the delivery shall be faithfully carried out.

bailee, the person to whom goods are committed in trust, and who has a conditional possession of them.

bailment, a delivery of goods by one person to another in trust for some special purpose.

balance, the difference between the debits and credits of an account; to adjust and settle such a difference.

balance sheet, a written statement giving a summary and the balances of a set of accounts.

bale, a large, closely pressed, bound package of merchandise; a large bundle or package of goods for storage or transportation.

bank, an establishment for the custody, loan, exchange, or issue of money, and for facilitating the settlement of business transactions by the transmission and collection of funds.

bankable, receivable as good at a bank.

bank book, the depositor's book in which a bank enters his deposits, or his deposit, and withdrawals. Also, **pass book.**

banker, a person or a corporation engaged in the business of banking.

bank discount, a deduction equal to the interest at a given rate on the principal of a note or bill of exchange from the time of discounting until it becomes due.

bank draft, a bill of exchange drawn by one bank on another bank.

bankrupt, one unable to meet his business liabilities.

bargain, a favorable business transaction; an agreement of sale.

barrel, the quantity constituting a full barrel: in the United States, a barrel, liquid measure, is usually 31½ gallons; but a barrel of flour is 196 lbs., of beef or pork, 200 lbs., of fish 200 lbs.

barrel bulk, in freight measurement, five cubic feet.

bear, a speculator who sells stocks, bonds, or other securities for future delivery in expectation of a fall in the market price.

bearer, one who holds and presents for payment a note, bill of exchange, check, or draft.

bearer, payable to, a phrase making notes, bills of exchange, checks, or drafts, payable to holder with or without indorsement.

bill, a general term for all negotiable paper; specifically, a statement of account of goods sold, or services rendered, with price or charge.

bill book, a book in which a person keeps a record of his notes and drafts, thus showing all he issues and receives.

billhead, a printed form of bills or statements of account with business address at the top.

bill of exchange, a written order or request from one person to another to pay to some designated person at a future time a specified sum of money.

bill, domestic or inland, a bill of exchange, or draft, payable in the country where drawn.

bill, foreign, a bill of exchange payable in a foreign country.

bill of lading, a receipt given by a transportation agency to a shipper for goods shipped.

bill of sale, a contract under seal for the sale of goods.

bills payable, bills of exchange, drafts, and notes issued in favor of others.

bills receivable, bills of exchange, drafts, and notes made by others and payable to ourselves.

board of trade, an association of business men to regulate matters of trade and promote their interests.

bolt, a roll of cloth, as of canvas or silk, generally containing about forty yards.

bond, a promise in writing under seal made by a person or corporation to pay a certain sum or do something under penalty of paying a fixed sum on or before a future day; specifically, formal obligation issued by a government or corporation as an evidence of debt, generally for the purpose of borrowing money.

bonded goods, goods on which import duties or taxes have been met by bonds instead of cash.

bonded warehouse, warehouses owned by persons approved by the Treasury Department, and under bond or guarantee for the strict observance of the revenue laws; utilized for storing goods or merchandise until duties are paid or the goods are re-shipped without entry into the country.

bondholder, a creditor whose debt is secured by a bond.

bondsman, one who undertakes an obligation to assure payment of money, performance of an act, or integrity of another.

bonus, a special allowance beyond what is due; extra profits; as, the employees were given a *bonus* for their hard work.

book debts, debts or accounts charged on the books.

bounty, a special payment, premium, or additional allowance given to encourage trade or manufacture.

brand, a particular kind of goods; a mark of designation; a trade-mark, device, or name.

breach of trust, violation of a legal duty by one holding goods or property in trust.

breadstuffs, any kind of grain, corn, or meal.

breakage, allowance made by a shipper for loss due to injury or destruction.
breaking bulk, opening package of goods or merchandise in transit or in process of transportation.
broker, an agent in buying and selling; a middleman paid by commission.
building and loan association, an association organized to afford a safe investment for savings, and to aid its members in buying, building, or improving houses and other real property.
bull, a speculator who buys stocks, bonds, or other securities in expectation of a rise in the price, or in order to bring about such a rise.
bullion, gold and silver, considered merely as so much metal; specifically, uncoined silver and gold in the shape of bars or ingots.
bushel, a dry measure containing four pecks or thirty-two quarts.
by-laws, rules or regulations adopted by an association or a corporation for its own government.

C

call, a formal demand for the payment of money due; a notice to a stockholder to pay in an instalment of his subscription; a right to demand an amount of stock or goods, at a definite price, within a certain time; specifically, in stock speculation such a transaction in stock dealing closed by payment of the difference in price in favor of the holder of the call.
capital, accumulated wealth; specifically, the amount of property owned by an individual or corporation; the amount of such property used for business purposes.
capitalist, one who has capital invested, or capital for investment; generally, a person of large property which is or may be employed in business.
carat, a unit of weight for precious stones and, sometimes, precious metals, varying somewhat in different countries: in international trade, a carat is about 3 1/6 grains troy or about 205 milligrams.
cargo, a general term for all goods, merchandise, or whatever is conveyed in a vessel or boat; load; freight.
carrier, a person or agency engaged in the business of carrying goods for others.
cartage, transporting in a cart, dray, or truck; the price paid for carting.
carte blanche, unlimited authority; full power to exercise liberty of judgment.
case, a box or covering of any kind, or its contents; the quantity contained in a box or covering.
cash, money; strictly, coin, but also paper money, bank notes, bills of exchange, drafts, notes, checks, and other commercial paper easily convertible into money.
cash book, a book in which is kept a record of money received and paid out.
cashier, an officer who has charge of cash payments and receipts of a bank or mercantile establishment.
cashier's check, a check drawn by a bank upon its own funds, signed by the cashier.
cash sale, a sale of goods for cash; in mercantile transactions such a sale usually permits payment in ten or thirty days.
certificate of deposit, a written acknowledgment of a bank that a person has on deposit with it a specified sum.
certified check, a check guaranteed to be good by the bank upon which it is drawn: usually marked by the signature of the cashier or the paying teller with the word, *good* or its equivalent, across its face.
chamber of commerce, an association of merchants or traders having as its purpose the protection of the interests of its members; a term used distinctly by some to designate a body intrusted with the protection of general commercial interests, especially in connection with foreign trade.
charter, a formal instrument in writing from a state creating and defining the form, rights, and privileges of an association or corporation.
charter party, a mercantile lease of a vessel.
check, a written order on a bank to pay money on demand; a mark placed against an item in an account, etc., to indicate that it has been given proper attention.
check book, a book containing blank checks upon a bank.
circular, a communication, usually printed, copies of which are sent to various persons.
clearance, passage of checks, bills of exchange, drafts, and other similar negotiable paper, through the clearing house; settlement of debts or claims; act of clearing a ship or vessel at the customhouse.
clearance papers, papers or certificates issued by a customhouse giving permission for the departure of a ship or vessel, and showing that all formalities have been observed and duties met.
clearing, a method adopted by banks and other business agencies, for making settlement of claims against each other.
clearing house, an institution or establishment, especially in the business of banking, for making settlement of daily balances.
c. o. d., collect on delivery: a call for immediate payment of goods or merchandise at time of delivery.
collateral, a pledge of personal property for assuring the fulfilment of an obligation; commonly stocks and bonds.
collateral security, an additional pledge given, to guarantee the performance of a duty or promise, or the settlement of a debt.
collector, one authorized to receive money for another; chief officer of a customhouse.
commerce, the buying and selling of merchandise, or commodities; particularly, the exchange of merchandise on a large scale between different places, or countries.
commercial paper, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, or other negotiable paper, given and passed in due course of business.
commission, the percentage or allowance made to an agent for transacting business for another; an act to be done as agent for another.
commission broker, one who buys or sells on commission.
common carrier, one who carries on the business of transporting goods or persons for compensation and for all persons impartially.
company, an association of persons for carrying on a commercial or industrial enterprise.
compound interest, interest on both the original principal and accrued interest from the time it was due.
consideration, compensation; recompense; anything given for something else; value in a contract.
consign, to send to an agent in another place to be cared for or sold.
consignee, one to whom something is consigned or sent.

consignment, that which is consigned; act of one who consigns anything.
consignor, one who consigns something.
consul, an agent appointed by a government to represent it in a foreign country, to care for the commercial interests of its citizens, and to protect its seamen.
contraband, goods or merchandise not lawfully subject to import or export; smuggled goods.
contract, an agreement legally enforceable between two or more persons to carry out some purpose; a bargain; a compact.
contractor, one who agrees by contract to do anything for another; specifically, one who contracts to do work, or supply goods or merchandise on a large scale, at a certain price, or rate.
conveyance, act by which the title to property, especially real estate, is transferred; the written instrument by which title to property is transferred.
cooper, one who makes or repairs barrels, hogsheads, casks, etc.
cooperage, work done by a cooper, or the pay for it.
copying press, a machine for making by pressure copies of letters, etc., written in copying ink.
copyright, an exclusive right granted by the government for the multiplication and sale of a literary or artistic work.
corner, a control of the supply of a commodity, stock issue, etc., to such an extent as to enable the one in control to fix the marketing price.
corporation, an association of persons formed and authorized by law to act as a single body, and endowed by law with the capacity of succession or providing for its continued existence.
coupon, a certificate of interest due, attached to a transferable bond.
credit, financial faith and confidence existing between two persons; business reputation entitling one to be trusted; the extent of a person's ability to get goods or money on trust; specifically, an amount turned over to a person's use by a bank or other business establishment; the balance due a person as shown by an account; entering payment or an item of settlement in an account; the right-hand side of an account on which are entered all items reckoned as values given or produced.
creditor, one to whom money is due; one who extends credit in a business transaction.
curb, the general market for stocks and bonds, or commodities, as distinguished from an established exchange or market place.
currency, the accepted medium of exchange: coin, paper money, and bank notes.
customhouse, the government office where customs and duties are paid, and, if a seaport, where vessels are entered or cleared.
customhouse broker, an agent who acts for an importer or an exporter in handling the business arising from entering and clearing goods and vessels in foreign commerce.
customs, duties, taxes, or imposts, levied by the government of a country on commodities imported or exported.

D

damages, estimated money reparation for an injury suffered; compensation regarded as an equivalent reparation for a wrong or injury caused by a violation of a legal right.
date, the time at which a transaction or event takes place, or is appointed to take place.
day book, a book record in which transactions are entered consecutively at the time they occur.
debit, an entry of an item in an account showing something charged or due, or the sum of several items so entered; the left-hand side of an account on which such entries are made.
debtor, one who owes a debt or is indebted.
deed, an instrument in writing under seal duly carried out and delivered according to law conveying or transferring title to land or other real property.
deficit, a shortage in resources, income, or amount.
demurrage, the detention of a vessel or freight car by one for whom freight has been transported, beyond the time allowed for loading or unloading; payment made for such detention.
deposit, funds and money turned over to a bank subject to withdrawal by order or request; anything handed over as a pledge or security.
deposit slip, a statement which a depositor leaves with a deposit, as a memorandum and evidence that the money, checks, or other funds, have been deposited.
depot, a railroad station; a building for the accommodation and protection, and sometimes for the sale, of goods.
depreciation, a decline in value or market price.
directors, a body of persons selected to manage the affairs of a company or corporation.
discount, a deduction made as an interest charge in lending money upon a bill of exchange, draft, or promissory note not due; a deduction from the gross amount; an allowance upon a debt, or price asked, usually made to bring about prompt or cash payment.
dividend, a share of profits distributed among stockholders.
dividend warrant, a formal order, by which a stockholder receives his dividend.
dock, a waterway, between two piers, for the reception of ships to come or go into dock.
dockage, a payment exacted for the use of a dock; docking facilities.
double name paper, a note, draft, bill of exchange, or trade acceptance, final payment of which is additionally assured by the indorsement of some one approved by the bank that accepts or discounts it.
draft, an order from one person or party to another directing the payment of money; a drawing upon a fund or stock.
draw, to obtain by use of a draft; to take away from a place of deposit.
drawback, an amount of money paid back after having been collected; especially, duties or customs remitted by the government.
drawee, the person on whom an order, draft, or bill of exchange is drawn.
drawer, one who draws a bill of exchange, draft, or order for payment.
drayage, the charge or sum paid for hauling or for the use of a dray or truck.
dry goods, textile fabrics.
due bills, an informal written acknowledgment of a debt, nonnegotiable in form.
dun, to ask persistently for payment.
duty, a tax levied by a government on the importation, exportation, or use and consumption of goods.

E

effects, movables; personal property; sometimes loosely used to designate real as well as personal property.

ejectment, a legal action for the recovery of possession of real property, and, usually, to secure damages for wrongful withholding; the official authorization, or writ, by which this action is begun.

embargo, an order of the government prohibiting the departure or entry of ships at ports, or traffic in commodities, within its dominions.

embark, to go on board a vessel for a voyage; to engage in a business enterprise.

entry, act of reporting at a customhouse the arrival of a ship and procuring permission to land its cargo; act of taking formal possession of lands and other property; putting on record in proper form and order.

escrow, an instrument under seal, placed in the hands of a third person for delivery upon stated conditions, and having no effect until delivered.

estate, the nature and extent of ownership in property.

excess profits, profits above average; specifically, under the United States war emergency taxation system of 1917, profits exceeding the average business gain of the three years preceding the outbreak of war with Germany and Austria-Hungary.

exchange, the process involved in carrying on trade and commerce; specifically, a place where merchants and traders meet to carry on particular business transactions; the process of settling accounts between parties located at a distance from each other by the use of bills of exchange and drafts, or by a transfer of credits; the amount paid for the collection of a bill of exchange, draft, check, or other negotiable instrument; conversion of the money of one country into that of another, with an allowance for difference in value.

exchange broker, one who deals in foreign bills of exchange and money.

excise, a duty or tax levied upon the manufacture, sale, use or consumption of goods within a country; also, a tax upon the pursuit or following of certain trades or occupations.

executed, performed; carried out; specifically, carried out and performed according to law.

executor, a person appointed by another to execute his will, or to see its provisions carried into effect after the latter's death.

exhibit, an object, or a collection of objects, displayed to public view; an object or a document shown in court and held for future use as evidence.

exporter, one who exports; a person who sends goods or commodities to a foreign country in the way of commerce.

exports, commodities sent from one country to another.

express business, a system of rapid transportation of goods or merchandise, generally managed by express companies, providing special care, security, and quickness of delivery.

express company, an association or corporation engaged as a common carrier in the express business.

express money order, an order for the payment of money issued by one office of an express company and payable at another.

extension, an allowance of additional time by a creditor to a debtor for the payment of a debt.

F

face, the principal amount of a note or other financial obligation.

facsimile, a copy of anything, so made as to give every part and detail of the original.

failure, suspension of payment; a state of insolvency or bankruptcy.

fair, average; middling; free from marked merit or defect; of reasonably good kind or quality.

fall, a decline in value or price; to suffer a decline in value or price.

false pretense, a false representation of facts made with the purpose of defrauding another.

federal reserve bank, a bank established under the laws of the United States to act as an agent in the maintenance of money reserves, to issue bank currency, and to rediscount commercial paper accepted and discounted in the business of banking.

fee, a charge fixed by law for the services of a public officer; sometimes, pay; wages; salary.

file, an orderly collection of papers, arranged and classified for reference and preservation, usually with title and date indorsed; any device to keep letters and papers in order, such as a hook or a drawer; to insert in its proper place in a file.

finance, the science and practice of handling moretary affairs, especially those involving large sums or having especial relation to investments.

financier, one skilled in the problems of finance, or occupied with them.

firm, a partnership of two or more persons; the name under which a partnership or company transacts business; steady; not declining in value or price.

fixture, anything annexed to houses and lands so as legally to constitute a part thereof.

flat, without additional charge or interest.

f. o. b., free on board, delivered free of charge to a vessel or train.

footing, the act of adding up a column of figures; the amount or sum total of such a column.

forced sale, sale of goods under compulsion or foreclosure.

foreclose, to take away the right of redeeming.

foreclosure, a legal proceeding which cancels a mortgagor's right of redeeming a mortgaged property.

foreign bill, a bill of exchange, or draft, payable in a foreign country.

forwarder, one who accepts goods for transportation and delivery to another carrier.

franchise, a special privilege granted by law to an individual or corporation, which does not pertain to persons of common right.

franking privilege, the right of sending letters, packages, telegrams,, etc., without charge, for postage carriage.

fraud, an intentional misrepresentation of the truth for the purpose of inducing another to make a contract to his detriment.

free list, the schedule of goods or merchandise admitted to a country free of duty; a list of persons entitled to something without payment.

free trade, commerce and trade not subjected to duties or tariff regulations.

freight, the compensation paid by any one for the transportation of goods by rail or water; the cargo.

funds, money and negotiable paper immediately or readily convertible into cash; available financial resources.

G

goods, merchandise; wares.
good will, the custom or patronage of any trade or business.
great gross, twelve gross; *i. e.,* 1,728 articles.
gross, whole; entire; total; without any deduction; also, twelve dozen.
gross amount, the total sum or aggregate.
gross ton, 2,240 pounds avoirdupois; a unit of internal capacity of ships—100 cubic feet.
gross weight, total weight of goods or merchandise, without deduction for tare or waste.
guarantee, to become responsible for the fulfilment of an obligation of another; to be surety for.
guarantor, a person who gives a guaranty or surety.
guaranty, an agreement to pay a debt, or perform a duty, of another, in case of the failure of the other to fulfil the obligation.
gunny sack, a bag of coarse material, usually jute or hemp, for packing loose commodities for shipment.

H

harbor, a port or place of shelter for ships; a protected waterway equipped with docking facilities.
harbor master, a government officer charged with the duty of carrying out the regulations governing the use of a harbor.
hogshead, a large cask or barrel; especially, one containing two barrels or sixty-three gallons.
holder, a person in possession of, and legally entitled to payment of, a bill of exchange or note.
honor, to accept and pay when due.
hypothecate, to pledge as security without giving title or ownership.

I

immovable, fixed; permanent in place; *pl.* sometimes used in referring to real estate.
import, to bring in goods or merchandise from a foreign country.
importer, one who imports; especially, a merchant who brings goods or merchandise into a country from abroad.
imports, goods or merchandise imported, or brought into a country from abroad.
impost, a tax or duty laid by a government on goods imported into a country.
income, the return, from labor, business, or property. The total receipts from any branch of business are called the *gross income;* that portion which remains after paying costs and expenses is known as the *net income.*
income tax, a tax on income or on an excess of income over a certain amount.
indemnify, to secure against loss or damage; to reimburse in case of loss or damage.
indemnification, indemnifying or reimbursing in case of loss, damage, or penalty.
indemnity, compensation for loss or damage sustained.
indorse, to order a negotiable instrument paid to another by writing one's name on the back of the instrument; to guarantee payment.
indorsee, the person to whom a negotiable instrument is indorsed.
indorsement, act of indorsing; that which is written in indorsing.
indorser, the person who indorses.
inland bill, a bill of exchange, or draft, payable in the country where drawn: generally called a *domestic bill.*
insolvent, not having sufficient assets to meet all debts.
instalment, a part of a debt which is divided into portions that are made payable at different times.
instalment plan, the system of making sales for a sum made payable in portions at stated intervals.
instant, present; current: used with a date to indicate the current month.
insurable interest, such an interest in the subject of insurance as carries with it legal damage in the event of the loss insured against.
insurance, a contract whereby one party, for a stipulated consideration, called a *premium,* undertakes to indemnify or guarantee another against loss of a specific kind, known as a *risk.*
insurance broker, a broker who handles or places insurance.
insurance policy, a written contract of insurance.
insure, to secure against loss, or damage.
interest, a rate per cent of money paid for the use of funds; a share in property or profits.
internal revenue, a revenue or income derived by a government from licenses, duties, and special taxes levied on personal property or the production and use of domestic goods.
intestate, a person who dies without having made a will.
in transit, on the road; not brought to an end or destination.
inventory, a list of goods or merchandise on hand; an enumeration of articles; a schedule.
invest, to apply capital, money, or funds to the purchase of property for income or profit.
investment, the capital, money, or funds invested; that in which capital, money, or funds is invested.
invoice, a written account or itemized statement of merchandise shipped or sent to a purchaser or consignee, setting forth the quantity, value or prices, and charges; the lot of goods or merchandise as shipped or received.
invoice book, a book for recording or entering copies of invoices.
involved, embarrassed by debts or liabilities; confused.

J

jobber, one who buys from importers or manufacturers and sells to retailers: a middleman.
job lot, goods or merchandise left over; an odd assortment.
joint note, a promissory note signed by several persons, each of whom is liable for a proportional part of the amount.
joint and several note, a promissory note signed by two or more persons, each of whom agrees to hold himself liable for the full amount in case the others are unable to pay.
joint stock, stock or capital held and used in a joint enterprise.
joint stock company, an association consisting of a number of persons organized to conduct a business with a joint capital.
journal, a book of accounts in which is recorded a condensed statement of daily

business transactions arranged according to debit and credit.

Judgment, the final order of a court in civil or criminal proceedings; an obligation created by an order or decree of a court; the official certificate evidencing such an obligation.

Judgment note, a promissory note, containing in addition to its usual contents, a power of attorney authorizing a confession of judgment against the maker or signer upon default of payment.

L

leakage, an allowance or deduction made for waste by leaking of casks or barrels.

lease, a contract by which one person conveys to another person the use of lands, buildings, or other real property, usually for a specified rent or compensation and length of time; the act and instrument by which such conveyance is made, or the term for which it is made.

ledger, the final book of record in business transactions, in which all debits and credits from other books of original entry are brought together, classified, and summarized under appropriate heads.

legal tender, coin or currency which a government has declared shall be received in payment of debts; a formal proffer of money to pay a debt.

lessee, one to whom a lease is given, or who takes property under a contract of lease; a tenant under a lease.

lessor, one who gives a lease; one who leases.

letter copying book, a book in which copies are made of letters.

letter of advice, a written report from an agent to a principal or from a consignor to a consignee transmitting special information; a letter by which the drawer of a bill of exchange, or draft, notifies the drawee that the bill has been drawn.

letter of credit, a letter addressed by a bank to one or more of its correspondents certifying that the holder is entitled to draw upon it for funds up to a certain sum; such a letter addressed to several correspondents is sometimes called a *circular letter of credit.*

letters of administration, an official instrument issued by a court by which an administrator is granted authority to manage and settle the business affairs and estate of a person who has died.

liability, a debt; that which one is under obligation to pay.

license, the formal permission from the proper authorities to perform certain acts.

lien, a legal claim upon real or personal property for the satisfaction of some debt or duty

lighterage, compensation paid for unloading into a lighter for conveyance to or from shore.

liquidate, to apportion the assets of a business in settlement of indebtedness.

liquidation, the settling of the liabilities of a business.

Lloyd's, a marine insurance association with its central offices located in London, having for its main objects the carrying on of marine insurance.

loan, act of lending; that which one lends or borrows; especially, a sum of money lent at interest.

long, a term used to describe a purchase of goods or stocks in expectation of a rise in price: opposite to *short.*

M

manifest, an invoice of a ship's cargo, to be shown at the customhouse.

manifold, to make many or several copies of a letter, statement, or document.

margin, an amount of time or money which is allowed or reserved in addition to what is directly needed or used; the percentage paid in money to a broker to secure him against loss on contracts entered into by him on behalf of his principal.

mark, to put a price or sign on articles, goods or merchandise; to affix a significant identifying mark.

market, opportunity for selling or buying of commodities, or the rate or price offered for them; a meeting of people at a stated time and place for the purpose of buying and selling; a place where provisions are sold.

maturity, termination of the period of time a note or other obligation has to run.

mercantile agency, an organization which collects information as to the credit and reputation of merchants or others doing business, and furnishes this to others for compensation; a commercial agency.

mercantile paper, negotiable paper, given by merchants for goods bought or received.

merchant, one who buys and sells on a large scale.

merchantable, fit for market; such as is usually sold in the market, or such as will bring the ordinary price.

merchant marine, shipping under the control of a country employed in the carriage of goods and passengers between several countries.

mint, a place where money is coined by public authority.

mixed fabrics, a textile fabric composed of two or more kinds of fiber.

money, coined metal or printed certificates issued or authorized by a government as a medium of exchange or a means of payment; wealth considered in terms of money; capital reckoned as a cash asset.

money market, the opportunities for loanable wealth or capital; the whole body of agencies, which regulate and direct financial operations and equalize the supply of and demand for capital.

money order, an order for the payment of money.

mortgage, a conditional conveyance or transfer of property, as security for the payment of a debt, which is to become void upon fulfilment of the obligation and stipulated terms.

mortgagee, the person to whom property is mortgaged.

mortgagor, one who gives a mortgage.

movable, in general, wares or goods; now only an article of furniture.

N

negotiable, capable of being transferred in the ordinary course of business by delivery, with or without indorsement.

negotiable paper, bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, checks, or other similar instruments, that are payable to bearer or order; also, under some laws, other business instruments, such as bonds, forms of stock, and bills of lading.

net, free from all charges, deductions, and allowances; as, *net* profits, *net* proceeds, *net* income, or *net* weight.

nominal, merely named or stated or given without reference to reality; existing in reference only; as, *nominal* value.

notary public, a public officer authorized to take acknowledgments, and to attest or certify deeds and other business instruments, usually under his official seal, to make them authentic; and to take affidavits, and protests of negotiable paper.
note, a short term for promissory note; a written instrument acknowledging a debt, and promising payment.

O

obligation, a formal acknowledgment of a liability or agreement to pay a certain sum or do a certain thing; sometimes coupled with a condition and a penalty for nonfulfilment.
open account, an account not settled or adjusted.
open policy, an insurance policy in which the value is to be proved by the insured, in case of loss.
option, a privilege, allowed in a time contract, of buying or selling at a specified price within a specified time.
order, an instruction to buy, sell, or supply, goods or merchandise; a written instruction to admit to a building; an indorsement by which the holder of negotiable paper directs to whom payment shall be made.
outstanding accounts, accounts showing debts due, but unsettled and unpaid.
overdraw, to draw more than the amount standing to the credit of the drawer.
overdue, unpaid beyond the stipulated time.

P

package, an article, or a collection of articles packed together.
panic, a widespread alarm and distrust in financial affairs, causing depreciation in values.
paper, a short term for negotiable paper.
par, the face or established value; the equality of the value or price of securities at which they are issued and at which they are sold.
partner, one of two or more members of a partnership for carrying on a business.
partnership, an association of two or more persons who have placed their resources, labor, and skill, at the disposal of a lawful business undertaking.
pass book, the depositor's book in which an account of deposits and withdrawals is kept; especially, of a bank account.
passport, an official permission to enter or leave a port, or to pass into or through a country.
payable, justly due; that which should be paid.
payee, the person to whom a sum of money is to be made payable.
payer, the person who is to pay a financial obligation.
permit, an authorization for an act or the conduct of a business.
petty cash, money paid out or received in small amounts.
petty cash book, book in which a record is kept of petty cash receipts and payments.
plaintiff, one who sues another or brings an action in court.
policy, a contract of insurance; a definite or settled course of action adopted and followed by a government, individual, or business enterprise.
post, to transfer an entry or entries from a book of original record to one of final classification and summary; as, from a journal to a ledger.
postdate, to date after the real time.
power of attorney, written authority from one person to another to act for him.
premium, the amount paid for a contract of insurance; an amount in addition to the face value of anything.
price, the value of a commodity expressed in terms of money.
price list, a list of prevailing prices.
prime, of first quality.
principal, one who employs another to act for him; one primarily liable on an obligation; a capital sum placed at interest.
proceeds, the financial return that is derived from some possession or transaction; especially, the amount realized from a sale of property.
produce, that which is yielded; especially, in agriculture.
profit, the excess of returns over costs and expenses; gain in a business undertaking.
promissory note, a written promise to pay a sum of money at a future time to, or to the order of, a specified person or to bearer.
property, anything of value that may be owned; the legal right to a thing; generally classified as *personal property*, when movable; and *real property*, when immovable.
pro rata, in proportion; a proportional distribution.
protest, a formal declaration and notification that payment of a negotiable instrument has been refused; to make such a formal declaration and notification.

Q

quitclaim deed, an instrument transferring ownership of real estate without warranty of title.
quitrent, a fixed rent paid by a tenant, discharging him from other duties or obligations.
quotation, current prices of merchandise or other commodities.

R

real estate, land, houses, and fixtures; all immovable property.
rebate, a deduction or allowance; a giving back of part of a sum already paid.
receipt, a written acknowledgment of payment.
receipt book, a book of printed receipt forms or one in which receipts are filed.
receiver, an officer appointed by a court to hold in trust and manage the property and funds involved in a suit at law, or to wind up the affairs of a bankrupt or insolvent business enterprise.
recoup, to counterbalance losses by gains.
register and recorder, a public officer charged with recording certain business transactions and dealings; as, registry of deeds, mortgages, and judgments.
re-insurance, transfer of part of the contract of insurance from one insurer to another.
release, a conveyance by which the releasor gives up his right or estate to a person who already has some estate or possession in property.
remittance, payment on account; transfer of funds from one party to another.
renewal, extension of time; giving a new note for an old one.
rent, compensation for the use of real property.
retail, to sell in small quantities.
returns, profit on an investment, or gains accruing from labor or business enterprise.

S

safe-deposit box, a steel box generally, fitted into the wall of a vault, provided by banks or safe-deposit companies, for containing and safe-guarding securities and other valuables.
sale, transfer of property for money.
sample, a small quantity or portion of goods or merchandise shown as an example of quality.
savings bank, a bank employed in the business of receiving small deposits, chiefly savings, investing them, and paying interest thereon.
security, something given as a pledge to assure the fulfilment of an obligation or the payment of a debt; a person who becomes responsible as a surety for the performance of another's obligation or the payment of his debts; any document or evidence of debt or of property, such as a bond or a share of stock.
sell, to make a sale; to transfer for a consideration.
set-off, an opposing claim arising from a matter different from the one in question.
share, unit division of a capital stock issue; interest owned by one of a number.
shipment, quantity of goods sent or consigned.
shipper, one who sends or consigns goods by vessel, railroad, or other transportation agency.
shipping clerk, one who oversees the forwarding and shipping of goods and merchandise.
short, a term used to denote a sale of goods, stocks, etc., at a fixed price, for future delivery, of what one does not possess, in expectation of a fall in price.
shrinkage, decrease in bulk or measurement.
sight, the term used to designate when a bill of exchange, or draft, is presented to the drawee.
sight draft, a draft payable at sight, *i. e.*, when presented for payment.
sinking fund, a fund set apart from income to pay a debt; particularly, a bond issue.
smuggling, taking goods into a country without paying the import duties or taxes.
solvent, able to meet all debts; excess of assets over liabilities.
specie, any kind of coined money: generally, gold and silver.
specification, a written description and enumeration of particulars accompanying a contract.
specific duty, a fixed tax levied on an article of a certain kind or quantity without regard to its value or market price.
speculation, a risky investment for large profit; a business undertaking out of the ordinary run of affairs.
staple, the principal commodity of a country or district.
stock, shares in the capital of a corporation or stock company; goods on hand.
stock broker, one who buys and sells stocks on commission.
stock exchange, an association of stock brokers who meet to buy and sell stocks and bonds; the place where such brokers meet.
stockholder, one who holds or owns shares of stock.
storage, price paid for storing and safeguarding goods.
storekeeper, officer in charge of a bonded warehouse; one in charge of stores.
street, a short term used in a general way to designate the financial district of a city.
sundries, unclassified articles.
surety, one who makes himself liable to pay money in case another fails to pay, to fill a contract, or to serve with integrity.
surtax, a supplementary or extra tax, levied in addition to the ordinary rate, as in the custom duties, or in the income tax.
suspend, to stop business; to stop payment; to fail.

T

tally, keeping account by checking off.
tare, deduction, allowance in weight or quantity on account of case, cask, bag, or covering.
tariff, a schedule of duties; a price list.
teller, officer of a bank who receives or pays out money.
tenant, one who leases or rents real property.
tender, an offer of money or other thing in settlement of a debt or claim.
testator, one who has died leaving a will.
textile fabrics, all woven goods.
title, the right to exclusive possession of property; also, the legal evidence of one's right of property.
tonnage, the weight of a ship; the weight a ship will carry; capacity of a vessel.
tort, an injury or detriment for which damages may be obtained.
trade, buying and selling; traffic; commerce.
trade acceptance, a draft drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods, and accepted by the purchaser for payment at a definite time.
trade discount, an allowance made to dealers in the same line of business.
trade-mark, letters, figures, or devices legally registered, used on goods and labels by a manufacturer or merchant to designate his goods.
trade price, the price allowed by wholesalers to retailers.
traffic, business carried on; especially, by a railroad.
transportation, conveying goods or merchandise from one place to another.
transshipment, removing goods or merchandise from one ship or means of transportation to another.
trust, faith and confidence; that which is turned over to one in faith and confidence.
trust company, a corporation engaged in the business of acting as a trustee, and carrying on banking to a greater or less extent.
trust deed, a kind of mortgage granted a trustee to secure a body of creditors, with power to foreclose on all its mortgaged property in the event of nonfulfilment of the debtor's obligation.
trustee, one legally holding property in trust; one intrusted with property for another.

U

under seal, a term used to show lawful consideration for the promise or agreement made in a contract, and commonly evidenced by the use of the letters "*L. S.*" or the word "*seal*" in addition to the signatures of the parties in the contract.
undersell, to sell below the trade price.
unsound, in bad financial condition; of doubtful solvency.
usury, interest greater than the lawful rate.

V

valid, good in law; binding; of force.
value, the estimated worth of a commodity, expressed in money; market price.

value received, phrases used in notes and bills to express a lawful consideration.
valued policy, an insurance policy in which the value is inserted in the nature of liquidated damages.
void, not enforceable by law.
voucher, a receipt, entry, or document which establishes the truth or authenticity of a business transaction or record.

W

waiver, a voluntary surrender of a legal right or privilege.
warehouse, a storehouse for storing and safe-guarding goods or merchandise.
warehouse receipt, a receipt, sometimes negotiable, given at a warehouse for goods in storage.
warranty, a guarantee of the accurate representation of goods or of title.
warranty deed, a deed carrying with it the assurance of the one who grants it that his title to the property is as represented.
wastage, the loss due to handling of commodities.
way bill, list or statement of goods given to a carrier.
wharfage, charges paid for the use of a wharf.
wholesale, trade in large quantities; selling to retailers rather than consumers.
will, the legal document by which a person makes provision for the settlement or distribution of his estate after his death.
without recourse, restrictive words added to an indorsement of a note or bill of exchange to prevent the indorser from liability.

DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH CHRISTIAN NAMES OF MEN AND WOMEN WITH THEIR DERIVATION AND MEANING

I. NAMES OF MEN.

A

Aaron. [Heb.] Lofty; inspired.
Abel. [Heb.] Breath; transitoriness; vanity.
Abijah. [Heb.] To whom Jehovah is a father.
Abner. [Heb.] Father of light.
Abraham. [Heb.] Father of a multitude.
Abram. [Heb.] Father of elevation.
Adam. [Heb.] Man; earthman; red earth.
Adolphus. [O. H. Ger.] Noble wolf, i. e., noble hero.
Alan. Variously explained as a hound [Slav.], harmony [Celt.], and a corruption of Hilary, or of Ælianus.
Alaric. [O. H. Ger.] All-rich; or, noble ruler.
Albert. [O. H. Ger.] Nobly bright; illustrious.
Alexander. [Gr.] A defender of men.
Alfred. [O. H. Ger.] Elf in council; i. e., good counselor.
Algernon. [Fr.] With whiskers.
Alonzo. [O. Ger.] The same as ALPHONSO, q. v.
Alphonso. [O. H. Ger.] All-ready; willing.
Amasa. [Heb.] A burden.
Ambrose. [Gr.] Immortal; divine.
Amos. [Heb.] Strong; courageous; otherwise, burden.
Andrew. [Gr.] Strong; manly.
Anselm. [O. H. Ger.] Protection of God.
Anthony, Antony. [Lat.] Priceless; praiseworthy.
Archibald. [Ger.] Extremely bold; otherwise, holy prince.
Arthur. [Celt.] High; noble.
Asa. [Heb.] Healer; physician.
Asaph. [Heb.] A collector.
Asher. [Heb.] Happy; fortunate.
Augustin, Augustine, Austin. [Lat.] Belonging to Augustus.
Augustus. [Lat.] Exalted; imperial.
Azariah. [Heb.] Helped of the Lord.

B

Baldwin. [O. H. Ger.] Bold, courageous friend.
Barnaby. [Heb.] Son of consolation.
Bartholomew. [Heb.] A warlike son.
Basil. [Gr.] Kingly; royal.
Benedict. [Lat.] Blessed.
Benjamin. [Heb.] Son of the right hand.
Beriah. [Heb.] In calamity.
Bernard, Farnard. [O. H. Ger.] Bold as a bear.
Bertram. [O. H. Ger.] Bright raven.
Boniface. [Lat.] A benefactor.
Brian. [Celt.] Strong.
Bruno. [O. H. Ger.] Brown.

C

Cadwallader. [Brit.] Battle-arranger.
Cæsar. [Lat.] Hairy; or blue-eyed.
Caleb. [Heb.] A dog.
Calvin. [Lat.] Bald.
Cecil. [Lat.] Dim-sighted.
Cephas. [Aramaic.] A stone.
Charles. [O. H. Ger.] Strong; manly; noble-spirited.
Christian. [Lat.] Belonging to Christ; a believer in Christ.
Christopher. [Gr.] Bearing Christ.
Clarence. [Lat.] Illustrious.
Claudius, Claude. [Lat.] Lame.
Clement. [Lat.] Mild-tempered; merciful.
Conrad. [O. H. Ger.] Bold in council; resolute.
Constant. [Lat.] Firm; faithful.
Constantine. [Lat.] Resolute; firm.

Cornelius. [Lat.] (Meaning uncertain.)
Cuthbert. [A.-S.] Noted splendor.
Cyril. [Gr.] Lordly.
Cyrus. [Per.] The sun.

D

Daniel. [Heb.] A divine judge.
Darius. [Per.] Preserver.
David. [Heb.] Beloved.
Denis, } [Gr.] Same as DIONYSUS.
Dennis, } [Fr. form.]
Dionysus. [Gr.] In Greek mythology, the god of wine, corresponding to Bacchus.
Donald. [Celt.] Proud chief.
Duncan. [Celt.] Brown chief.

E

Eben. [Heb.] A stone.
Ebenezer. [Heb.] The stone of help.
Edgar. [A.-S.] A javelin (or protector) of property.
Edmund. [A.-S.] Defender of property.
Edward. [A.-S.] Guardian of property.
Edwin. [A.-S.] Gainer of property.
Egbert. [O. H. Ger.] The sword's brightness; famous with the sword.
Elbert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ALBERT.
Eldred. [A.-S.] Terrible.
Eleazer. [Heb.] To whom God is a help.
Eli. [Heb.] A foster son.
Elias. [Heb.] The same as ELIJAH.
Elihu. [Heb.] God the Lord.
Elijah. [Heb.] Jehovah is my God.
Elisha. [Heb.] God my salvation.
Ellis. [Heb.] A variation of ELISHA.
Elmer. [A.-S.] Noble; excellent. [A contraction of ETHELMER.]
Emmanuel. [Heb.] God with us.
Emery. [A.-S.] Powerful; rich.
Enoch. [Heb.] Consecrated; dedicated.
Enos. [Heb.] Man.
Ephraim. [Heb.] Very fruitful.
Erasmus. [Gr.] Lovely; worthy to be loved.
Erastus. [Ger.] Lovely; amiable.
Ernest. [Ger.] Earnest.
Ethan. [Heb.] Firmness; strength.
Eugene. [Ger.] Wellborn; noble.
Eustace. [Gr.] Healthy; strong; standing firm.
Evan. [Brit.] The same as JOHN.
Ezekiel. [Heb.] Strength of God.
Ezra. [Heb.] Help.

F

Ferdinand. [O. H. Ger.] Brave; valiant.
Fernando. [O. H. Ger.] Same as FERDINAND.
Francis. [Fr.] Free.
Frank [Fr.] A contraction of FRANCIS.
Frederic, } [O. H. Ger.]
Frederick. } Abounding in peace; or peaceful ruler.

G

Garret. [O. H. Ger.] Another form of GERALD, or GERARD.
Geoffrey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
George. [Ger.] A landholder; husbandman.
Gerald, } [O. H. Ger.] Strong
Gerard. } with the spear.
Gideon. [Heb.] A destroyer.
Gilbert. [O. H. Ger.] Yellow-bright; famous.
Giles. [Gr.] A kid.
Godfrey. [O. H. Ger.] At peace with God.
Gregory. [Ger.] Watchful; vigilant.
Griffith. [Brit.] Having great faith.
Gustavus. [Sw.] A warrior; hero.
Guy. [Fr.] A leader.

H

Hannibal. [Punic.] Grace of Baal.
Harold. [A.-S.] A champion; general of an army.
Henry. [O. H. Ger.] The head or chief of a house.
Herbert. [A.-S.] Glory of the army.
Herman. [O. H. Ger.] A warrior.
Hezekiah. [Heb.] Strength of the Lord.
Hilary. [Lat.] Cheerful; merry.

Hiram. [Heb.] Most noble.
Horace. [Gr.] Same as HORATIO. [Fr. form.]
Horatio. [Gr.] (Meaning uncertain.)
Hosea. [Heb.] Salvation.
Howell. [Brit.] Sound; whole.
Hubert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in spirit; soul-bright.
Hugh, } [D.] Mind; spirit; soul.
Hugo. }
Humphrey. [A.-S.] Protector of the home.

I

Ichabod. [Heb.] The glory has departed.
Ignatius. [Gr.] Ardent; fiery.
Immanuel. [Heb.] The same as EMMANUEL.
Ingram. [Teut.] Raven.
Inigo. [Gr.] The same as IGNATIUS. [Sp. form.]
Ira. [Heb.] Watchful.
Isaac. [Heb.] Laughter.
Isaiah. [Heb.] Salvation of the Lord.
Israel. [Heb.] A soldier of God.
Ivan. [Brit.] The same as JOHN.

J

Jabez. [Heb.] He will cause pain.
Jacob. [Heb.] A supplanter.
James. [Heb.] The same as JACOB.
Japheth. [Heb.] Enlargement.
Jason. [Gr.] A healer.
Jasper. [Per.] (Meaning uncertain.)
Jedediah. [Heb.] Beloved of the Lord.
Jeffrey. [O. H. Ger.] The same as GODFREY.
Jeremiah, } [Heb.] Exalted of
Jeremias, } the Lord.
Jeremy. }
Jerome. [Gr.] Holy name.
Jesse. [Heb.] Wealth.
Joab. [Heb.] Jehovah is his father.
Job. [Heb.] Afflicted; persecuted.
Joel. [Heb.] The Lord is God.
John. [Heb.] The gracious gift of God.
Jonah, } [Heb.] A dove.
Jonas. }
Jonathan. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Joseph. [Heb.] He shall add.
Joshua. [Heb.] God of salvation.
Josiah, } [Heb.] Given of the
Josias. } Lord.
Judah. [Heb.] Praised.
Julian. [Lat.] Sprung from, or belonging to, Julius.
Julius. [Gr.] Soft-haired.
Justin. [Lat.] Just.
Justus. [Lat.] Just.

K

Kenelm. [A.-S.] A defender of his kindred.
Kenneth. [Gael.] A leader; commander.

L

Lambert. [O. H. Ger.] Illustrious with landed possessions.
Lancelot. [It.] A little angel; otherwise, a little lance or warrior; or a servant.
Laurence, } [Lat.] Crowned
Lawrence. } with laurel.
Lazarus. [Heb.] God will help.
Leander. [Gr.] Lion-man.
Lemuel. [Heb.] Created by God.
Leonard. [Ger.] Strong; or brave as a lion.
Leopold. [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
Levi. [Heb.] Adhesion.
Lewis. [O. H. Ger.] Bold warrior.
Lionel. [Lat.] Young lion.
Llewellyn. [Celt.] Lightning.
Lorenzo. [Lat.] Same as LAURENCE. [It. & Sp. forms.]
Louis. [O. H. Ger.] The same as LEWIS. [Fr. form.]
Lucian. [Lat.] Belonging to, or sprung from Lucius.
Lucius. [Lat.] Born at break of day.
Luke. [Lat.] Light.
Luther. [Ger.] Illustrious warrior.

M

Malachi. [Heb.] Messenger of the Lord.
Manasseh. [Heb.] Forgetfulness.
Marcus, } [Lat.] A hammer;
Mark. } otherwise, a male, or sprung from Mars.
Marmaduke. [A.-S.] A mighty noble.
Martin. [Lat.] Of Mars; warlike.

Matthew. [Heb.] Gift of Jehovah.
Maurice. [Lat.] Moorish; dark-colored.
Maximilian. [Lat.] The greatest Æmilianus.
Micah. [Heb.] Who is like the Lord?
Michael. [Heb.] Who is like God?
Miles. [Lat.] A soldier.
Moses. [Egypt.] Drawn out of the water.

N

Napoleon. [Gr.] Lion of the forest-dell.
Nathan. [Heb.] Given; a gift.
Nathanael, Nathaniel. [Heb.] The gift of God.
Neal, Neil. [Lat.] Dark; swarthy; otherwise [Celt.], chief.
Nicholas, Nicolas. [Gr.] Victory of the people.
Noah. [Heb.] Rest; comfort.
Norman. [Ger.] A Northman; a native of Normandy.

O

Obadiah. [Heb.] Servant of the Lord.
Octavius, Octavus. [Lat.] The eighth-born.
Oliver. [Lat.] An olive-tree.
Orlando. [Teut.] Same as ROWLAND. [It. form.]
Oscar. [Celt.] Bounding warrior.
Oswald. [O. H. Ger.] Power of God.
Owen. [Celt.] Lamb; otherwise, young warrior.

P

Patrick. [Lat.] Noble; a patrician.
Paul. [Lat.] Little.
Peleg. [Heb.] Division.
Peregrine. [Lat.] A stranger.
Peter. [Gr.] A rock
Philander. [Gr.] A lover of men.
Philemon. [Gr.] Loving, friendly.
Philip. [Gr.] A lover of horses.
Phineas. [Heb.] Mouth of brass.
Pius. [Lat.] Pious; dutiful.
Pliny. [Lat.] (Meaning uncertain.)

Q

Quintin. [Lat.] The fifth.

R

Ralph. [O. H. Ger.] Same as RODOLPHUS.
Raphael. [Heb.] The healing of God.
Raymond. [O. H. Ger.] Wise protection.
Reginald. [O. H. Ger.] Strong ruler.
Reuben. [Heb.] Behold, a son.
Reynold. [O. H. Ger.] Same as REGINALD.
Richard. [O. H. Ger.] Rich-hearted; powerful.
Robert. [O. H. Ger.] Bright in fame.
Roderic, Roderick. [O. H. Ger.] Rich in fame.
Rodolph, Rodolphus. [O. H. Ger.] Famous wolf, or hero.
Roger. [O. H. Ger.] Famous with the spear.
Roland. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ROWLAND. [Fr. form.]
Rowland. [O. H. Ger.] Fame of the land.
Rudolph, Rudolphus. [O. H. Ger.] Variations of RODOLPHUS.
Rufus. [Lat.] Red; red-haired.
Rupert. [O. H. Ger.] The same as ROBERT.

S

Samson, Sampson. [Heb.] Splendid sun; i. e., Great joy and felicity.
Samuel. [Heb.] Heard of God; asked for of God.
Saul. [Heb.] Asked for.
Seba. [Heb.] Eminent.
Sebastian. [Gr.] Venerable; reverend.
Seth. [Heb.] Appointed.
Sigismund. [O. H. Ger.] Conquering protection.
Silas. [Lat.] A contraction of SILVANUS.
Silvanus. [Lat.] Living in a wood.
Silvester. [Lat.] Bred in the country; rustic.
Simeon, Simon. [Heb.] Hearing with acceptance.
Solomon. [Heb.] Peaceable.
Stephen. [Gr.] A crown.
Sylvan, Sylvanus. The same as SILVANUS.
Sylvester. The same as SILVESTER.

T

Thaddeus. [Syr.] The wise.
Theobald. [O. H. Ger.] Bold for the people.
Theodore. [Gr.] The gift of God.
Theodoric. [A.-S.] Powerful among the people.
Theophilus. [Gr.] A lover of God.
Thomas. [Heb.] A twin.
Timothy. [Gr.] Fearing God.
Titus. [Gr.] (Meaning uncertain.)
Tobiah, Tobias. [Heb.] Distinguished of the Lord.
Tristam, Tristram. [Lat.] Grave; pensive; melancholy; sorrowful; sad.

U

Ulysses. [Gr.] A hater.
Uriah. [Heb.] Light of the Lord.
Uriel. [Heb.] Light of God.

V

Valentine. [Lat.] Strong; healthy; powerful.
Victor. [Lat.] A conqueror.
Vincent. [Lat.] Conquering; victorious.
Vivian. [Lat.] Lively.

W

Walter. [O. H. Ger.] Ruling the host.
William. [O. H. Ger.] Resolute helmet, or helmet of resolution; defense; protector.
Winfred. [A.-S.] Win-peace.

Z

Zabdiel. [Heb.] Gift of God.
Zaccheus. [Heb.] Innocent; pure.
Zachariah, Zachary. [Heb.] Remembered of the Lord.
Zadok. [Heb.] Just.
Zebadiah, Zebedee. [Heb.] Gift of the Lord.
Zechariah. [Heb.] The same as ZACHARIAH.
Zedekiah. [Heb.] Justice of the Lord.
Zephaniah. [Heb.] Hid of the Lord.

II. NAMES OF WOMEN

A

Abigail. [Heb.] My father's joy.
Ada. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EDITH.
Adaline. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Adela. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Adelaide. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Adelina, Adeline. [O. H. Ger.] Of noble birth; a princess.
Agatha. [Gr.] Good; kind.
Agnes. [Gr.] Chaste; pure.
Alberta. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of ALBERT.
Alexandra, Alexandrina. [Gr.] Feminine of ALEXANDER.
Alice, Alicia. [O. H. Ger.] Same as ADELINE.
Almira. [Ar.] Lofty; a princess.
Amabel. [Lat.] Lovable.
Amanda. [Lat.] Worthy to be loved.
Amelia. [O. H. Ger.] Busy, energetic.—See EMELINE.
Amy. [Lat.] Beloved.
Angelica, Angelina. [Gr.] Lovely; angelic.
Anna, Ann, Anne. [Heb.] Grace; same as HANNAH.
Annette. [Heb.] A variation of ANNE. [Fr. form.]
Antoinette. [Gr.] Diminutive of ANTONIA. [Fr. form.]
Antonia. [Lat.] Inestimable.
Arabella. [Lat.] A fair altar; otherwise, an Arabian woman.
Augusta. [Lat.] Feminine of AUGUSTUS.
Aurelia. [Lat.] Feminine of AURELIUS.
Aurora. [Lat.] Morning redness; fresh; brilliant.

B

Barbara. [Gr.] Foreign; strange.

Beatrice, **Beatrix.** [Lat.] Making happy.
Belinda. (Meaning uncertain.)
Bertha. [O. H. Ger.] Bright; beautiful.
Betsey. [Heb.] A corruption of ELIZABETH.
Blanch, **Blanche.** [Teut.] White.
Bridget. [Celt.] Strength.

C

Caroline. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CAROLUS, the Latin of Charles. [Fr. form.]
Catharina, **Catharine,** **Catherine.** [Gr.] Pure.
Cecilia, **Cecily.** [Lat.] Feminine of CECIL.
Celia. [Lat.] Feminine of CŒLIUS. [It. form.]
Charlotte. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of CHARLES.
Chloe. [Gr.] A green herb; blooming.
Christiana, **Christina.** [Gr.] Feminine of CHRISTIANUS, Lat. for CHRISTIAN.
Cicely. [Lat.] A corruption of CECILIA.
Clara. [Lat.] Bright; illustrious.
Clarice, **Clarissa.** [Lat.] A variation of CLARA.
Claudia. [Lat.] Feminine of CLAUDIUS.
Clementina, **Clementine.** [Lat.] Mild; gentle.
Constance. [Lat.] Firm; constant.
Cora. [Gr.] Maiden; another form of CORINNA.
Cordelia. [Lat.] Warm-hearted.
Corinna. [Gr.] Maiden.
Cornelia. [Lat.] Feminine of CORNELIUS.

D

Deborah. [Heb.] A bee.
Delia. [Gr.] of Delos.
Diana. [Lat.] Goddess.
Dinah. [Heb.] Judged.
Dora. [Gr.] A contraction of DOROTHEA.
Dorcas. [Gr.] A gazelle.
Dorinda. [Gr.] Same as DOROTHEA.
Dorothea, **Dorothy.** [Gr.] The gift of God.
Drusilla. (Meaning uncertain.)

E

Edith. [O. H. Ger.] Happiness; otherwise, rich gift.
Edna. [Heb.] Pleasure.
Eleanor, **Elinor.** [Gr.] Light; the same as HELEN.
Elisabeth, **Elizabeth,** **Eliza.** [Heb.] Worshiper of God; consecrated to God.
Ella. [Gr.] A contraction of ELEANOR.
Ellen. [Gr.] Diminutive of ELEANOR.
Elvira. [Lat.] White.
Emeline, **Emmeline.** [O. H. Ger.] Energetic; industrious.
Emily. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.
Emma. [O. H. Ger.] Same as EMELINE.
Ernestine. [Ger.] Feminine and dim. of ERNEST.
Esther. [Per.] Star; good fortune.
Ethel. [O. H. Ger.] Noble; of noble birth; same as ADELA.
Ethelind, **Ethelinda.** [Teut.] Noble snake.
Eugenia. [Gr.] Feminine of EUGENE.
Eugenie. [Gr.] Same as EUGENIA. [Fr. form.]
Eunice. [Gr.] Happy victory.
Euphemia. [Gr.] Of good report.
Eva. [Heb.] Life.
Evangeline. [Gr.] Bringing glad news.
Eve. [Heb.] The same as EVA.
Evelina, **Eveline.** [Heb.] Diminutive of EVA. [It. form.]

F

Fanny. [Ger.] A diminutive of FRANCES.
Faustina. [Lat.] Lucky.
Felicia. [Lat.] Happiness.
Fidelia. [Lat.] Faithful.
Flora. [Lat.] Flowers.
Florence. [Lat.] Blooming; flourishing.
Frances. [Ger.] Feminine of FRANCIS.
Frederica. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of FREDERICK.

G

Georgiana, **Georgina.** [Gr.] Feminine of GEORGE.
Geraldine. Feminine of GERALD.
Gertrude. [O. H. Ger.] Spear-maiden.

Grace. [Lat.] Grace, favor.
Griselda. [Teut.] Stone-heroine.

H

Hannah. [Heb.] The same as ANNA.
Harriet. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine diminutive of HENRY. [Eng. form.]
Helen, Helena. [Gr.] Light.
Henrietta. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine and diminutive of HENRY. [Fr. form.]
Hephzibah. [Heb.] My delight is in her.
Hester, Hesther. [Per.] Same as ESTHER.
Honora, Honoria. [Lat.] Honorable.
Hortensia. [Lat.] A lady gardener.
Huldah. [Heb.] A weasel.

I

Ida. [O. H. Ger.] Godlike.
Inez. [Gr.] The same as AGNES.
Irene. [Gr.] Peaceful.
Isabel, Isabella. [Heb.] The same as ELIZABETH.

J

Jane. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN; same as JOANNA.
Janet. [Heb.] Diminutive of JANE.
Jaqueline. [Heb.] Feminine of JAMES. [Fr. form.]
Jean, Jeanne, Jeannette. [Heb.] The same as JANE or JOAN. [Fr. forms.]
Jemima. [Heb.] A dove.
Jerusha. [Heb.] Possessed; married.
Joan, Joanna. [Heb.] Feminine of JOHN.
Josepha, Josephine. [Heb.] Feminine of JOSEPH.
Judith. [Heb.] Praised.
Julia. [Lat.] Feminine of JULIUS.
Juliana. [Lat.] Feminine of JULIAN.
Juliet. [Lat.] Diminutive of JULIA. [Fr. form.]

K

Katharine, Katherine. [Gr.] Same as CATHARINE.
Keturah. [Heb.] Incense.
Keziah. [Heb.] Cassia.

L

Laura. [Lat.] A laurel.
Lavinia. [Lat.] Of Latium.
Leonora. [Gr.] Same as ELEANOR.
Letitia. [Lat.] Happiness.
Lettice. A corruption of LETITIA.
Lilian, Lilly. [Lat.] Lily.
Lois. [Gr.] Good; desirable.
Louisa, Louise. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of LOUIS.
Lucia. [Lat.] Same as LUCY. [It. form.]
Lucinda. [Lat.] The same as LUCY.
Lucretia. [Lat.] Gain; otherwise, light.
Lucy. [Lat.] Feminine of LUCIUS.
Lydia. [Gr.] A native of Lydia, in Asia Minor.

M

Mabel. [Lat.] A contraction of AMABEL.
Madeline. [Heb.] Same as MAGDALENE. [Fr. form.]
Magdalene. [Heb.] Belonging to Magdala.
Marcella. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCELLUS.
Marcia. [Lat.] Feminine of MARCIUS.
Margaret. [Gr.] A pearl.
Maria. [Heb.] The same as MARY. [Lat. form.]
Marianne. [Heb.] A compound of MARY and ANNE.
Marion. [Heb.] A French form of MARY.
Martha. [Heb.] The ruler of the house; otherwise, sorrowful.
Mary. [Heb.] Bitter; otherwise, their rebellion, or star of the sea.
Mathilda, Matilda. [O. H. Ger.] Mighty battle-maid; heroine.
Maud. A contraction of MATHILDA, or MAGDALENE.
May. A diminutive of MARY.
Mehetabel, Mehitable. [Heb.] Benefited of God.
Melicent. [Lat.] Sweet singer.
Melissa. [Gr.] A bee.
Mildred. [Ger.] Mild threatener.
Miranda. [Lat.] Admirable.
Miriam. [Heb.] The same as MARY.
Myra. [Gr.] She who weeps or laments.

N

Nancy. A familiar form of ANNE.
Nora. A contraction of HONORA.

O

Octavia. [Lat.] Feminine of OCTAVIUS.
Olive, **Olivia.** [Lat.] An olive.
Ophelia. [Gr.] Serpent.

P

Paula. [Lat.] Feminine of PAUL.
Pauline. [Lat.] Feminine of PAULINUS.
Penelope. [Gr.] A weaver.
Philippa. [Gr.] Feminine of PHILIP.
Phœbe. [Gr.] Pure; radiant.
Phebe. [Gr.] The same as PHŒBE.
Phyllis. [Gr.] A green bough.
Priscilla. [Lat.] Somewhat old.

R

Rachel. [Heb.] A ewe.
Rebecca, **Rebekah.** [Heb.] Of enchanting beauty.
Rhoda. [Ger.] A rose.
Rosa. [Lat.] A rose.
Rosabel, **Rosabella.** [Lat.] A fair rose.
Rosalia, **Rosalie.** [Lat.] Little and blooming rose. [Fr. and It. forms.]
Rosalind. [Lat.] Beautiful as a rose.
Rosamond. [Teut.] Horse-protection, *i. e.*, famous protection.
Roxana. [Per.] Dawn of day.
Ruth. [Heb.] Beauty.

S

Sabina. [Lat.] A Sabine woman.
Salome. [Heb.] Peaceful.
Sara, **Sarah.** [Heb.] A princess.
Selina. [Gr.] Parsley.
Sibyl, **Sibylla.** [Gr.] A prophetess.
Sophia. [Gr.] Wisdom.
Sophronia. [Gr.] Of a sound mind.
Stella. [Lat.] A star.
Susan, **Susanna,** **Susannah.** [Heb.] A lily.

T

Tabitha. [Syr.] A gazelle.
Theodora. [Gr.] Feminine of THEODORE.
Theodosia. [Gr.] The gift of God.
Theresa. [Gr.] Carrying ears of corn.

U

Ulrica. [O. H. Ger.] Rich.
Urania. [Gr.] Heavenly;—the name of one of the Muses.
Ursula. [Lat.] She-bear.

V

Valeria. [Lat.] Feminine of VALERIUS.
Victoria. [Lat.] Victory. Feminine of VICTOR.
Viola. [Lat.] A violet.
Virginia. [Lat.] Virgin; pure.
Vivian. [Lat.] Lively.

W

Wilhelmina. [O. H. Ger.] Feminine of WILHELM, German of William.
Winifred. [Teut.] Lover of peace.

Z

Zenobia. [Gr.] Having life from Jupiter.

PARTS OF SPEECH AND THEIR USES

HINTS AND HELPS.

The ready use of good language is largely the result of practice in writing and of an abundance of good reading. In the choice of words, the paramount consideration should be exactness. That is, seek to say precisely what the thought requires, neither more nor less. This demands, of course, close scrutiny of meanings, and independence of current fashions in words. Seek to have at command more than one expression for the same thing. Not that several forms are in any case to be employed, but it often happens that if the writer has not thought broadly and deeply enough to have more than one expression for his idea, the one that he has will be meagre. Cultivate the habit of observing the derivation and history of words. A word whose etymology is known defines itself: the writer feels its force intuitively, and need not depend on a dictionary. Enlarge your vocabulary by diligent study of usage in the best writers. The true meaning of words is expressed only when they are interwoven with other words. No fineness of usage can be acquired from the dictionary alone. Do not use technical terms where they are not likely to be understood. Beware of fine writing. By fine writing is meant the use of pretentious terms for trivial ideas.

THE USES OF THE ARTICLES.

A or An, The.—The use of these forms is determined by sound and not by spelling. Before a consonant sound "a" is used; before a vowel sound, "an" is used; "the" is used to point out some particular person or thing.

Examples.—A barn, an orchard, the house, etc.

THE USES OF ADJECTIVES.

An adjective describes or limits the noun or pronoun to which it is joined.

Adjectives are usually placed before the noun or pronoun they qualify.

The ascending comparison of adjectives is formed by adding er and est or more and most to the positive form, and the descending comparison by adding less and least.

The comparative degree is used in comparing two objects; the superlative when more than two are compared.

Some adjectives can not be compared, and no adjective will admit of a double comparison.

This and that are singular, these and those are plural.

Two negative forms are not permissible.

THE USES OF THE ADVERB.

An adverb limits or emphasizes a verb, an adjective, or another adverb.

An adverb is often used incorrectly to fulfil the office of another part of speech. A useful rule to follow in the selection of an adverb is to make sure that it answers one of these questions: How? When? Where? In what manner? To what degree? The most common adverbs are the following:

accordingly, afterwards, also, besides, consequently, early, ever, everywhere, hence, here, how, however, late, little, moreover, most, much, nevertheless, now, often, once, rather, so, somewhat, still, then, thence, there, therefore, thus, too, very, well, when, whence, whenever, where, whether, whither, why, yet.

There are many adverbs that are formed from adjectives by adding the letters *ly*, as, *carefully, slowly, swiftly.*

Adverbs should be placed as near the word or words they modify as possible.

An adverb should never be placed between to and the infinitive.

USES OF THE PREPOSITION.

A preposition shows the relation between a noun or a pronoun which follows it and some other word. Below are the prepositions most commonly used:

about, above, across, after, against, along, amid, among, around, before, behind, below, beside, between, beyond, but, by, concerning, despite, down, during, ere, except, excepting, for, from, in, into, near, of, off, on, over, save, since, through, throughout, till, to, toward, under, until, unto, up, with, within, without.

USES OF THE CONJUNCTION.

A conjunction is the simplest of the connectives, and is used to join words, phrases, clauses, or sentences. The principal conjunctions are the following:

also, although, and, as, because, both, but, either, except, for, however, if, lest, neither, nevertheless, nor, notwithstanding, or, provided, save, seeing, since, so, still, than, that, then, therefore, though, unless, what, when, whereas, whereat, whereby, wherefor, wherefore, wherein, whereof, whereupon, wherever (where'er), whether, while, without, yet.

Correlative conjunctions are: *although-yet, as-as, as-so, both-and, either-or, if-then, neither-nor, now-now, now-then, so-as, though-yet, whereas-therefore, whether-or.*

THE USES OF PRONOUNS.

The Possessive of Pronouns.—In forming the possessive the letter s only is added to the singular.

Examples.—Yours, hers, theirs. The possessive of who and which is whose. The relatives that and those have no possessive forms.

Singular and Plural Pronouns.—The pronoun should be in the same number as its antecedent.

The relative who is used to refer to persons; which, to inferior animals and things without life: what is used to refer to things, and that to both persons

and things. Euphony, as a rule, determines between the uses of who, which and that.

Either refers to "one of the two;" when more than two are referred to, "any one" should be used. Neither refers to "no one of the two;" but when more than two are referred to, "no one" should be used. Each refers to numbers separately; all refers to numbers collectively.

THE USES OF NOUNS.

The Possessive Case.—The possessive of nouns in the singular number is formed by adding an apostrophe and the letter s.

Example.—"The girl's bonnet."

Sometimes the possessive is formed by adding the apostrophe only. This is done where the added s makes an unpleasant sound. However, this is a matter of taste.

Examples.—"For goodness' sake;" "John's hat;" "Dickens' Tale of Two Cities."

When the plural of a noun in the nominative case ends in s the possessive is formed by adding the apostrophe (') only, but if the plural does not end in s then the apostrophe (') and an s are added.

Example.—"Men's and boys' hats are for sale."

The possessive of compound nouns is formed by adding the sign of the possessive to the end of the compound.

Example.—"I drove my brother-in-law's horse."

Singular and Plural Number.—The plural of nouns is usually formed by adding s to the singular, but if the sound of s makes an additional syllable then es is added to form the plural.

Examples.—Hand, hands; church, churches.

Nouns ending in o preceded by a vowel form the plural by adding s only to the singular, but when the final o is preceded by a consonant the plural is formed by adding es to the singular.

Nouns ending in y form their plurals by adding s to the singular, but if the final y is preceded by a consonant y is changed to i and es is added to form the pural.

Examples.—Money, moneys; lady, ladies.

In forming the plural of compound nouns the sign of the plural is added to the descriptive part of the phase.

Examples.—Aide-de-camp, aides-de-camp.

THE USES OF VERBS.

Verbs and Numbers.—Plural verbs require plural subjects; as, we were, not we was; you were, not you was; they are, not they is; they were, not they was: they have, not they has; they write, not they writes: the men are, not is: the children were, not was; the boys have, not has: my sisters write, not writes they are the boys who were at school. Jennie and Annie were schoolmates.

The Uses of the Auxiliary Verbs.—Shall, Will.—Will expresses the will or pleasure of its own subject. Shall subordinates the will of its subject to that of the speaker. "We will go," means "we are willing to go." "We shall go," means "we have decided upon going." Never say, "Will I do so and so?" The literal meaning of such an expression would be, "Am I willing to do," etc Remember that will always expresses willingness rather than futurity when it has a personal significance.

Should, Would.—Should is the past tense of shall, and would, the past tense of will, and the same rules governing the former govern also the latter. "We should go to town if we were able." "His wife would attend if you should ask her."

Can, Could; May, Might.—Can and could express ability or possibility, while may and might express permission. These words are often confused.

To Do; to See.—These two verbs give considerable trouble. Their principal forms are, do, did, done, and see, saw, seen. The second forms, did and should never follow is, are, was, were, have, has, or had. The third forms

done and seen, should always follow one of these words expressed or understood; as, I did the work, or I have done the work, or the work is done. I saw the picture, or I have seen the picture, or the picture was seen.

Verbs in General.—The rules given for to do and to see apply alike to all verbs. Such expressions as have came, have sang, was drove, have broke, have began, have knew, is froze, have gave, knowed, has went, has give, has rang, have ran, were took, has stole, throwed, have mistook, etc., are gross errors and should be avoided.

Lie and Lay.—Remember that lie means rest and lay means an action affecting some object.

Examples.—"The watch lies on the piano." "I will lay the watch on the piano." "Mother laid your gloves away for you."

Sit and Set.—Sit means to be in position to rest, to repose. Set is an active, transitive verb and means "to put," "to place," "to plant," to place in a condition, a state, or a posture.

Examples.—"Come sit in the easy chair." "Set the table in the dining room."

Don't (Do Not) Doesn't (Does Not).—These words are often misused. When you are in doubt about their use, compare the full forms with the verb; as, He don't know. If the full form be used, the absurdity is quickly seen; as, He do not know. The correct form should be, He does not know.

Had Rather, Had Better, Had Ought.—These are incorrect forms for would rather, might better, and ought.

Bring, Fetch.—Bring implies motion toward the speaker, not away. Fetch implies motion, first from the speaker, then toward him.

Note the following verb forms:

Present.	Past.	Past Participle.
Alight (to dismount)	Alighted	Alighted
Begin	Began	Begun
Bid	Bade	Bidden or Bid
Bid (at auction)	Bid	Bid
Burst	Burst	Burst
Choose	Chose	Chosen
Do	Did	Done
Eat	Ate	Eaten
Light (to ignite)	Lighted	Lighted
Light (to settle down upon)	Lighted or Lit	Lighted or Lit
Lay	Laid	Laid
Lie	Lay	Lain
Rise	Rose	Risen
Raise	Raised	Raised
See	Saw	Seen
Set	Set	Set
Sit	Sat	Sat
Wake	Woke	Waked

ERRORS TO BE AVOIDED.

Administer.—Blows are dealt. Medicine is administered.
Afraid.—Say I fear it will rain, not I am afraid.
Alike.—Do not couple this word with both.
All over.—Over all the country, not all over the country.
Allow.—Do not say, "He allows he will do it."
Alone.—Distinguish this word from only.
Amateur.—Not necessarily a beginner.
And.—Say try to go, not try and go.
Angry.—Say angry with a person and at a thing.
Answer.—Answer questions; reply to assertions.
Anticipate.—Distinguish from expect.
As.—Say not that I know, instead of not as I know.
At all.—Superfluous in "any at all."
Awful.—A thing cannot be awful pretty.

Balance.—Not to be used for rest or remainder
Beautifully.—Looked beautiful, not beautifully.
Beg.—Say "I beg leave to acknowledge."
Belongs to.—Do not use for is a member of.
Between.—Between two; among more than two
Blacking.—This word is not blackening.
Brakeman.—Not brakesman.
Certain.—Distinguish from sure.
Character.—Distinguish from reputation.
Deal.—Great deal, not good deal.
Die with.—Persons die of, not with disease.
Disremember.—Say forget.
Don't.—Say he doesn't sing, not he don't sing.
Either.—Means the one or the other of two.
Either alternative.—Alternative means choice.
Equally well.—Do not say equally as well.
Every.—Followed by a verb in the singular.
Expect.—Refers to future time.
Fix.—Incorrectly used for arrange or prepare.
Folk.—Folk implies plurality as well as folks.
Gent.—Never use this contraction of gentleman.
Good.—"It looks good." Say well.
Got.—Omit got in "I have got a dollar."
Guess.—Do not use this word for suppose.
Had have.—Never use together.
Hardly.—Do not use with don't and can't.
Healthy.—Distinguish from wholesome.
Hundred.—Use the singular form with numerals.
Just.—Incorrect in the sense of now.
Learn.—To receive instruction. See teach.
Less.—Relates to quantity; fewer to number.
May.—Distinguish from can.
Near.—Do not use in the sense of nearly.
New.—"A pair of new boots;" not "a new pair."
Nice.—See definition of this word.
None.—Contraction of no one, takes singular.
Otherwise than.—Not otherwise but.
Party.—Do not use for person.
Perpetual.—Distinguish from continual.
Portion.—Often incorrectly used for part.
Posted.—Do not use instead of informed.
Prevalent.—Distinguish from prevailing.
Promise.—Distinguish from assure.
Propose.—Distinguish from purpose.
Prudence.—Distinguish from discretion.
Quantity.—Things measured or weighed.
Real.—The adverb is really; as, really good.
Remember.—Distinguish from recollect.
Seem.—Distinguish from appear.
Settle.—To settle does not mean to pay.
So, such.—So long journeys, not such long.
Some better.—Say somewhat better.
Splendid.—Splendid things glitter.
Stop.—We stay at a certain hotel, not stop.
Streamlet.—Do not use with little.
Summon.—Summon is a verb, summons a noun
Teach.—To give instruction. See learn.
Those kind.—Say that kind. Kind is singular.
Transpire.—Do not use for to happen.
Try.—We make an experiment, not try.
Widow woman.—Woman is here superfluous.
Without.—Do not use without for unless.
Year-old.—A two-year-old colt, not a two-years

ABBREVIATIONS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

a., about; acre; active; adjective; afternoon; alto; are (metric system); at.
A., Academician; Academy; America; American; Artillery; Augustus.
@, at.
A. A., Anti-aircraft Artillery.
A. A. A., Amateur Athletic Association.
A. A. G., Assistant Adjutant General
A. A. of A., Automobile Association of America.
A. A. S. S. (Americanæ Antiquarianæ Societatis Socius), Fellow of the American Antiquarian Society. [LAT.]
ab., about.
a. b., able-bodied (seaman). Also, **A. B.**
A. B. (Artium Baccalaureus), Bachelor of Arts. [LAT.]
abbr., abbreviated; abbreviation. Also, **abbrev.**
A. B. C. F. M., American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
abd., abdicated.
A. B. F. M., American Board of Foreign Missions.
abl., ablative.
Abp., Archbishop.
abr., abridged; abridgment.
abs., absolutely; abstract.
A. B. S., American Bible Society.
abs. re (absente reo), in the absence of the defendant. [LAT.]
a/c, account.
A. C. (ante Christum), before Christ [LAT.]; Ambulance Corps; Army Corps.
Acad., Academy.
acc., acceptance; account; accusative.
accel. (accelerando), more quickly. [IT.]
acct., account.
A. C. G., Assistant Commissary General.
A. C. of S., Assistant Chief of Staff.
a. d. (ante diem), before the day [LAT.]; after date.
A. D. (anno Domini), in the year of our Lord. [LAT.]
ad. (*pl.* **ads.**), advertisement.
A. D. C., Aid-de-camp; Aide-de-camp.
ad fin. (ad finem), at the end. [LAT.]
ad inf. (ad infinitum), to infinity. [LAT.]
ad init. (ad initium), at the beginning. [LAT.]
ad int. (ad interim), in the meantime. [LAT.]
adj., adjective.
Adj., Adjutant. Also, **Adjt.**
Adj. Gen., Adjutant General.
ad lib. (ad libitum), at pleasure. [LAT.]
ad loc. (ad locum), at the place. [LAT.]
Adm., Admiral; Admiralty.
admin., administrator; administration.
admr., administrator.
admx., administratrix. Also, **admix.**
ads. (ad sectam), at the suit of [LAT.]; advertisements.
A. D. S., American Druggists' Syndicate.
adv. (ad valorem), according to the value; (adversus), against [LAT.]; adverb; advocate.
Adv., Advent.
adven., adventurer.
Adv. Gd., Advance Guard. Also, **A. G.**
æ. (ætatis), of age, aged. Also, **æt.**, **ætat.** [LAT.]
A. E. F., American Expeditionary Forces.
Aero Sq., Aero Squadron.
A.-F., Anglo-French.
A. F. A. M., Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
affn., affectionate; affirmative; affirming.
affy., affidavit.
A. F. L., American Federation of Labor. Also, **A. F. of L.**
Afr., Africa; African.
Ag (argentum), silver. [LAT.]
A. G., Advance Guard; Adjutant General; Attorney General.
A. G. O., Adjutant General's Office.
agr., agriculture; agricultural. Also, **agric.**
agt., agent.
A. H. (anno hegiræ), in the year of the hegira. [LAT.]
A. H. C., Army Hospital Corps.
A. I., American Institute.
Al, aluminum.
Ala., Alabama (official).
A. L. A., American Library Association; Automobile Legal Association.
Alas., Alaska.
ald., alderman. Also, **aldm.**
Alex., Alexander.
alg., algebra.
Alg., Algernon; Algiers.
alt., alternate; altitude; **alto.**
Alta., Alberta (Canada).
am., ammunition.
Am., America; American.
a. m. (ante meridiem), before noon. [LAT.]
A. M. (ante meridiem), before noon; (Artium Magister), Master of Arts; (Ave Maria), Hail, Mary; (anno mundi), in the year of the world. [LAT.]
Amb. Co., Ambulance Company.
Amb. Col., Ambulance Column.
A. M. D., Army Medical Department.
A. M. S., Army Medical Staff.
A.-N., Anglo-Norman.
anal., analogous; analogy; analysis, analytic.
anat., anatomy; anatomist.
anc., ancient; anciently.
A. N. C., Army Nurse Corps.
Angl., Anglican.
ans., answer.
ant., antonym; antiquarian.
Ant., Anthony; Antigua.
anthrop., anthropology; anthropological.
antiq., antiquities; antiquarian.
A. N. Z. A. C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
A. O. C., Army Ordnance Corps.
A. O. D., Army Ordnance Department.
A. O. F., Ancient Order of Foresters.
A. O. H., Ancient Order of Hibernians.
aor., aorist.
A. P. A., American Philological Association; American Protective Association.
A. P. C., Army Pay Corps.

A. P. D., Army Pay Department.
Apoc., Apocalypse; Apocrypha; Apocryphal.
app., appendix; appointed.
approx., approximately.
Apr., April.
aq. (aqua), water. Also, **Aq.** [Lat.]
A. Q. M. G., Assistant Quartermaster General.
Ar., Arabian; Arabic. Also, **Arab.**
A. R. (anno regni), in the year of the reign. [Lat.]
A. R., Aërial Reconnoiterer; Army Regulations.
A. R. A., Associate of the Royal Academy (of Arts, London).
Arab., Arabian; Arabic.
Aram., Aramaic.
arch., archaic; archaism; archery; archipelago; architect; architecture.
Arch., Archibald.
archæol., archæology.
Archd., Archdeacon; Archduke.
arg., argent.
arith., arithmetic.
Ariz., Arizona (official).
Ark., Arkansas (official).
Arm., Armenian.
arr., arranged; arrived; arrivals.
A. R. R. (anno regni Regis, or Reginæ), in the year of the King's, or Queen's, reign. [Lat.]
art., article; artificial; artillery; artist.
A.-S., Anglo-Saxon. Also, **A-S.**
A. S. A., American Statistical Association.
A. S. C., Army Service Corps.
A. S. C. E., American Society of Civil Engineers.
A. S. M. E., American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
assn., association.
assoc., associate; association.
asst., assistant.
A. S. S. U., American Sunday School Union.
astr., astronomer; astronomy. Also, **astron.**
astrol., astrologer; astrology.
Atl., Atlantic.
A. T. S. Q. M. C., Army Transport Service Quartermaster Corps.
att., attorney. Also, **atty.**
attrib., attributive.
Atty. Gen., Attorney General.
at. wt., atomic weight.
Au (aurum), gold. [Lat.]
A. U. C. (ab urbe condita), from the founding of the city (Rome, about 753 B. C.). [Lat.]
Aug., August.
Aus., Austria; Austrian. Also, **Aust.**
Aust. Hung., Austria-Hungary.
Austral., Australasia; Australia.
Auth. Ver., Authorized Version.
auxil., auxiliary.
av., avenue; average.
a. v. (annos vixit), he, or she, lived (so many) years. [Lat.]
A. V., Authorized Version; Artillery Volunteers.
A. V. C., Army Veterinary Corps.
A. V. D., Army Veterinary Department.
avdp., avoirdupois.
ave., avenue. Also, **av.**
Av. Sec., Aviation Section.
Av. Sec. S. R. C., Aviation Section, Signal Reserve Corps.
a. w. l., absent with leave.
a. w. o. l., absent without leave.
ax., axiom.
B, boron.
b., base; bass; bay; book; born; brother.
Ba, barium.
B. A., Bachelor of Arts; British Academy; British America.
B. Agr., Bachelor of Agriculture.
bal., balance.
bap., baptized.
Bapt., Baptist.
bar., barometer; barometric; barrel.
Barb., Barbados.
barr., barrister.
Bart., Baronet.
Bat., Battalion. Also, **Batt., Bn.**
Batt., Battery. Also, **B.**
bbl. (*pl.* **bbls.**), barrel. Also, **bl.**
B. C., before Christ; British Columbia; Battery Commander.
B. C. L., Bachelor of Civil Law.
bd., board; bond; bound.
B. D., Bachelor of Divinity.
bdl. (*pl.* **bdls.**), bundle.
bds., bound in boards.
Be, beryllium.
b. e., bill of exchange.
B. E. F., British Expeditionary Forces.
Belg., Belgian; Belgium. Also, **Bel.**
Benj., Benjamin.
B. ès L. (Bachelier ès Lettres), Bachelor of Letters. [Fr.]
bet., between.
bg. (*pl.* **bgs.**), bag.
b. h. p., brake horse power.
Bi, bismuth.
B. I., British India.
Bib., Bible; Biblical.
biog., biographer; biography.
biol., biologist; biology.
bk., bank; book.
bkg., banking.
bkt. (*pl.* **bkts.**), basket.
bl. (*pl.* **bls.**), bale; barrel.
b. l., bill of lading; breech-loading.
B. L., Bachelor of Laws.
B. L., breech-loader.
bldg. (*pl.* **bldgs.**), building.
B. L. E., Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
B. Litt., Bachelor of Literature, or of Letters.
B. L. R., breech-loading rifle.
b. m., board measure.
B. M., Bachelor of Medicine; Brigade Major.
B. Mus., Bachelor of Music.
b. o. branch office; buyer's option.
Boh., Bohemia; Bohemian.
Bol., Bolivia.
bor., borough.
bot., botanical; botanist; botany.
Bp., Bishop.
b. p., below proof; bill of parcels; bills payable.
B. Ph., Bachelor of Philosophy.
bpl., birthplace.
B. P. O. E., Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
Br, bromine.
br., brig; brother; brown.
Br., Britain; British.
Br. Am., British America.
Braz., Brazil, Brazilian.
b. rec., bills receivable.
Brig., Brigade; Brigadier.
Brig. Gen., Brigadier General.
Brit., Britain; British.
Brit. Mus., British Museum.
bro. (*pl.* **bros.**), brother.
b. s., balance sheet; bill of sale.
B. S., Bachelor of Surgery.
B. Sc., Bachelor of Science.
B. T. U., British thermal unit.
bu., bushel; bushels. Also, **bus.**
bul., bulletin.
Bulg., Bulgaria; Bulgarian.
B. V. (Beata Virgo), Blessed Virgin. [Lat.]
B. V. M. (Beata Virgo Maria), Blessed Virgin Mary. [Lat.]
Bvt., Brevet; Breveted.
bx., box.
C, carbon.

c. (circa), about [LAT.]; carton; cathode; cent; centime; centimeter; century; chapter; child; cost; cubic; current.
C., Cape; Catholic; Centigrade (thermometer); Chancellor; Chancery; Congress; Conservative; Consul; Corps; Court.
Ca, calcium.
C. A., Chief Accountant; Court of Appeal.
C. A. C., Coast Artillery Corps.
cal., calendar; calends; calorie.
Cal., California (official). Also, **Calif.**
Can., Canada; Canadian.
Cant., Canterbury; Canticles.
Cantab. (Cantabrigiensis), of Cambridge. [LAT.]
Cantuar. (Cantuaria), Canterbury; (Cantuariensis), of Canterbury. [LAT.]
cap. (capitulum), chapter [LAT.]; capital; capitalize; captain.
Capt., Captain.
car., caret; carpentry.
C. A. R. C., Coast Artillery Reserve Corps.
Card., Cardinal.
cash., cashier.
cat., catalog; catechism.
cath., cathedral.
Cath., Catherine; Catholic.
caus., causation; causative.
Cav., Cavalry.
Cb, columbium.
C. B., Cape Breton; Cavalry Brigade; Common Bench; Companion of the Bath; Confined to Barracks.
cc., cubic centimeter; cubic centimeters.
c.c. (compte courant), account current [FR.] cubic centimeter; cubic centimeters.
C. C., Caius College (Cambridge, England); Circuit Court; City Councillor; Civil Court; Common Councilman; County Clerk; County Commissioner.
C. C. A., Circuit Court of Appeals.
C. C. D., Commander of Coast Defenses.
c. e. (caveat emptor), at buyer's risk. [LAT.]
C. E., Civil Engineer; Church of England; Corps of Engineers.
Celt., Celtic.
cen., central; century.
Cen. Am., Central America.
cent., centigrade; central; century; centum.
cert., certificate; certify.
certif., certificate; certificated.
cf. (confer), compare. Also, **cp., comp.** [LAT.]
C. F. A., Chief of Field Artillery.
c. f. & i., cost, freight, and insurance.
cg., centigram.
C. G., Captain General; Captain of the Guard; Coast Guard; Commanding General; Commissary General; Consul General.
C. G. S., Centimeter, Gram, Second (system of units); Commissary General of Subsistence; Chief of General Staff in the Field.
ch., chapter; chief; child; church.
Ch., Chancery; Charles; China; Church.
C. H., Captain of the Horse; Courthouse; Customhouse.
chanc., chancellor; chancery.
chap., chaplain; chapter.
Chas., Charles.
chem., chemical; chemist; chemistry.
Chin., China; Chinese.
Ch. J., Chief Justice.
Chr., Christ; Christian; Christopher.
chron., chronological; chronology.
Chron., Chronicles.
C. I. E., Companion of the (Order of the) Indian Empire.
c. i. f., cost, insurance, and freight.
circ. (circa, circiter, circum), about. [LAT.]
cit., citation; cited; citizen.
civ., civil; civilian.
Cl, chlorine.
cl., centiliter; class; clause; clergyman; cloth.
class., classic; classical; classification.
cld., cleared; colored.
clk., clerk.
C. L. S. C., Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.
clergy., clergyman. Also, **cl.**
cm., centimeter.
C. M., common meter; Corresponding Member; Court Martial.
C. M. G., Companion of St. Michael and St. George.
cml., commercial.
Co, cobalt.
Co., Company; County.
c. o., care of; carried over.
C. O., Commanding Officer.
coch. (cochleare), spoonful. Also, **cochl.** [LAT.]
coad., coadjutor.
C. O. D., cash, or collect, on delivery.
C. of O., Chief of Ordnance.
C. of S., Chief of Staff.
cog., cognate.
col., college; collegiate; colonial; colony; colored; column.
Col., Colonel; Colorado; Colossians; Column.
coll., colleague; collection; collector; college.
collat., collateral; collaterally.
colloq., colloquial; colloquially.
Colo., Colorado (official). Also, **Col.**
Col. Serg., Color Sergeant.
com., comedy; commentary; commerce; common; commonly; commune; communication.
Com., Commander; Commission; Commissioner; Committee; Commodore.
Comdg., Commanding.
Comdr., Commander. Also, **Com.**
Comdt., Commandant.
comm., commune.
Com. Off., Commissioned Officer.
comp., compare; comparative; composer; compositor; compound; comprising.
Com. Serg., Commissary Sergeant.
Com. Ver., Common Version.
con. (contra), against. [LAT.]
Confed., Confederate.
Cong., Congregational; Congregationalist; Congress; Congressional.
conj., conjunction.
Conn., Connecticut (official).
cont., containing; contents; continent; continue; continued.
contemp., contemporary.
contr., contracted; contraction; contrary.
cor., corner; cornet; corrected; correction; correlative; correspondent; corresponding.
Cor., Corinthians; Coroner.
coroll., corollary.
Corp., Corporal.
cos, cosine.
cosec, cosecant.
cot, cotangent.
cp., compare. Also, **comp., cf.**
c. p., candle power; chemically pure.
C. P., Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Court of Probate.
C. P. A., Certified Public Accountant. Also, **c. p. a.**
c. p. o., chief petty officer.
Cr., created; credit; creditor; crown. Also, **cr.**
cresc. (crescendo), with a constantly increasing volume. [IT.]
crim. con., criminal conversation.
Cs, cæsium.
C. S. A., Confederate States Army; Confederate States of America.

C. S. C., Conspicuous Service Cross.
C. S. I., Companion of the Star of India.
C. S. N., Confederate States Navy.
C. S. O., Chief Surgeon's Office; Chief Signal Officer.
ct., cent; count.
Ct., Connecticut; Count; Court.
C. T. A. U., Catholic Total Abstinence Union.
cts., cents; centimes.
Cu (cuprum), copper. [Lat.]
cu., cubic. Also, **cub.**
cur., currency; current.
curt., current, the present month.
C. V., Common Version.
c. w. o., cash with order.
cwt. (centum [Lat.], weight), hundredweight; hundredweights.
cyc., cyclopedia; cyclopedic. Also, **cyclo.**
C. Z., Canal Zone.
D. (Deus), God [Lat.]; (Dominus), Lord [Lat.]; Democrat; Department; Duke; Dutch.
d. (denarius, denarii), penny, pence [Lat.]; date; daughter; day; dead; degree; deputy; died; dime; dollar; dose.
Dan., Daniel; Danish.
D. A. R., Daughters of the American Revolution.
dat., dative.
dau., daughter. Also, **d.**
d. b., daybook.
dbk., drawback.
D. C. (da capo), from the beginning [It.]; Dental Corps; District Court; District of Columbia.
D. C. L., Doctor of Civil Law.
D. C. M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
D. Cn. L., Doctor of Canon Law.
d. d., days after date.
D. D., Doctor of Divinity.
D. D. S., Doctor of Dental Surgery.
Dea., Deacon.
deb., debenture.
dec., declension; declination; decorative.
Dec., December.
def., defendant; definition.
deft., defendant.
deg., degree.
del. (delineavit), he, or she, drew it [Lat.]; delegate.
Del., Delaware (official).
Dem., Democrat; Democratic.
Den., Denmark.
dep., department; departs; deponent; deputy.
depend., dependency.
dept., department; deponent. Also, **dep.**
der., derivation; derivative; derived.
Det., Detachment.
Deut., Deuteronomy.
D. F. (Defensor Fidei), Defender of the Faith [Lat.]; Dean of the Faculty.
dft., defendant; draft.
dg., decigram.
D. G. (Dei gratia), by the grace of God; (Deo gratias), thanks to God [Lat.]; Director General.
D. H., Deadhead.
Di, didymium.
dial., dialect; dialectic.
diam., diameter.
dict., dictator; dictionary.
dim. (diminuendo), with gradually diminishing volume [It.]; diminutive. Also, **dimin.**
disc., discount; discovered; discoverer.
dist., distant; distinguished; district.
div., divide; divided; dividend; divine; division; divisor.
dl., deciliter.
D. Lit., Doctor of Literature.
D. L. O., Dead Letter Office.
dm., decimeter.
D. M. S., Director of Medical Service.
do., ditto.
D. O., Doctor of Osteopathy.
D. of Ry., Director of Railways.
dol., dollar; dollars.
dols., dollars.
dom., domestic; dominion.
D. O. M. (Deo Optimo Maximo). to God, the Best, the Greatest. [Lat.]
D. O. R. C., Dental Officers' Reserve Corps.
dow., dowager.
doz., dozen; dozens.
D. Pd., Doctor of Pedagogy.
dpl., diplomat.
dpt., deponent; department.
dr., dram; drawer.
Dr., debtor; Doctor.
D. R., Drill Regulations.
dram., dramatist.
dram. pers. (dramatis personæ), the characters or actors in a drama. [Lat.]
d. s. (dal segno), from the sign: musical direction [It.]; days after sight.
D. S., Director of Supplies; Dental Surgeon; Detached Service.
D. Sc., Doctor of Science.
D. S. C., Distinguished Service Cross.
D. S. O., Distinguished Service Order (British Army and Navy).
d. s. p. (decessit sine prole), died without issue. [Lat.]
D. T.'s, delirium tremens. [Colloq.]
Du., Dutch.
D. V. (Deo volente), God willing. [Lat.]
D. V. M., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
d. v. p. (decessit vita patris), died during the lifetime of his, or her, father. [Lat.]
dwt. (denarius [Lat.], weight), pennyweight; pennyweights.
Dy, dysprosium.
E., Earl; Earth; East; Eastern; Engineer; English.
ea., each.
E. & O. E., errors and omissions excepted.
Ebor. (Eboracensis), of York. [Lat.]
E. C., Established Church.
eccl., ecclesiastical. Also, **eccles.**, **ecclesias.**
Eccl., Ecclesiastes. Also, **Eccles.**
Ecclus., Ecclesiasticus.
Ecua., Ecuador.
E. D., Eastern Department; Extra Duty.
ed., edition; editor.
Edin., Edinburgh.
edit., edition. Also, **ed.**
educ., educator.
Edw., Edward.
E. E., Early English; Electrical Engineer; errors excepted.
E. E. & M. P., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
E. F., Expeditionary Forces.
Eg., Egypt; Egyptian.
e. g. (exempli gratia), for example. [Lat.]
E. I., East India; East Indies.
elec., electrical; electrician; electricity.
Eliz., Elizabeth; Elizabethan.
E. long., East longitude.
Em., Emmanuel; Emily; Emma.
E. M., Earl Marshall.
E. M. F., electromotive force.
Emp., Emperor; Empress.
ency., encyclopedia. Also, **encyc.**
E. N. E., East-northeast.
eng., engineer; engraving.
Eng., England; English; Engineers.
engin., engineer; engineering.
Ens., Ensign.
entom., entomology.
E. O., Engineer Officer.
Eph., Ephesians; Ephraim.
Epiph., Epiphany.
Epis., Episcopal. Also, **Episc.**

eq., equal; equivalent.
Er, erbium.
E. S. E., East-southeast.
esp., especially. Also, **espec.**
Esq., Esquire.
essay., essayist.
est., estuary.
estab., established. Also, **est.**
Esth., Esther.
E. T., electric telegraph; English translation. Also, **e. t.**
et al. (et alibi), and elsewhere; (et alii), and others. [LAT.]
etc. (et cetera), and others, and so forth. [LAT.]
et seq. (et sequens), and the following. [LAT.]
et seqq. (et sequentes, et sequentia), and the following. [LAT.]
etym., etymology. Also, **etymol.**
ex., examined; example; exception; exchange; excursion; executed; executive; export; extract.
Ex., Exodus. Also, **Exod.**
ex div., ex, or without, dividend.
exp., export; express.
explor., explorer.
exr., executor.
exrx., executrix.
ext., external; extinct; extra; extract.
extrem., extremity.
Ezek., Ezekiel.
F, fluorine.
f., farthing; fathom; feminine; flower; foot; (forte), loud [IT.]; franc.
F., Fahrenheit; French.
F. A., Field Artillery.
f. a. a., free of all average.
fac., facsimile.
Fahr., Fahrenheit. Also, **F.**
F. A. I. A., Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
fam., familiar; family.
F. A. M., Free and Accepted Masons. Also, **F. and A. M.**
F. Amb., Field Ambulance.
F. A. S., Fellow of the Antiquarian Society.
F. B., Fenian Brotherhood.
F. B. A., Fellow of the British Academy.
F. B. S., Fellow of the Botanical Society.
fcap., foolscap.
F. C. C., First-class Certificate.
F. D. (Fidei Defensor), Defender of the Faith. [LAT.]
Fe (ferrum), iron. [LAT.]
Feb., February.
fec. (fecit), he, or she, made it. [LAT.]
fem., feminine. Also, **f.**
ff. (fecerunt), they made it [LAT.]; folios; following (pages); (fortissimo), very loudly [IT.].
f. g. a., free of general average.
F. G. S., Fellow of the Geological Society.
F. Hosp., Field Hospital.
f. i., for instance.
F. I. A., Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.
fict., fiction.
fig., figurative; figuratively; figure.
Fin., Finland; Finnish.
fl., florin; flourished; fluid.
Fl., Flanders: Flemish.
Fla., Florida (official).
Flem., Flemish.
fm., fathom.
F. M., Field Marshal; Foreign Mission.
fo., folio.
F. O., Field Officer; Foreign Office; Field Order.
f. o. b., free on board.
fol., folio; following.
for., foreign.
fort., fortification; fortified.
f. p. a., free of particular average.
fr., fragment; franc; from.
Fr., Father; France; Frau; French; Friar; Friday.
F. R. A. M., Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music (London).
F. R. A. S., Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society.
F. R. C. P., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (London).
F. R. C. S., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (London).
Fred., Frederick.
freq., frequent; frequentative.
F. R. G. S., Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
Fri., Friday.
F. R. S., Fellow of the Royal Society (scientific, London).
frs., francs.
F. R. S. E., Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.
F. S., Field Service.
F. S. R., Field Service Regulations.
ft., feet; foot; fort; fortified.
fur., furlong; further.
fut., future.
F. Z. S., Fellow of the Zoölogical Society (London).
g., gauge; genitive; gram; guide; guinea; guineas; gulf.
G., German. Also, **Ger.**
Ga, gallium.
Ga., Georgia (official). Also, **Geo.**
G. A., General Assembly.
gal. (*pl.* **gals.**), gallon.
Gal., Galatians.
galv., galvanic; galvanism.
G. A. R., Grand Army of the Republic.
gaz., gazette; gazetteer.
G. B., Great Britain.
G. B. & I., Great Britain and Ireland.
G. C., Gun Captain; Grand Chancellor; Grand Chaplain; Grand Chapter; Grand Council.
G. C. B., Grand Commander of the Bath; Grand Cross of the Bath.
g. c. d., greatest common divisor.
g. c. m., greatest common measure.
G. C. M., General Court Martial.
G. C. M. G., Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
gen., gender; general; generic; genitive; genus.
Gen., General; Genesis.
gent., gentleman.
Geo., George; Georgia.
geog., geographer; geographic; geographical; geography.
geol., geologic; geological; geologist; geology.
geom., geometry; geometrician. Also, **geomet.**
ger., gerund.
Ger., German; Germany.
g. gr., great gross, or 144 dozen.
G. H. Q., General Headquarters.
gl., gill; gills.
G. L., Grand Lodge.
Gl, glucinum.
gm., gram.
G. M., Grand Master.
G. O., General Orders.
G. O. C., General Officer Commanding.
G. O. P., Grand Old Party (the U. S. Republican Party).
gov., government; governor.
Gov. Gen., Governor General.
govt., government. Also, **gov.**
G. P. (Gloria Patri), Glory to the Father [LAT.]; Graduate in Pharmacy.
G. P. O., General Post Office.
gr., grain; grand; great; gross.
Gr., Greece; Greek; Grecian.

gram., grammar.
Gr. Br., Great Britain. Also, **Gr. Brit.**
G. S., General Secretary; Grand Scribe; Grand Secretary; General Service: General Staff.
gt. (gutta; *pl.* **gtt.** guttæ), drop. [LAT.]
H., Headquarters. Also, **Hqrs.**, **Hq.**
H, hydrogen.
h., harbor; hard; hardness; height; high; hour; husband.
ha., hectare.
H. A., Horse Artillery.
Hab., Habakkuk.
Hag., Haggai.
H. B. M., His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.
H. C., Heralds' College; House of Commons.
h. c. f., highest common factor.
H. D., Headquarters Detachment; Hawaiian Department.
hdkf., handkerchief.
He, helium.
H. E., Horizontal Equivalent; High Explosive.
H. E., His Eminence; His Excellency.
h. e. (hoc est), this. [LAT.]
Heb., Hebrew; Hebrews.
hectol., hectoliter.
hectom., hectometer.
her., heraldry.
H. F. A., Heavy Field Artillery.
hg., hectogram; heliogram.
Hg (hydrargyrum), mercury. [LAT.]
H. G., His, or Her, Grace; High German.
H. H., His, or Her, Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).
hhd., hogshead; hogsheads.
H. I., Hawaiian Islands.
H. I. H., His, or Her, Imperial Highness.
H. I. M., His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.
Hind., Hindu; Hindustan; Hindustani.
hist., historian; historical; history.
H. J. (hic jacet), here lies. [LAT.]
hl., hectoliter.
H. L., House of Lords.
hm., hectometer.
H. M., His, or Her, Majesty.
H. M. S., His, or Her, Majesty's Service, or Ship.
ho., house.
Holl., Holland.
Hon., Honorable; Honorary.
hor., horizon; horology.
hort., horticulture.
Hos., Hosea.
Hosp., Hospital.
H. P., half pay; high pressure; horse power. Also, **h. p.**
hr. (*pl.* **hrs.**), hour.
H. R., Home Rule; House of Representatives.
H. R. H., His, or Her, Royal Highness.
H. S. (hic sepultus), here is buried; (hic situs), here lies [LAT.]; High School.
H. S. H., His, or Her, Serene Highness.
ht., height.
Hung., Hungarian; Hungary. Also, **Hun.**
Hv. A., Heavy Artillery.
H. W. M., high-water mark.
Hy., Henry.
hyd., hydrostatics.
hyp., hypothesis; hypothetical.
I, iodine.
I. (Imperator), Emperor [LAT.]; Idaho; Island.
Ia., Iowa (official).
ib. (ibidem), in the same place. Also, **ibid.** [LAT.]
I. C. (Iesus Christus), Jesus Christ [LAT.]; inspected, condemned.
Ice., Iceland; Icelandic. Also, **Icel.**
I. C. S. A., Intercollegiate Community Service Association.
id. (idem), the same. [LAT.]
I. D., Intelligence Department.
Ida., Idaho. Also, **I.**, **Id.**
I. D. R., Infantry Drill Regulations.
i. e. (id est), that is. [LAT.]
I. G., Inspector General.
ign. (ignotus), unknown. [LAT.]
i. h. p., indicated horse power.
I H S, three letters of the Greek for Jesus.
ill., illustrated; illustration; illustrator. Also, **illus.**, **illust.**
Ills., Illinois (official). Also, **Ill.**
illus., illustrator.
imp. (imprimatur), let it be printed [LAT.]; imperative; imperfect; imperial; impersonal; imported; importer.
In, indium.
in. (*pl.* **ins.**), inch
inc., including; inclusive; incorporated; increase.
inch., inchoative. Also, **incho.**
incl., including; inclusive. Also, **inc.**
incog., incognito.
incor., incorporated.
ind., independent; indicative; indigo.
Ind., India; Indian; Indiana (official).
indepen., independent. Also, **ind.**
inf., infinitive.
Inf., Infantry.
in f. (in fine), at the end. [LAT.]
in lim. (in limine), at the outset. [LAT.]
in loc. cit. (in loco citato), the place cited. [LAT.]
I. N. R. I. (Iesus Nazarenus, Rex Iudæorum), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews. [LAT.]
ins., inches; inscribed; inspector; insurance.
insp., inspector.
inst., instant; institute; institution.
int., interest; interior; interjection; internal; international; interpreter; intransitive.
interj., interjection. Also, **int.**
intrans., intransitive. Also, **int.**
in trans. (in transitu), on the way. [LAT.]
introd., introduction; introductory.
inv. (invenit), he, or she, designed it [LAT.]; inventor; invoice.
Io., Iowa. Also, **Ia.** (official).
I. O. F., Independent Order of Foresters.
Ion., Ionic.
I. O. O. F., Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I. O. R. M., Improved Order of Red Men.
I O U, I owe you.
i. q. (idem quod), the same as. [LAT.]
Ir, iridium.
Ir., Ireland; Irish.
I. R., Internal Revenue.
Ire., Ireland. Also, **Ir.**
Is., island; isle.
Is., Isaiah. Also, **Isa.**
isl. (*pl.* **isls.**), island; isle.
It., Italian; Italy. Also, **Ital.**
ital., italic; italics.
I. W. W., Industrial Workers of the World.
J., Judge; Justice
J. A., Judge Advocate.
J. A. G., Judge Advocate General.
Jam., Jamaica.
Jan., January.
Jap., Japan; Japanese.
Jas., James.
J. C., Jesus Christ; Julius Cæsar; jurisconsult.
J. C. D. (Juris Civilis Doctor), Doctor of Civil Law. [LAT.]
J. D. (Jurum Doctor), Doctor of Laws. [LAT.]
Jer., Jeremiah.
JJ., Justices.
Jno., John.
Jon., Jonathan. Also, **Jona.**

Jos., Joseph.
Josh., Joshua.
jour., journal; journalist; journeyman.
J. P., Justice of the Peace.
Jr., Junior. Also, **Jun.**, **Junr.**
J. U. D. (Juris Utriusque Doctor), Doctor of Both (Canon and Civil) Laws. [Lat.]
Judg., Judges.
Jun., Junior. Also, **jun.**
Junc., Junction.
jus., justice. Also, **just.**, **Jus.**, **Just.**
K, kalium.
K., King; Kings; Knight.
K. A., Knight of St. Andrew (Russia).
Kans., Kansas (official). Also, **Kan.**, **Kas.**
K. B., Knight of Bath.
K. C., Knights of Columbus. Also, **K. of C.**
K. C. B., Knight Commander of the Bath.
K. C. I. E., Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.
K. C. M. G., Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George.
K. C. S. I., Knight Commander of the Star of India.
K. C. V. O., Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
Ken., Kentucky. Also, **Ky.** (official).
kg., kilogram.
K. G., Knight of the Garter.
K. G. F., Knight of the Golden Fleece.
Ki., Kings.
kilom., kilometer.
K. K. K., Ku-Klux Klan.
kl., kiloliter.
K. L. H., Knight of the Legion of Honor (France).
km., kilometer; kingdom.
K. M., Knight of Malta.
knt., knight.
K. P., Kitchen Police; Knight of Pythias; Knight of St. Patrick.
Kr. krypton.
K. T., Knight of the Thistle; Knight Templar.
Ky., Kentucky (official). Also, **Ken.**
L (libra), a pound [Lat.]; lake; land; latitude; leaf; league; left; length; line; link; liter.
L. (Liber), Book [Lat.]; Lady; Latin; Law; Liberal; Low.
La, lanthanium.
La., Louisiana (official).
Lab., Labrador.
Lam., Lamentations.
lat., latitude.
Lat., Latin. Also, **L.**
law., lawyer.
lb. (libra; *pl.* **lbs.**, libræ), pound. [Lat.]
l. c. (loco citato), in the place cited [Lat.]; letter of credit; lower case.
L/c, Letter of Credit.
L. C. J., Lord Chief Justice.
l. c. m., least common multiple.
Ld., Lord. Also, **ld.**
Ldp., Lordship.
lea., league.
leg., legal; legate; legato; legislative; legislature.
legis., legislator.
Lev., Leviticus.
L. F. M., Lieutenant Field Marshal.
L. G., Low German. Also, **L. G.**
L. G., Life Guards.
l. h., left hand.
L. H., Light Horse.
L. H. A., Lord High Admiral.
Li, lithium.
L. I., Light Infantry; Long Island.
lib. (liber), book [Lat.]; librarian; library.
Lieut., Lieutenant. Also, **Lt.**
Lieut. Gen., Lieutenant General.
lin., lineal; linear.
liq., liquid; liquor.
lit., liter; literal; literally; literary; literature.
Lit. D. (Literarum Doctor), Doctor of Letters. [Lat.]
Lith., Lithuanian.
Litt. D., (Litterarum Doctor), Doctor of Letters. [Lat.]
LL., Late Latin; Low Latin.
l. l. (loco laudato), in the place quoted. [Lat.]
L. L., Late Latin; Lord Lieutenant; Low Latin.
LL. B. (Legum Baccalaureus), Bachelor of Laws. [Lat.]
LL. D. (Legum Doctor), Doctor of Laws. [Lat.]
L. L. I., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
L. M., long meter.
loc. cit. (loco citato), in the place cited. [Lat.]
L. of C., Line of Communication.
log., logarithm.
lon., longitude. Also, **long.**
loq. (loquitur), he, or she, speaks. [Lat.]
l. s., left side.
L. S. (loco sigilli), place of the seal. [Lat.]
L. S. D. (libræ, solidi, denarii), pounds, shillings, pence. Also, **£ s. d.**, **l. s. d.** [Lat.]
L. S. S., Life Saving Station.
Lt., Lieutenant. Also, **Lieut.**
l. t., long ton.
ltd., limited.
LXX, Septuagint. Also, **Sep.**, **Sept.**
m., male; manual; married; masculine; measure; medicine; medium; meridian; meter; middle; mile; mill; minute; month; moon; morning; mountain.
M., Majesty; Manitoba; Marshal; Marquis; Master; Member; Militia; Monday; Monsieur.
M. A. (Magister Artium), Master of Arts [Lat.]; Military Academy; Mountain Artillery.
Mac., Maccabees.
Maced., Macedonia; Macedonian.
mach., machinery.
Mad., Madam.
mag., magazine; magnitude.
Maj., Major.
Maj. Gen., Major General.
Mal., Malachi; Malayan.
man., manual.
Manit., Manitoba. Also, **M.**
manuf., manufactory; manufacture; manufacturer. Also, **manufac.**
mar., maritime.
Mar., March.
March., Marchioness.
Marq., Marquis.
mas., masculine. Also, **masc.**
Mass., Massachusetts (official).
math., mathematician; mathematics.
Matt., Matthew.
max., maximum.
M. C., Master Commandant; Master of Ceremonies; Member of Congress; Member of Council.
M. C., Medical Corps.
Md., Maryland (official).
M. D. (Medicinæ Doctor), Doctor of Medicine. [Lat.]
M/D. months' date (i. e., months after date).
mdse., merchandise.
Me., Maine (official).
ME., Middle English.
M. E., Mechanical, Military, or Mining, Engineer; Methodist Episcopal; Middle English; Most Excellent.
meas., measure.
mech., mechanics; mechanical.

med., medical; medicine; medieval; medium.
Medit., Mediterranean.
mem., memento; memoir; memorandum; memorial.
mer., meridian; meridional.
Messrs., Messieurs; Misters.
metal., metallurgy.
meteor., meteorology.
Meth., Methodist.
Mex., Mexican; Mexico.
Mf. (mezzo forte), moderately loud. Also, **mf.** [It.]
mfg., manufacturing.
M. F. H., Master of Foxhounds.
mfr. (*pl.* **mfrs.**), manufacturer.
Mg, magnesium.
mg., milligram.
M. G., Machine Gun; Machine Gun Unit.
M. G. C., Machine Gun Company.
mgr., manager.
Mgr., Monseigneur; Monsignor.
M. H. G., Middle High German. Also, **M H G.**
M. H. R., Member of the House of Representatives.
M. H. S., Massachusetts Historical Society.
Mic., Micah.
Mich., Michaelmas; Michigan (official).
mid., middle; midshipman.
mil., military; militia.
min., minim; minimum; mining; minister; minor; minute.
Minn., Minnesota (official).
Min. Plen., Minister Plenipotentiary.
misc., miscellaneous.
Miss., Mississippi.
mission., missionary.
ml., mail; milliliter.
M. L. A., Modern Language Association.
Mlle. (*pl.* **Mlles.**), Mademoiselle.
mm., millimeter.
M M., Their Majesties; Messieurs.
M. M., Motor Mechanics.
Mme. (*pl.* **Mmes.**), Madame.
Mn, manganese.
M. N. A. S., Member of the National Academy of Sciences.
Mo, molybdenum.
mo. (*pl.* **mos.**), month.
Mo., Missouri (official).
M. O., money order.
mod. (moderato), moderately [It.]; moderate; modern.
Moham., Mohammedan.
mol. wt., molecular weight.
Mon., Monastery; Monday.
Monsig., Monseigneur; Monsignor.
Mont., Montana (official).
Mor., Morocco.
M. O. R. C., Medical Officers' Reserve Corps.
M. P., Member of Parliament; Methodist Protestant; Military Police.
M. P. C., Member of Parliament, Canada.
m. p. h., miles per hour.
Mr., Mister.
Mrs., Mistress; Madame.
MS. (*pl.* **M S S.**), manuscript. Also, **ms.**
M. S. (memoriæ sacrum), sacred to the memory [Lat.]; Master of Science; Master of Surgery; Mess Sergeant.
m. s. l., mean sea level.
MSS., manuscripts. Also, **mss.**
mt. (*pl.* **mts.**), mount; mountain.
mun., municipal.
mus., museum; music; musician.
Mus. B., Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D., Doctor of Music.
M. W., Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.
M. W. V., Mexican War Veterans.
myg., myriagram.
myl., myrialiter.
mym., myriameter.
myth., mythology.
N, nitrogen.
n. (natus), born [Lat.]; nephew; neuter; new; nominative; note; noun; number.
N., name; Navy; Noon; Norse; North; Northern.
N. A., National Academy; National Army; North America; North American.
N. A. A., National Automobile Association.
N. A. D., National Academy of Design.
Nah., Nahum.
N. A. S., National Academy of Sciences.
nat., national; native; natural.
Nath., Nathanael; Nathaniel.
natur., naturalist.
naut., nautical.
nav., naval; navigable; navigation.
navig., navigation; navigator. Also, **nav.**
Nb, niobium.
N. B. (nota bene), note well, or take notice [Lat.]; New Brunswick.
N. C., North Carolina (official).
N. C. O., Noncommissioned Officer.
Nd, neodymium.
n. d., no date.
N. Dak., North Dakota (official). Also, **N. D.**
N. E., New England.
N. E. A., National Education Association.
Nebr., Nebraska (official). Also, **Neb.**
neg., negative.
Neh., Nehemiah.
nem. con. (nemine contradicente), no one contradicting, unanimously. [Lat.]
Neth., Netherlands.
neut., neuter.
Nev., Nevada (official).
NF, Norman French. Also, **N. F.**
N. F., Norman French; Newfoundland.
Ng., Norwegian.
N. G., National Guard; New Granada; slang, no good.
N. H., New Hampshire (official).
Nicar., Nicaragua.
N. J., New Jersey (official).
N. L., New Latin. Also, **N L.**
N. Lat., North latitude.
N. Mex., New Mexico (official). Also, **N. M.**
N. N. E., North-northeast.
N. N. W., North-northwest.
No. (numero; *pl.* **Nos.**), by number. Also, **no.**]Lat.]
nol. pros. (nolle prosequi), to be unwilling to prosecute. [Lat.]
nom., nominative.
non obst. (non obstante), notwithstanding. [Lat.]
non pros. (non prosequitur), he does not prosecute. [Lat.]
non seq. (non sequitur), it does not follow. [Lat.]
n. o. p., not otherwise provided for.
Nor., Norman; North.
Norw., Norway; Norwegian. Also, **Nor.**
Norweg., Norwegian. Also, **Nor., Norw.**
nos., numbers.
nov., novelist.
Nov., November.
N. P., New Providence; Notary Public.
nr., near.
N. R. A., National Rifle Association.
N. S., National Society; New Series; New Style; Nova Scotia.
N/S, not sufficient (funds).
N. S. W., New South Wales.
N. T., New Testament.
n. u., name unknown.
Num., Numbers.
N. W., Northwest; Northwestern.
N. W. S. A., National Woman's Suffrage Association.

N. W. T., Northwest Territories.
N. Y., New York (official).
N. Z., New Zealand.
O. oxygen.
O., (octarius), pint [Lat.]; October; Ohio; Old; Ontario; Order.
o/a, on account (of).
ob. (obiit), he, or she, died. [Lat.]
Obad., Obadiah.
obdt., obedient.
O. B. E., Order of the British Empire.
obj., object; objection; objective.
obl., oblique; oblong.
obs., observation; observatory; obsolete.
Oc., ocean.
O. C., Officer Commanding.
Oct., October.
O. D., Ordnance Datum; Olive Drab.
O. E., Old English. Also, **O E.**
O. E., omissions excepted.
O. E. D., Oxford English Dictionary.
O. F., Old French. Also, **O F.**
off., offered; officer; official.
O. G., Outside Guard; Officer of the Guard.
O. H. G., Old High German. Also, **O H G.**
O. H. M. S., On His, or Her, Majesty's Service.
O. K. (Okeh), it is so, all right. Also, **O K.** [Choctaw Indian.]
Okla., Oklahoma (official).
ol. (oleum), oil. [Lat.]
Ol., Olympiad.
O. M., Old Measurement; Order of Merit.
Ont., Ontario.
o/o, per cent.
O. O., Ordnance Officer.
op., opera; opposite; opus.
opp., opposed; opposite.
opt., optative; optics.
Or., Oriental.
O. R. C., Order of the Red Cross.
ord., ordained; order; ordinance; ordinary; ordnance.
Ore., Oregon (official). Also, **Oreg.**, **Or.**
O. S., Old School; Old Series; Old Style; ordinary seaman.
O. T., Old Testament.
O. T. C., Officers' Training Camp.
oz., ounce; ounces.
Oxon. (Oxonia), Oxford; (Oxoniensis), of Oxford. [Lat.]
P, phosphorus.
p. (piano), softly [It.]; page; part; participle; past; penny; pint; pipe; pole; population; professional.
P. (pater), father [Lat.]; (père), father [Fr.]; pastor; post; president; priest; prince.
P., Philippine Scouts. Also, **P. S.**
Pa., Pennsylvania (official). Also, **Penn.**, **Penna.**
p. a. (per annum), by the year [Lat.]; participial adjective.
P/A, power of attorney; private account.
P. A., Post Adjutant.
Pac., Pacific.
p. adj., participial adjective.
Pan., Panama.
par., paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.
Para., Paraguay.
parl., parliament; parliamentary.
part., participle. Also, **p.**, **ptc.**
pass., passive.
Pat. Off., Patent Office.
Payr., Paymaster.
payt., payment.
Pb. (plumbum), lead. [Lat.]
P. B., Prayer Book.
P. C., Police Constable; Principal Chaplain; Privy Council; Privy Councilor.
p. c., per cent; postal card; postcard.
P. C. D., Panama Canal Department.
Pd, palladium.
pd., paid.
Pd. D. (Pædagogiæ Doctor), Doctor of Pedagogy. [Lat.]
pen., peninsula.
Penn., Pennsylvania. Also, **Pa.** (official), **Penna.**
Pent., Pentecost.
per an. (per annum), by the year. [Lat.]
per ct. (per centum), per cent. Also, **p. c.** [Lat.]
perf., perfect.
perh., perhaps.
per pro. (per procurationem), by proxy. [Lat.]
pers., person; personal.
Pers., Persia; Persian.
pert., pertaining.
Pet., Peter.
pf., preferred.
Pg., Portugal; Portuguese.
P. G. M., Past Grand Master.
Phar., pharmacy; Pharmacopœia.
Pharm., pharmaceutical; pharmacy.
Ph. B. (Philosophiæ Baccalaureus), Bachelor of Philosophy. [Lat.]
Ph. D. (Philosophiæ Doctor), Doctor of Philosophy. [Lat.]
Ph. G., Graduate in Pharmacy.
Phil., Philemon; Philip; Philippians; Philippine; Philippines.
Phila., Philadelphia.
philan., philanthropist.
Philem., Philemon.
philol., philology; philologist.
philos., philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.
Phil. Soc., Philological Society.
physiol., physiologist; physiology.
P. I., Philippine Islands.
pinx. (pinxit), he, or she, painted it. Also, **pxt.** [Lat.]
P. J., presiding judge; probate judge.
pk. (*pl.* **pks.**), peck.
pkg. (*pl.* **pkgs.**), package.
pl., place; plural. Also, **plur.**
P. L., Poet Laureate.
plup., pluperfect. Also, **plupf.**
P. M. (post meridiem), afternoon; (post mortem), after death. Also, **p.m.** [Lat.]
P. M., Past Master; Postmaster; Provost Marshal.
P. M. G., Postmaster-general.
pnxt. (pinxit), he, or she, painted it. [Lat.]
P. O., Post Office; Province of Ontario.
P. O. B., post-office box.
P. O. D., pay on delivery; Post Office Department.
Pol., Poland; Polish.
pol., political. Also, **polit.**
pol. econ., political economy.
P. O. O., post-office order.
pop., popular; population.
Port., Portugal; Portuguese.
pos., positive; possessor.
poss., possession; possessive.
pp., pages; past participle; (pianissimo), very softly [It.].
p. p., past participle; postpaid.
P. P., parish priest.
P. P. C. (pour prendre congé), to take leave. Also, **p. p. c.** [Fr.]
pph., pamphlet.
p. pr., present participle.
P. Q., previous question; Province of Quebec.
Pr, prasodymium.
pr., pair; present; price; priest; prince.
Pr., preferred (stock).
P. R., Porto Rico.
pref., preface; preferred; prefix.
prep., preparatory; preposition.
pres., president; presidency. Also, **Pres.**

Presb., Presbyterian. Also, **Presby.**
pret., preterit.
prin., principal.
P. R. N. (pro re nata), according to the occasion, as needed. [LAT.]
prob., probably; problem.
Prof., Professor.
prom., promontory.
pron., pronominal; pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
P. R. R., Porto Rico Regiment.
pros., prosody.
Prot., Protestant.
protec., protectorate.
pro tem. (pro tempore), temporarily. [LAT.]
prov., provident; province; provisional.
Prov., Provençal; Proverbs; Provost.
prox. (proximo), next, of the next month. [LAT.]
prs., pairs.
Prus., Prussia; Prussian.
Ps., Psalms.
P. S. (post scriptum), postscript. [LAT.]
pseud., pseudonym.
P. S. R., Public Service Reserve.
psychol., psychologist; psychology.
Pt, platinum.
pt. (*pl.* **pts.**), part; payment; pint; point; port.
p. to., post town.
p. t. o., please turn over.
p. v., post village.
Pvt., Private.
pwt., pennyweight; pennyweights.
q. (quadrans), a farthing [LAT.]; quart; queen; quintal; quire.
q. d. (quasi dicat), as if he should say. [LAT.]
Q. E. D. (quod erat demonstrandum), which was to be demonstrated. [LAT.]
Q. E. F. (quod erat faciendum), which was to be done. [LAT.]
ql., quintal.
q. l. (quantum libet), as much as you please. [LAT.]
Q. M., Quartermaster.
Q. M. C., Quartermaster Corps.
Q. M. G., Quartermaster General.
q. p. (quantum placet), as much as you please. [LAT.]
qr. (*pl.* **qrs.**), quarter; quire; (quadrans), a farthing [LAT.].
q. s. (quantum sufficit), a sufficient quantity. Also, **quant. suff.** [LAT.]
qt., quantity; (*pl.* **qts.**), quart.
qu., quart; quarterly; queen; query; question.
Que., Quebec. Also, **Q.**
q. v. (quantum vis), as much as you will; (quod vide), which see. [LAT.]
qy., query.
r. (regina), queen; (rex), king [LAT.]; railroad; railway; rare; received; rector; resides; retired; right; river; rises; road; rod; royal.
R., rabbi; Radical; Réaumur; Republican; response.
℞. (recipe), take. [LAT.]
R. A., Rear Admiral; Royal Academy; Rear Artillery; Regular Army; Royal Artillery.
rad., radical; radix.
ral. (rallentando), slackening. [IT.]
R. A. M., Royal Academy of Music; Royal Arch Mason.
R. A. M. C., Royal Army Medical Corps.
Rb, rubidium.
R. C., Red Cross; Roman Catholic.
R. C. A., Reformed Church in America.
R. C. P., Royal College of Physicians (London).
R. C. S., Royal College of Surgeons (London).
R. D., Royal Dragoons; Rural Delivery.
re., rupee.
R. E., Reformed Episcopal; Right Excellent; Royal Engineers.
Réaum., Réaumur.
rec., receipt; recipe; record; recorded; recorder.
recd., received.
rec. sec., recording secretary.
rect., receipt; rector; rectory.
ref., referee; reference; referred; reformation; reformed.
Ref. Ch., Reformed Church.
reg., regent; region; register; registered; registry; regular.
Reg. (Regina), queen. [LAT.]
Reg. Prof., Regius Professor.
Regt., Regiment.
rel., relating; relative; relatively; religion; religious.
rep., repeat; report; reporter; representative; republic.
Rep., Republican. Also, **Repub.**
repub., republic.
retd., returned.
rev., revenue; reverse; revolution; revolutionary; review; revise; revises; revision.
Rev., Revelation; Reverend.
Rev. Ver., Revised Version.
r. f., rapid-fire.
R. F. A., Royal Field Artillery.
R. F. C., Royal Flying Corps.
R. F. D., Rural Free Delivery.
R. G. S., Royal Geographical Society.
Rh, rhodium.
r. h., right hand.
R. H., Royal Highlanders; Royal Highness.
R. H. A., Royal Horse Artillery.
rhet., rhetoric; rhetorical.
R. H. S., Royal Historical Society.
R. I., Rhode Island (official).
R. I. P. (requiescat in pace), may he rest in peace. [LAT.]
rit. (ritardando), retarding. Also, **ritard.** [IT.]
riten. (ritenuto), abruptly slackened. [IT.]
riv., river.
R. M., Resident Magistrate; Royal Mail; Royal Marines.
R. M. A., Royal Military Academy; Royal Military Asylum; Royal Marine Artillery.
R. M. S., Royal Mail Steamer.
R. N., Royal Navy.
R. N. A. S., Royal Naval Air Service.
R. N. W. M. P., Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
ro., rood.
Robt., Robert.
Rom., Roman; Romance; Romans.
Rom. Cath., Roman Catholic.
R. O. T. C., Reserve Officers' Training Camp (or Corps).
R. P., Regius Professor; Reformed Presbyterian.
R. P. D. (Rerum Politicarum Doctor), Doctor of Political Science. [LAT.]
R. P. E., Reformed Protestant Episcopal.
r. p. m., revolutions per minute.
R. P. O., Railroad Post Office.
rpt., report.
R. R., railroad.
Rs., rupees.
R. S., Recruiting Service.
R. S., Recording Secretary; Revised Statutes.
R. S. M., Regimental Sergeant Major.
R. S. V. P. (répondez s'il vous plaît), reply, if you please. [FR.]
Rt. Hon., Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev., Right Reverend.
Russ., Russia; Russian. Also, **Rus.**
R. V., Revised Version.
R. V. O., Royal Victorian Order.
R. W., Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.

Ry., railway.
S, sulphur.
S., Saint; Saturday; Saxon; school; senate; September; Socialist; Society; (Socius), Fellow [Lat.]; South; Southern; Sunday.
s., section; see; series; shilling; signed; singular; son; soprano; stem; sun; surplus. Also, **S.**
S. A., Salvation Army; South Africa; South America; South Australia.
S. A., Small-arms.
Sab., Sabbath.
S. Afr., South Africa; South African.
Salv., Salvador.
Sam., Samaritan; Samuel.
S. Amer., South America; South American. Also, **S. Am.**
San. C., Sanitary Corps.
Sans., Sanskrit. Also, **Skr.**, **Skrt.**, **Skt.**
S. A. R., Sons of the American Revolution; South African Republic.
Sar., Sardinia; Sardinian.
Sask., Saskatchewan.
Sat., Saturday.
S. A. T. C., Students' Army Training Corps.
Sax., Saxon; Saxony.
Sb (stibium), antimony. [Lat.]
S. B., Bachelor of Science.
Sc, scandium.
sc. (scilicet), namely; (sculpsit), he, or she, carved it [Lat.]; scene; science; scruple.
Sc., Scotch; Scottish.
s. c., small capitals. Also, **s. caps.**
S. C., South Carolina; Staff Corps; Supreme Court; Signal Corps.
Scand., Scandinavia; Scandinavian.
S. C. A. S., Signal Corps Aviation School.
sch., scholium; schooner.
sci., science; scientific.
scil. (scilicet), namely. Also, **sc.** [Lat.]
S. C. M., Summary Court-Martial.
Scot., Scotch; Scotland; Scottish.
scr., scruple.
Script., Scripture.
sculp. (sculpsit), he, or she, carved it [Lat.]; sculptor.
s. d. (sine die), indefinitely. [Lat.]
S. Dak., South Dakota (official). Also, **S. D.**
Se, selenium.
S. E., Southeast.
sec. (secundum), according to [Lat.]; secant; second; secretary; section.
Sec. Leg., Secretary of Legation.
sect., section.
secy., secretary.
sem., semicolon.
Sem., Seminary; Semitic.
Sen., Senate; Senator; Senior.
Sen. Doc., Senate Document.
Sep., September; Septuagint. Also, **Sept.**
ser., series; sermon.
Serg., Sergeant. Also, **Sergt.**, **Sgt.**
serv., servant.
sfz. (sforzando), forced. Also, **sf.** [It.]
s. g., specific gravity.
S. G., Solicitor-general.
Sgt. Maj., Sergeant Major. Also, **S. M.**
Sh., share; shilling; shillings. Also, **sh.**
Si, silicon.
S. I., Sandwich Island; Staten Island.
Sib., Siberia; Siberian.
Sic., Sicilian; Sicily.
sin, sine.
sing., singular.
S. J., Society of Jesus.
S. J. C., Supreme Judicial Court.
Skrt., Sanskrit. Also, **Skt.**, **Sans.**, **Skr.**
S. Lat., South latitude.
Slav., Slavic; Slavonic.
sld., sailed.
sm. c., small capitals. Also, **sm. caps.**
Sm, samarium.
S. M., short meter.
S. M. E. (Sancta Mater Ecclesia), Holy Mother Church. [Lat.]
Sn (stannum), tin. [Lat.]
Sn. Col., Sanitary Column.
S. O., seller's option. Also, **s. o.**
S. O., Staff Officer; Signal Officer; Special Order.
S. O. C., Society of Organized Charity.
Soc. Isl., Society Islands.
S. of Sol., Song of Solomon.
sop., soprano.
S. O. S., a wireless code signal summoning assistance. Also, **S O S**, Service of Supplies.
sov., sovereign.
sp., species; specimen; spelling; spirit; seaport.
Sp., Spain; Spaniard; Spanish.
s. p. (sine prole), without issue. [Lat.]
Span., Spanish.
S. P. C. A., Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S. P. C. C., Society to Protect Children from Cruelty.
specif., specifically.
sp. gr., specific gravity.
S. P. Q. R. (Senatus Populusque Romanus), the Senate and People of Rome. [Lat.]
spt., seaport. Also, **sp.**
Sq., Squadron.
sq. (sequens), the following one [Lat.]; square.
sq. in., square inch.
sq. m., square mile.
sqq. (sequentes, sequentia), the following ones. [Lat.]
Sr, strontium.
Sr., Sir; Senior.
S. R. C., Signal Reserve Corps.
ss. (scilicet), namely; (semis), half. [Lat.]
S. S., Steamship; Sunday School.
S. S. D. (Sanctissimus Dominus), Most Holy Lord. [Lat.]
S. S. E., South-southeast.
S. S. W., South-southwest.
st. (stet), let it stand [Lat.]; stanza; stone; street.
St., Saint; Saturday; Strait; Street.
stat., statuary; statue; statutes.
S. T. D. (Sacræ Theologiæ Doctor), Doctor of Sacred Theology. [Lat.]
Ste. (Sainte), Saint. [Fr.]
ster., sterling. Also, **stg.**
S. T. P. (Sacræ Theologiæ Professor), Professor of Sacred Theology. [Lat.]
str., strait; steamer.
stsm., statesman.
Sub., Subaltern.
subj., subject; subjunctive.
subst., substantive; substitute.
suff., suffix.
Sun., Sunday. Also, **Sund.**
sup. (supra), above [Lat.]; superior; superlative; supine; supplement.
Sup. C., Supreme Court.
Sup. Col., Supply Column.
Sup. O., Supply Officer.
supp., supplement.
Supt., Superintendent.
surg., surgeon; surgery.
Surg. Gen., Surgeon General. Also, **S. G.**
surv., surveying; surveyor.
s. v. (sub verbo), under the word; (sub voce), under the title. [Lat.]
S. V. (Sancta Virgo), Holy Virgin. [Lat.]
S. W., Southwest.
Sw., Sweden; Swedish. Also, **Swed.**
Switz., Switzerland.
syn., synonym; synonymous.
Syr., Syria; Syriac.
t., temperature; tenor; time; tome; ton; town; township; transitive.

T., Territory; Testament; Tuesday; Turkish.
Ta, tantalum.
tan, tangent.
Tb, terbium.
T. B., tuberculosis. [Colloq.]
T. C. N. A., Tank Corps, National Army.
T. E., Topographical Engineers.
tech., technology.
tel., telegram; telegraph; telephone.
Tenn., Tennessee (official).
ter., terrace; territory.
Test., Testament.
Tetryl, tetranitromethylaniline.
Teut., Teuton; Teutonic.
Tex., Texas (official).
Th, thorium.
Th., Thomas; Thursday.
theatr., theatrical.
Theo., Theodore; Theodosia.
theol., theological; theology.
theolog., theologian.
Theoph., Theophilus.
Thess., Thessalonians.
Tho., Thomas. Also, **Thos.**
Thurs., Thursday. Also, **Th.**
Ti, titanium.
t. i. d. (ter in die), three times a day. [Lat.]
Tim., Timothy.
Tit., Titus.
Tl, thallium.
T. M., True Mean.
T. M. U., Trench Mortar Unit.
T. N. T., trinitrotoluine or trinitrotoluol. Also, **TNT.**
t. o., turn over. Also, **T. O.**
T. O., Telegraph Office; Transport Officer.
tp., township. Also, **twp.**
tr., translated; translation; translator; transpose; treasurer; trustee.
trav., travel; traveler.
treas., treasurer; treasury.
trib., tributary.
trig., trigonometric; trigonometrical; trigonometry.
Trin., Trinity.
trop., tropic; tropical.
T. S., Transport and Supply.
T. T., telegraphic transfer.
T. U., Trade Union.
Tu, thulium.
Tues., Tuesday. Also, **Tu.**, **T.**
Turk., Turkey; Turkish.
typ., typographer; typographical; typography.
U, uranium.
U., uncle; upper.
U. K., United Kingdom.
ult. (ultimo), of the preceding month [Lat.]; ultimately.
Unit., Unitarian.
univ., universally; university.
Univ., Universalist.
U. of S. A., Union of South Africa.
U. P. C., United Presbyterian Church.
U. R., Uniform Regulations.
Uru., Uruguay.
U. S., Uncle Sam; United States.
U. S. A., United States Army; United States of America.
U. S. C., United States of Colombia.
U. S. C. G., United States Coast Guard.
U. S. M., United States Mail; United States Marine.
U. S. M. A., United States Military Academy.
U. S. N., United States Navy.
U. S. N. A., United States Naval Academy.
U. S. N. G., United States National Guard.
U. S. P., United States Pharmacopœia. Also, **U. S. Pharm.**
U. S. R., United States Reserves.
U. S. S., United States Senate; United States Ship (or Steamer).
U. S. S. B. E. F. C., United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.
usu., usual; usually.
U. S. V., United States Volunteers.
Ut., Utah.
ut dict. (ut dictum), as said. [Lat.]
ux. (uxor), wife. [Lat.]
V, vanadium.
v. (verte), turn over [Lat.]; (vide), see [Lat.]; (von), of [Ger.]; valve; verb; verse; version; versus; very; vicar; vice-; village; violin; vocative; volt; volts; volume.
V., Victoria; Venerable; Viscount; Volunteers.
Va., Virginia (official).
v. a., verb active.
V. A., Vicar Apostolic; Vice Admiral; Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.
var., variant; variation; variety; various.
var. lect. (varia lectio), different reading. [Lat.]
Vat., Vatican.
V. C., Veterinary Corps; Victoria Cross.
V. D. M. (Verbi Dei Minister), Minister of the Word of God. [Lat.]
Ven., Venerable; Venice.
Venez., Venezuela.
ver., verse; verses.
Vet., Veterinary.
V. G., Vicar General.
v. i., verb intransitive.
Vic., Victoria.
vid. (vide), see. [Lat.]
vil., village.
Visc., Viscount.
viz. (videlicet), namely. [Lat.]
V. M. D., Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
v. n., verb neuter.
voc., vocative.
vocab., vocabulary.
vol. (*pl.* **vols.**), volume; volunteer.
vol., volcano; volcanic.
V. P., Vice-President.
v. r., verb reflexive.
V. Rev., Very Reverend.
vs., versus.
v. s. (vide supra), see above. [Lat.]
V. S., Veterinary Surgeon.
Vt., Vermont (official).
v. t., verb transitive.
Vul., Vulgate.
vv., verses.
V. V., vice versa.
w., wanting; week; wide; wife; with.
W., Wales; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; West; Western.
W. A., West Africa; Western Australia.
W. A. A. C., Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (British Army).
Wash., Washington (official).
w. b., warehouse book; water ballast; water board; waybill.
w. c., water-closet; without charge.
W. C. T. U., Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
W. D., War Department. Also, **War D.**
Wed., Wednesday. Also, **We.**, **W.**
w. f., wrong font.
w. g., wire gauge.
W. G. C., Worthy Grand Chaplain.
W. G. M., Worthy Grand Master.
W. I., West Indies; West Indians. Also, **W. Ind.**
W. I. R., West Indian Regiment.
Wis., Wisconsin (official). Also, **Wisc.**
wk., week.
W. long., West longitude.
Wm., William.
W. M., Worshipful Master.
W. N. W., West-northwest.
W. O., Warrant Officer; War Office.
wp., worship.
W. P., Worthy Patriarch.

W. S. W., West-southwest.
wt., weight.
W. Va., West Virginia (official).
Wyo., Wyoming (official). Also, **Wy.**
X, the first letter, in the Greek, of Christos (Christ).
X., Xavier, Christian.
Xmas., Christmas.
Xn., Christian. Also, **X.**
Xnty., Christianity. Also, **Xty.**
y., yard; year.
yd. (*pl.* **yds.**), yard.
Y. M. C. A., Young Men's Christian Association.
Y. M. Cath. A., Young Men's Catholic Association.
Y. M. C. U., Young Men's Christian Union.
Y. M. H. A., Young Men's Hebrew Association.
Y. P. S. C. E., Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
yr. (*pl.* **yrs.**), year; younger; your.
Y. W. C. A., Young Women's Christian Association.
Y. W. C. T. U., Young Women's Christian Temperance Union.
Zach., Zacharias; Zachary.
Zeb., Zebadiah; Zebedee.
Zech., Zechariah.
Zeph., Zephaniah.
Zoo. Zoölogical Gardens.
zoöl., zoölogical; zoölogist; **zoölogy.**

ROMAN NUMERALS

ROMAN	NUMBERS
0	naught, zero
I	one
II	two
III	three
IV	four
V	five
VI	six
VII	seven
VIII	eight
IX or VIIII	nine
X	ten
XI	eleven
XII	twelve
XIII	thirteen
XIV or XIIII	fourteen
XV	fifteen
XVI	sixteen
XVII	seventeen
XVIII	eighteen
XIX	nineteen
XX	twenty
XXX	thirty
XL or XXXX	forty
L	fifty
LX	sixty
LXX	seventy
LXXX	eighty
XC or LXXXX	ninety
C	one hundred
CC	two hundred
CCC	three hundred
CCCC	four hundred
D	five hundred
DC	six hundred
DCC	seven hundred
DCCC	eight hundred
DCCCC or CM	nine hundred
M or ↀ, or CIↃ	one thousand
MCMXXV	one thousand nine hundred twenty-five
*$\overline{\text{II}}$ or MM, or ↀↀ	two thousand
$\overline{\text{V}}$	five thousand
$\overline{\text{VIII}}$	eight thousand
$\overline{\text{X}}$ or ↀ	ten thousand
$\overline{\text{XXX}}$	thirty thousand
$\overline{\text{XL}}$	forty thousand
$\overline{\text{L}}$	fifty thousand
$\overline{\text{XC}}$	ninety thousand
$\overline{\text{C}}$ or ↀ	one hundred thousand
$\overline{\text{M}}$ or $\lceil \text{x} \rceil$	one million

* A line or vinculum placed over a Roman numeral multiplies its value by 1000.

SYMBOLS USED IN WRITING AND PRINTING.

ASTRONOMICAL.

☉ the Sun. Also ⊙.
☽ the Moon; Monday. Also ☾ ☽.
● New Moon.
◑ First Quarter. Also ☽.
○ Full Moon. Also ☉.
☾ Last Quarter. Also ☾
☿ Mercury; Wednesday.
♀ Venus; Friday.
⊕ the Earth. Also ⊖ ♁.
♂ Mars; Tuesday.
♃ Jupiter; Thursday.
♄ Saturn; Saturday.
♅ Uranus. Also ♅.
♆ Neptune.
☄ Comet.
✶ Fixed Star. Also ⁂.

FINANCIAL.

$ dollar; dollars; as $1; $5.
¢ cent; cents; as 1¢; 12¢.
/ shilling; shillings; as 1/6=1s. 6d.
£ pound, pounds (sterling); as £1; £5.
℔ pound, pounds (in weight); as 1 ℔; 2 ℔.
@ at; as gingham @ $.50 per yd.
℔ per; as horses $100 ℔ head.
% per cent; as interest 3%.
℅ account; as Wm. Jones ℅ with J. Brown.

MATHEMATICAL.

Relations of Quantities.

\+ plus, and, more; as 3+2=5.
— minus, less; as 6—3=3.
± plus or minus; as the square root of 4 is±2.
× multiplied by; as 6×2=12.
÷ divided by; as 6÷2=3.
> is greater than; as 6>5.
< is less than; as 5<6.
: is to; as 6:3 :: 8:4.
:: as; as 6:3 :: 8:4.
∠ angle; as ∠ ABC= ∠CET.
√ the square root; as √9=3.
° degrees; as 30°.
′ minutes of arc; as 30′.
″ seconds of arc; as 30″.

MEDICAL.

℞ take.
ℨ mark: preceding directions for taking medicine.
℔ pound.
ʒ ounce.
ʒ dram.
℈ scruple.
♏ minim.

MISCELLANEOUS.

& and; as Smith & Co.
&c. and the rest; and so forth.
℟ response: used in church service books.
X cross: made in lieu of a signature by persons unable to write. Also +.
4to. quarto; four leaves to a sheet. Also 4°.
8vo. octavo; eight leaves to a sheet. Also 8°.
12mo. duodecimo; twelve leaves to sheet. Also 12°.
< derived from: in giving etymologies.
> whence is derived: in giving etymologies.
B/L bill of lading.
c/o care of.
L/c letter of credit.
′ foot; feet; as a room 12′ long.
″ inch; inches; as a 3″ pipe.
x by; as a room 12′x15′.
№ number; numbered; as room №5.

TYPOGRAPHICAL.

, comma.
; semicolon.
: colon.
. period.
— dash.
? interrogation.
! exclamation.
( ) parentheses.
[ ] brackets.
' apostrophe.
- hyphen; as pseudo-Kaiser.
´ acute accent; as naïveté.
` grave accent; as à la mode.
^ broad, circumflex accent; as maître.
~ circumflex, tilde. Also ⁓; as cañon.
¯ long accent; macron; as date (dāt).
˘ short; breve; as pet (pĕt).
¨ diæresis; as naïveté.
¸ cedilla; as garçon.
ⁿ
∧ caret; as m n.
" " quotation marks; as "blessed."
{ } brace.
* * * ellipsis; as John * * * book.
. . . ellipsis; as John . . . book.
—— ellipsis; as John —— book.
* asterisk: a mark of reference.
† dagger, obelisk: a mark of reference.
‡ double dagger: a mark of reference.
§ section.
‖ parallel.
¶ paragraph.
☞ index.
⁂ asterism: to direct attention to a particular passage. Also ⁂.

Used in Ceremonious Communications with Persons of Title or Official Position

Ambassador.—The title "Excellency" belongs specially to ambassadors and to United States ministers to a foreign court. Address letters "His Excellency" (with name or distinctive title following). Begin, "Sir," "My Lord," according as the ambassador possesses title or not. When personal reference is made, say "Your Excellency." An envoy extraordinary or chargé d'affaires, though inferior to an ambassador strictly so called, also, usually receives the title "Excellency;" and the wives of ambassadors are generally addressed similarly during their husbands' tenure of office and while residing abroad.

Archbishop.—Address: "The most Reverend A— B—, D.D." The wife of an archbishop has no special title.

Bishop.—Address: "The Right Rev. Bishop," or "The Rt. Rev. A— B—, D.D." A bishop's wife and family have no special title.

Cardinal.—The special title of a cardinal as such is "His Eminence." Begin: "Your Eminence."

Clergyman.—The general form of address is "The Reverend A— B." Begin: "Rev. Sir," or simply "Sir."

Congress, Members of (U. S.).—Addressed generally "The Honorable A— B—."

Consul.—There is no special form of address to a person as such, though in this country a consul is called "Honorable."

Doctor.—The initials denoting the particular degree are placed after the usual form of address, whether D.D., LL.D., M.D., D.Sc., etc., "The Rev. A.—, B.—, D.D.," "A—B, Esq., M.D." Less formally: "The Rev. Doctor B—," "Doctor A— B."

Duke.—Address: "His Grace the Duke of—." Begin: "My Lord Duke;" refer to as "Your Grace." All the children of a duke are entitled to be called "Right Honorable."

Governor of State (U. S.).—Usually addressed as "His Excellency." "His Excellency A— B—, Governor of —," or, "His Excellency the Governor of—." A lieutenant-governor is called "Honorable."

Judge.—"His Honor, Judge —" (surname); on the bench referred to as "Your Honor."

King.—Should be addressed as "The King's Most Excellent Majesty." Begin: "Sire," or "May it please Your Majesty;" refer to as "Your Majesty."

Lawyers.—Address: "Esquire," or "Mr. A— B—, This is a complimentary title given to all holding temporary civil offices, as magistrates, councilmen, etc.

Married Lady.—Has the title Mrs. prefixed to her name in speaking and writing. On being approached in writing or speech by strangers or inferiors, should be addressed as "Madam," or "Dear Madam." An unmarried lady is addressed as "Miss," in speaking or writing. Two or more unmarried ladies are addressed as "The Misses A— B—," while "Mesdames" is plural for "Madam."

Mayor.—Address: "The Honorable Mayor of —." Address: "Sir," or "Dear Sir." Mayors are usually styled "Honorable;" "The Honorable A— B, Mayor of —.

Member of House of Representatives.—Address: "Honorable A— B—, M.C." Begin: "Sir," or "Dear Sir." A Congressman's wife and family have no title of recognition.

Member of Parliament.—Not specially recognized except by adding "M.P." to ordinary address: "A— B—, Esq., M.P.;" "Sir A—B—, Bart., M.P."

Officers, Military and Naval.—Their professional rank is put before any title they may independently possess: "General" or

"Admiral, the Right Hon. the Earl of—;" "Colonel A— B—."

President (U. S.).—Address: "His Excellency the President of the United States," "His Excellency A— B—, President of the United States." The Vice-President and ex-presidents are "Honorable;" "The Honorable the Vice-President;" "The Honorable A— B."

Prince.—Address: "His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales;" "His Royal Highness Prince A—" (Christian name). Begin in any case: "Sir;" refer to as "Your Royal Highness."

Princess.—Address: "Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales;" "Her Royal Highness the Princess A—" (Christian name); Begin: "Madam;" refer to as "Your Royal Highness."

Professor.—A form of address for a scholar who has achieved distinction in some special department of science or learning; but should not be employed indiscriminately to any teacher or schoolmaster.

Queen.—Address: "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." Begin "Madam," or "May it please Your Majesty;" refer to as "Your Majesty."

THE PLANETS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Name of Planet	Mean Daily Motion	Sidereal Revolution, Days	Distance From the Sun — Astronomical Units: Mean	Greatest	Least	Mean Distance in Miles
	″	′				
Mercury...	14732.420	87.96925	0.387099	0.466694	0.307504	35,960,500
Venus.....	5767.670	224.70080	0.723331	0.728258	0.718404	67,195,600
Earth.....	3548.193	365.25636	1.000000	1.016743	0.983257	92,897,400
Mars.....	1886.519	686.97987	1.523688	1.665896	1.381486	141,546,600
Jupiter....	299.128	4332.6284	5.202802	5.454464	4.951142	483,327,000
Saturn....	120.455	10759.2225	9.538843	10.071308	9.006378	886,134,000
Uranus....	42.230	30688.5022	19.190978	20.094885	18.287071	1,782,792,000
Neptune...	21.530	60178.3060	30.070672	30.327656	29.813688	2,793,487,000

Name of Planet	Eccentricity of Orbit	Synodical Revolution, Days	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Orbital Velocity, Miles per Second
			° ′ ″	
Mercury.....	0.2056183	115.877	7 0 11.7	29.73
Venus.....	0.0068111	583.920	3 23 37.8	21.75
Earth.....	0.0167427	.....	. . .	18.50
Mars.....	0.0933313	779.936	1 51 0.7	14.98
Jupiter.....	0.0483703	398.866	1 18 27.5	8.11
Saturn.....	0.0558207	378.090	2 29 29.4	5.99
Uranus.....	0.0471006	369.650	0 46 22.0	4.22
Neptune.....	0.0085460	367.482	1 46 38.4	3.37

THE ZODIAC

The sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, as follows:

Spring Signs.
1. ♈ Aries. The Ram.
2. ♉ Taurus. The Bull.
3. ♊ Gemini. The Twins.

Summer Signs.
4. ♋ Cancer. The Crab.
5. ♌ Leo. The Lion.
6. ♍ Virgo. The Virgin.

Autumn Signs.
7. ♎ Libra. The Balance.
8. ♏ Scorpius. The Scorpion.
9. ♐ Sagittarius. The Archer.

Winter Signs.
10. ♑ Capricornus. The Goat.
11. ♒ Aquarius. The Water-Bearer.
12. ♓ Pisces. The Fishes.

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac; with which the signs coincided in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about two thousand years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of two thousand years, moved backward 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on.

TABLES OF WEIGHTS, MEASURES, AND MONEY

The Meter, unit of length, is nearly the ten-millionth part of a quadrant of a meridian, or the distance between Equator and Pole. The International Standard Meter is, practically, a length defined by the distance between two lines on a platinum-iridium bar at 0° Centigrade, deposited at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, Paris, France.

The Liter, unit of capacity, is derived from the weight of one kilogram pure water at greatest density, a cube whose edge is one-tenth of a meter and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a metric ton.

The Gram, unit of weight, is a cube of pure water at greatest density, whose edge is one-hundredth of a meter, and, therefore, the one-thousandth part of a kilogram, and the one-millionth part of a metric ton.

The Metric System was legalized in the United States on July 28, 1866.

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents.
1 myriameter =	10,000 meters.....	6.2137 miles.
1 kilometer =	1,000 meters.....	0.62137 mile, or 3,280 feet 10 inches.
1 hectometer =	100 meters.....	328 feet 1 inch.
1 decameter =	10 meters.....	393.7 inches.
1 meter =	1 meter	39.37 inches.
1 decimeter =	1–10 of a meter	3.937 inches.
1 centimeter =	1–100 of a meter	0.3937 inch.
1 millimeter =	1–1000 of a meter	0.0394 inch.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents.
1 hectare =	10,000 square meters.....	2.471 acres.
1 are =	100 square meters.....	119.6 square yards.
1 centare =	1 square meter	1,550 square inches.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Equivalents.	
Liters.	Cubic Measure.	Dry Measure.	Liquid Measure.
1 hectostere = 100,000	100 cubic meters....	130.8 cubic yards...	26417 gallons.
1 kiloliter or stere = 1,000	1 cubic meter.....	1.308 cubic yards..	264.17 gallons.
1 hectoliter = 100	1–10 of a cubic meter.	2 bushels, 3.35 pecks.....	26.417 gallons.
1 dekaliter = 10	10 cubic decimeters.	9.08 quarts.....	2.6417 gallons.
1 liter = 1	1 cubic decimeter..	0.908 quart.....	1.0567 quarts.
1 deciliter = 1–10 liter	1–10 cubic decimeter..	6.1022 cubic inches.	0.845 gill.
1 centiliter = 1–100 "	10 cubic centimeters	0.6102 cubic inch...	0.338 fluid ounce.
1 milliliter = 1–1000 "	1 cubic centimeter.	0.061 cubic inch...	0.27 fluid dram.

WEIGHTS.

Metric Denominations and Values.		Grams.	Equivalents. Quantity of Water at Maximum Density.	Avoirdupois Weight.
1 millier or tonneau	=	1,000,000	1 cubic meter	2204.6 pounds.
1 quintal	=	100,000	1 hectoliter	220.46 pounds.
1 myriagram	=	10,000	10 liters	22.046 pounds.
1 kilogram or kilo	=	1,000	1 liter	2.2046 pounds.
1 hectogram	=	100	1 deciliter	3.5274 ounces.
1 decagram	=	10	10 cubic centimeters	0.3527 ounce.
1 gram	=	1	1 cubic centimeter	15.432 grains.
1 decigram	=	1–10 gram	1–10 of a cubic centimeter	1.5432 grains.
1 centigram	=	1–100 "	10 cubic millimeters	0.1543 grain.
1 milligram	=	1–1000 "	1 cubic millimeter	0.0154 grain.

METRIC EQUIVALENTS.

Measures of Length.

1 inch = 2.54 centimeters.
1 foot = 0.3048 meter.
1 yard = 0.9144 yard.
1 mile = 1609.35 meters.

Measures of Surface.

1 square inch = 6.452 square centimeters.
1 square foot = .093 square meter.
1 square yard = .836 square meter.
1 acre = 4047. square meters.
1 acre = 40.47 ares.
1 square mile = 259.004 hectares.

Measures of Volume and Capacity.

1 cubic inch = 16.39 cubic centimeters.
1 cubic inch = 0.0164 liter.
1 cubic foot = 28.339 liters.
1 cubic yard = 765.16 liters.
1 quart, dry measure = 1.1011 liters.
1 peck (U. S.) = 8.81 liters.
1 bushel (U. S.) = 35.24 liters.
1 fluid dram = 3.69 cubic centimeters.
1 fluid ounce = 29.57 cubic centimeters.
1 fluid ounce = 0.0296 liter.
1 gill = 0.1183 liter.
1 quart, liquid measure = 0.9463 liter.
1 gallon (231 cubic inches) = 3.785 liters.

Weights.

1 grain = 6.479 centigrams.
1 ounce, avoirdupois = 28.3495 grams.
1 ounce, troy = 31.103 grams.
1 pound = 453.59 grams.
1 pound = 0.4536 kilogram.
1 ton (2000 pounds) = 907.2 kilograms.
1 ton (2000 pounds) = 0.9072 metric ton.
1 ton (2240 pounds) = 1.016 metric tons.

THE METRIC SYSTEM SIMPLIFIED.

The following tables of the metric system of weights and measures have been simplified as much as possible by omitting such denominations as are not in practical, everyday use in the countries where the system is used exclusively.

TABLES OF THE SYSTEM.

Length.

The denominations in practical use are millimeters (mm.), centimeters (cm.), meters (m.), and kilometers (km.).

10 millimeters = 1 centimeter.
10 centimeters = 1 decimeter.
100 centimeters = 1 meter.
1,000 meters = 1 kilometer.

Weight.

The denominations in use are gram (g.), kilogram (kg.), and ton (metric ton).

1,000 grams = 1 kilogram.
1,000 kilograms = 1 metric ton.

Capacity.

The denominations in use are cubic centimeter (c.c.) and liter (l.).

1,000 cubic centimeters = 1 liter.
100 liters = 1 hectoliter.

Relation of capacity and weight to length: a cubic decimeter is a liter, and a liter of water weighs one kilogram.

DOMESTIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Apothecaries' Weight.

20 grains	= 1 scruple.
3 scruples	= 1 dram.
8 drams	= 1 ounce.
12 ounces	= 1 pound.

Avoirdupois Weight.

27 11-32 grains	= 1 dram.
16 drams	= 1 ounce.
16 ounces	= 1 pound.
25 pounds	= 1 quarter.
4 quarters	= 1 hundredweight.
20 hundredweight	= 1 short ton.
2240 pounds	= 1 long ton.

Troy Weight.

24 grains	= 1 pennyweight.
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce.
12 ounces	= 1 pound.

Circular Measure.

60 seconds	= 1 minute.
60 minutes	= 1 degree.
30 degrees	= 1 sign.
360 degrees	= 1 circle or circumference.

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches	= 1 cubic foot.
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard.

Dry Measure.

2 pints	= 1 quart.
8 quarts	= 1 peck.
4 pecks	= 1 bushel.

Liquid Measure.

4 gills	= 1 pint.
2 pints	= 1 quart.
4 quarts	= 1 gallon.
31½ gallons	= 1 barrel.
2 barrels	= 1 hogshead.

Long Measure.

12 inches	= 1 foot.
3 feet	= 1 yard.
5½ yards	= 1 rod or pole.
40 rods	= 1 furlong.
8 furlongs	= 1 statute mile (1,760 yards or 5,280 feet).
3 miles	= 1 league.

Square Measure.

144 square inches	= 1 square foot.
9 square feet	= 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards	= 1 square rod or perch.
40 square rods	= 1 rood.
4 roods	= 1 acre.
640 acres	= 1 square mile.

Mariner's Measure.

6 feet	= 1 fathom.
120 fathoms	= 1 cable length.
7½ cable lengths	= 1 mile.
5,280 feet	= 1 statute mile.
6,085 feet	= 1 nautical mile.

Paper Measure.

24 sheets	= 1 quire.
20 quires	= 1 ream (480 sheets).
2 reams	= 1 bundle.
5 bundles	= 1 bale.

Time Measure.

60 seconds	= 1 minute.
60 minutes	= 1 hour.
24 hours	= 1 day.
7 days	= 1 week.
28 to 31 days	= 1 month.
365 days	= 1 year.
366 days	= 1 leap year.

THE CHEMICAL ELEMENTS

with the symbol and atomic weight for each element

Actinium	Ac	226.0	Fluorine	F	19.0
Aluminum	Al	27.1	Gadolinium	Gd	157.3
Antimony	Sb	121.7	Gallium	Ga	69.72
Argon	A	39.88	Germanium	Ge	72.5
Arsenic	As	74.96	Glucinum	Gl	9.02
Barium	Ba	137.37	Gold	Au	197.2
Beryllium	Be	9.02	Hafnium	Hf	178.6
Bismuth	Bi	209.0	Helium	He	4.0
Boron	B	10.82	Holmium	Ho	163.5
Bromine	Br	79.94	Hydrogen	H	1.01
Cadmium	Cd	112.42	Illinium	Il	146.0?
Cæsium	Cs	132.81	Indium	In	114.8
Calcium	Ca	40.07	Iodine	I	126.92
Carbon	C	12.01	Ionium	Io	230.2
Cerium	Ce	140.25	Iridium	Ir	193.1
Chlorine	Cl	35.46	Iron	Fe	55.85
Chromium	Cr	52.01	Krypton	Kr	82.92
Cobalt	Co	58.97	Lanthanum	La	138.91
Columbium	Cb	93.5	Lead	Pb	207.20
Copper	Cu	63.57	Lithium	Li	6.94
Dysprosium	Dy	162.5	Lutecium	Lu	175.0
Erbium	Er	167.4	Magnesium	Mg	24.32
Europium	Eu	152.0	Manganese	Mn	54.93

Masurium	Ma	96.0?	Samarium	Sa	150.4
Mercury	Hg	200.61	Scandium	Sc	45.1
Mesothorium	Ms Th	228.0	Selenium	Se	79.38
Molybdenum	Mo	96.0	Silicon	Si	28.1
Neodmium	Nd	144.3	Silver	Ag	107.88
Neon	Ne	20.2	Sodium	Na	23.0
Nickel	Ni	58.68	Strontium	Sr	87.63
Niobium	Nb	93.5	Sulphur	S	32.06
Niton	Nt	222.4	Tantalum	Ta	181.5
Nitrogen	N	14.01	Tellurium	Te	127.5
Osmium	Os	190.9	Terbium	Tb	159.2
Oxygen	O	16.0	Thalium	Tl	204.39
Palladium	Pd	106.7	Thorium	Th	232.15
Phosphorus	P	31.04	Thulium	Tm	169.4
Platinum	Pt	195.2	Tin	Sn	118.7
Polonium	Po	210.0	Titanium	Ti	48.1
Potassium	K	39.1	Tungsten	W	184.0
Praseodymium	Pr	140.9	Uranium	U	238.2
Radiothorium	Ra Th	.....	Vanadium	V	51.0
Radium	Ra	226.0	Xenon	Xe	130.2
Radon	Rn	222.4	Ytterbium	Yb	173.5
Rhenium	Re	187.0?	Yttrium	Yt	89.03
Rhodium	Rh	102.9	Zinc	Zn	65.38
Rubidium	Rb	85.5	Zirconium	Zr	91.2
Ruthenium	Ru	101.7			

VALUES OE FOREIGN COINS

Proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury, October 1, 1924

Country	Legal Standard	Monetary Unit		Value in Terms of U. S. Money	Remarks
Argentine Republic	Gold	Peso		$0.9648	Currency: Paper, normally convertible at 44 per cent of face value; now inconvertible.
Austria	Gold	Krone		.2026	
Belgium	Gold and silver	Franc		.1930	Member Latin Union.
Bolivia	Gold	Boliviano		.3893	12½ bolivianos equal 1 pound sterling.
Brazil	Gold	Milreis		.5462	Currency: Government paper a part of which is legally convertible at 16 pence (=$0.3244) per milreis; now inconvertible.
British Colonies in Australasia and Africa	Gold	Pound sterling		4.8665	
British Honduras	Gold	Dollar		1.0000	
Bulgaria	Gold	Lev		.1930	
Canada	Gold	Dollar		1.0000	
Chile	Gold	Peso		.3650	Currency: Inconvertible paper.
China	Silver	Tael	Amoy	.8972	The tael is a unit of weight; not a coin. The customs unit is the Haikwan tael. The values of other taels are based on their relation to the value of the Haikwan tael.
			Canton	.8945	
			Cheefoo	.8581	
			Chin Kiang	.8784	
			Fuchau	.8299	
			Haikwan (customs)	.9129	
			Hankow	.8395	
			Kiaochow	.8694	
			Nankin	.8878	
			Niuchwang	.8414	
			Ningpo	.8626	
			Peking	.8747	
			Shanghai	.8195	
			Swatow	.8288	
			Takau	.9029	
			Tientsin	.8694	
		Yuan		.5814	The Yuan silver dollar of 100 cents is the monetary unit of the Chinese Republic; it is equivalent to .644+ of the Haikwan tael.
		Dollar	Hongkong	.5901	
			British		
			Mexican	.5944	

VALUES OF FOREIGN COINS (Continued).

Country	Legal Standard	Monetary Unit	Value in Terms of U. S. Money	Remarks
Colombia	Gold	Peso	.9733	Currency: Government paper and gold.
Costa Rica	Gold	Colon	.4653	Law establishing conversion office fixes ratio 4 colons=$1 U. S.
Cuba	Gold	Peso	1.0000	
Denmark	Gold	Krone	.2680	
Dominican Republic	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	U. S. money is principal circulating medium.
Ecuador	Gold	Sucre	.4867	
Egypt	Gold	Pound (100 piasters)	4.9431	The actual standard is the British pound sterling, which is legal tender for 97½ piasters.
Finland	Gold	Markka	.1930	
France	Gold and silver	Franc	.1930	Member Latin Union.
Germany	Gold	Mark	.2382	
Great Britain	Gold	Pound sterling	4.8665	
Greece	Gold and silver	Drachma	.1930	Member Latin Union.
Guatemala	Silver	Peso	.5473	Currency: Inconvertible paper.
Haiti	Gold	Gourde	.2000	Currency: National bank notes redeemable on demand in American dollars.
Honduras	Silver	Peso	.5473	Currency, bank notes.
India [British]	Gold	Mohur and sovereign	4.8665	The British sovereign and half sovereign are legal tender in India at 10 rupees per sovereign.
	Silver	Rupee	.2601	
Indo-China	Silver	Piaster	.5911	
Italy	Gold	Lira	.1930	Member Latin Union.
Japan	Gold	Yen	.4985	
Liberia	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	Currency: Depreciated silver token coins. Customs duties are collected in gold.
Lithuania	Gold	Litas	.1000	Currency: Notes of the bank of Lithuania, not now convertible.
Mexico	Gold	Peso	.4985	
Netherlands	Gold	Guilder (florin)	.4020	
Newfoundland	Gold	Dollar	1.0000	
Nicaragua	Gold	Cordoba	1.0000	
Norway	Gold	Krone	.2680	
Panama	Gold	Balboa	1.0000	
Paraguay	Gold	Peso (Argentine)	.9648	Currency: Depreciated Paraguayan paper currency.
Persia	Silver	Kran	.1008	Currency: Silver circulating above its metallic value. Gold coin is a commodity only, normally worth double the silver.
Peru	Gold	Libra	4.8665	
Philippine Islands	Gold	Peso	.5000	
Poland	Gold	Zloty	.1930	
Portugal	Gold	Escudo	1.0805	Currency: Inconvertible paper.
Rumania	Gold	Leu	.1930	
Russia	Gold	Ruble	.5146	
Salvador	Gold	Colon	.5000	
Serbia	Gold	Dinar	.1930	
Siam	Gold	Tical	.3709	
Spain	Gold and silver	Peseta	.1930	Valuation is for gold peseta; currency is notes of the bank of Spain.
Straits Settlements	Gold	Dollar	.5678	
Sweden	Gold	Krona	.2680	
Switzerland	Gold	Franc	.1930	Member Latin Union.
Turkey	Gold	Piaster	.0440	(100 piasters equal to the Turkish £.)
Urugúay	Gold	Peso	1.0342	Currency: Inconvertible paper.
Venezuela	Gold	Bolivar	.1930	

BROADCASTING STATIONS

Station and City	Wave Length in meters
CKAC.....Montreal, Can.....	437
KDKA.....Pittsburgh, Pa.....	309
KFQX.....Seattle, Wash.....	238
KFI.....Los Angeles, Calif.....	469
KGC.....Oakland, Calif.....	312
KGW.....Portland, Ore.....	492
KHJ.....Los Angeles, Calif.....	395
KOA.....Denver, Colo.....	325
KPO.....San Francisco, Calif.....	422
KSD.....St. Louis, Mo.....	549.1
KTHS.....Hot Springs, Ark.....	375
KYW.....Chicago, Ill.....	536
WAAM.....Newark, N. J.....	263
WAHG.....Richmond Hill, S. I.....	316
WBZ.....Springfield, Mass.....	337
WBAP.....Fort Worth, Tex.....	476
WCAE.....Pittsburgh, Pa.....	462
WCAP.....Washington, D. C.....	469
WCAU.....Philadelphia, Pa.....	278
WCCO.....Minneapolis, Minn.....	417
WCX.....Detroit, Mich.....	517
WDAR.....Philadelphia, Pa.....	395
WDAF.....Kansas City, Mo.....	411
WDBH.....Worcester, Mass.....	286
WEAF.....New York, N. Y.....	492
WEBH.....Chicago, Ill.....	380
WEBJ.....New York, N. Y.....	273
WEEI.....Boston, Mass.....	303
WEMC.....Berrian Springs, Mich.....	286
WFI.....Philadelphia, Pa.....	395
WFAA.....Dallas, Tex.....	476
WFBG.....Altoona, Pa.....	261
WFBH.....New York, N. Y.....	316
WGAZ.....South Bend, Ind.....	275
WGBS.....New York, N. Y.....	316
WGR.....Buffalo, N. Y.....	319
WGY.....Schenectady, N. Y.....	380
WHAA.....Iowa City, Ia.....	484
WHAR.....Atlantic City, N. J.....	231
WHAS.....Louisville, Ky.....	400
WHAZ.....Troy, N. Y.....	380
WHN.....New York, N. Y.....	360
WIP.....Philadelphia, Pa.....	509
WJAR.....Providence, R. I.....	360
WJAX.....Cleveland, O.....	390
WJJD.....Moosecheart, Ill.....	273
WJY.....New York, N. Y.....	401
WJZ.....New York, N. Y.....	455
WLS.....Chicago, Ill.....	345
WLW.....Cincinnati, O.....	423
WMAQ.....Chicago, Ill.....	448
WMC.....Memphis, Tenn.....	500
WNAC.....Boston, Mass.....	278
WOAW.....Omaha, Neb.....	526
WOC.....Davenport, Ia.....	434
WOR.....Newark, N. J.....	405
WOS.....Jefferson City, Mo.....	441
WOO.....Philadelphia, Pa.....	509.9
WQJ.....Chicago, Ill.....	448
WRC.....Washington, D. C.....	469
WREO.....Lansing, Mich.....	286
WSAI.....Cincinnati, O.....	326
WSB.....Atlanta, Ga.....	429
WWAD.....Philadelphia, Pa.....	250
WWJ.....Detroit, Mich.....	517

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN STATIONS

PRPP (Petit Parisien)	Paris	345
EIFFEL TOWER	Paris	2600
RADIOLA	Paris	1780
ITT	Paris	450
5-XX	London	1600
2-LO	London	365
2-BD	Aberdeen	495
6-BM	Bournemouth	285
5-WA	Cardiff	352
5-SC	Glasgow	420
2-ZY	Manchester	375
5-NO	Newcastle	400
6-EL	Sheffield	303
5-PY	Plymouth	380
GENEVA	Switzerland	1100
LAUSANNE	Switzerland	1080
CYL	Mexico City	500

ELECTRICAL UNITS

Name	Symbol	Unit of	How Obtained	CGS*	Equivalent
Ohm	R	Resistance.	The electrical resistance of a column of mercury 106 centimetres long and of 1 square millimetre section.	10^9	1 true ohm = 1.0112 British Association ohms.
Ampere	C	Current.	Is that current of electricity that decomposes 0.00009324 gramme of water per second.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver per second.
Volt	E	Electro-motive force.	One ampere of current passing through a substance having 1 ohm of resistance = 1 volt.	10^8	0.926 of a standard Daniel Cell.
Coulomb	Q	Quantity.	A current of 1 ampere during 1 second of time.	10^1	Deposits 1.118 milligrams of silver.
Farad	K	Capacity.	The capacity that a current of 1 ampere for 1 second (= 1 coulomb) charges it to potential of 1 volt.	10^9	2.5 knots of D. U. S. cable.
Watt	Pw.	Power.	Power of 1 ampere current passing through resistance of 1 ohm.	10^7	0.0013405 (or $\frac{1}{746}$) of a horse power.
Jou	W.j.	Work.	Is the work done by 1 watt of electrical power in 1 second.	10^7	0.238 unit of heat (Therm.).

* C. G. S. = Electro-magnetic units. Consult technical works on electricity.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

STATE FLOWERS.

The following are "State Flowers" as adopted by the schools (marked*), the legislatures (marked †), or the people (marked ‡).

Alabama	*Goldenrod
Arizona	†Sahuaro
Arkansas	†Apple Blossom
California	†Golden Poppy
Colorado	*Columbine
Connecticut	†Mountain Laurel
Delaware	†Peach Blossom
District of Columbia	No choice
Florida	†Orange Blossom
Georgia	†Cherokee Rose
Idaho	‡Syringa
Illinois	†Violet
Indiana	†Carnation
Iowa	‡Wild Rose
Kansas	†Sunflower
Kentucky	‡Trumpet Vine
Louisiana	†Magnolia
Maine	*Pine Cone and Tassel
Maryland	†Black-eyed Susan
Massachusetts	†May Flower
Michigan	†Apple Blossom
Minnesota	†Moccasin Flower
Mississippi	*Magnolia
Missouri	No choice
Montana	†Bitter Root
Nebraska	†Goldenrod
Nevada	‡Sagebrush
New Hampshire	†Purple Lilac
New Jersey	†Violet
New Mexico	*Cactus
New York	*Rose
North Carolina	‡Daisy
North Dakota	†Wild Prairie Rose
Ohio	†Scarlet Carnation
Oklahoma	†Mistletoe
Oregon	†Oregon Grape
Pennsylvania	No choice
Rhode Island	*Violet
South Carolina	No choice
South Dakota	†Pasque Flower
Tennessee	No choice
Texas	†Bluebonnet
Utah	†Sego Lily
Vermont	†Red Clover
Virginia	†Dogwood
Washington	‡Rhododendron
West Virginia	†Rhododendron
Wisconsin	*Violet
Wyoming	†Indian Paintbrush

EUROPEAN FLOWER CUSTOMS.

In England the primrose is worn on the birthday of Lord Beaconsfield. On the anniversary of Parnell's death his followers wear a sprig of ivy. The Jacobites wear white roses on June 10. In France the Orleanists wear white daisies and the Bonapartists the violet.

BIRTHSTONES.

January	Garnet
February	Amethyst
March	Bloodstone and aquamarine
April	Diamond
May	Emerald
June	Pearl and moonstone
July	Ruby
August	Sardonyx and peridot
September	Sapphire
October	Opal and tourmaline
November	Topaz
December	Turquoise and lapis lazuli

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.

First	Cotton
Second	Paper
Third	Leather
Fifth	Wooden
Seventh	Woolen
Tenth	Tin
Twelfth	Silk and fine linen
Fifteenth	Crystal
Twentieth	China
Twenty-fifth	Silver
Thirtieth	Pearl
Fortieth	Ruby
Fiftieth	Golden
Seventy-fifth	Diamond

NOTABLE STATISTICS OF THE WORLD

GATHERED FROM THE LATEST CENSUS REPORTS AND OTHER SOURCES

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EARTH

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
North America			
United States and Possessions	117,859,495	3,743,529	Washington.
United States, Continental	105,710,620	3,026,789	Washington.
Alaska	55,036	590,884	Juneau.
American Samoa	8,056	77	Apia.
Guam	13,275	210	Guam.
Hawaii	255,912	6,449	Honolulu.
Panama Canal Zone	22,858	527	Colon.
Porto Rico	1,299,809	3,435	San Juan.
Philippine Islands	10,350,640	115,026	Manila.
Virgin Islands	26,051	132	St. Thomas.
Canada	8,788,483	3,729,665	Ottawa.
Mexico	13,887,080	767,198	Mexico.
British Honduras	45,317	8,598	Belize.
Costa Rica	485,049	23,000	San José.
Guatemala	2,004,900	48,290	Guatemala.
Honduras	673,408	44,275	Tegucigalpa.
Nicaragua	638,119	51,660	Managua.
Panama	442,522	32,380	Panama.
Salvador	1,526,000	13,176	San Salvador.
Greenland	14,355	46,740	Sydproven.
Newfoundland	259,259	42,734	St. John's.
Cuba	3,123,040	44,164	Havana.
Haiti	2,045,000	10,204	Port-au-Prince.
Dominican Republic	897,405	19,332	Santo Domingo.
South America			
Argentine Republic	8,689,516	1,153,119	Buenos Aires.
Bolivia	2,889,970	514,155	La Paz.
Brazil	30,635,605	3,275,510	Rio de Janeiro.
British Guiana	297,691	89,480	Georgetown.
Chile	3,754,723	289,828	Santiago.
Colombia	5,855,077	440,846	Bogotá.
Dutch Guiana	128,822	54,291	Paramaribo.
Ecuador	2,000,000	220,502	Quito.
Falkland Islands	3,300	6,500	Stanley.
French Guiana	44,202	32,000	Cayenne.
Paraguay	1,000,000	61,647	Asunción.
Peru	5,500,000	722,461	Lima.
Uruguay	1,564,620	72,153	Montevideo.
Venezuela	2,411,952	398,594	Caracas.
Europe			
Albania	831,877	17,374	Tirana.
Andorra	5,231	191	Andorra.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EARTH.—Continued.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
Austrian Republic	6,526,661	32,396	Vienna.
Belgium	7,465,782	11,752	Brussels.
British Empire	449,349,000	13,357,672	London.
British Isles	47,307,601	121,633	London.
Bulgaria	4,958,400	39,824	Sofia.
Czechoslovakia	13,611,349	54,191	Prague.
Danzig	365,000	754	Danzig.
Denmark	3,267,831	16,604	Copenhagen.
Estonia	1,110,538	16,955	Tallinn.
Finland	3,402,593	132,550	Helsingfors.
France and Colonies	92,938,418	5,595,694	Paris.
France	39,209,518	212,659	Paris.
German Republic	59,852,682	182,213	Berlin.
Greece	5,536,375	38,512	Athens.
Hungary	7,980,144	35,875	Budapest.
Iceland	94,690	39,709	Reykjavik.
Italy and Possessions	40,878,122	708,976	Rome.
Italy	38,835,941	117,982	Rome.
Latvia	1,503,193	24,440	Riga.
Liechtenstein	10,716	65	Vaduz.
Lithuania	2,293,100	59,633	Kovno.
Luxemburg	260,767	999	Luxemburg.
Monaco	22,956	8	Monaco.
Netherlands and Possessions	56,216,148	746,224	The Hague.
Netherlands	6,865,314	12,582	The Hague.
Norway	2,649,775	124,964	Oslo.
Poland	27,192,674	149,359	Warsaw.
Portugal and Possessions	14,770,844	971,754	Lisbon.
Portugal	6,032,991	35,940	Lisbon.
Rumania	17,398,149	122,282	Bucharest.
Russia (Soviet Republic)	132,000,413	7,041,120	Moscow.
San Marino	12,027	38	San Marino.
Spain and Possessions	22,133,726	324,270	Madrid.
Spain	21,347,335	194,800	Madrid.
Sweden	5,904,489	173,105	Stockholm.
Switzerland	3,880,320	15,975	Berne.
Republic of Turkey	14,548,800	494,538	Angora.
Ukraine	26,000,000	174,510	Kharkov.
Yugoslavia	12,017,323	96,134	Belgrade.
ASIA			
Afghanistan	9,000,000	260,000	Kábul.
Arabia	5,000,000	1,000,000	Mecca.
Aden	54,923	9,080	Aden.
Asir	900,000	20,000	Sabiyah.
Hejaz	900,000	170,000	Mecca.
Nejd	400,000	.....	Riyadh.
Oman	500,000	82,000	Maskat.
Yemen	1,000,000	75,000	Sanaa.
British India	318,942,480	1,805,332	Delhi.
French India	265,388	196	Pondicherry.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EARTH.—Continued.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
Portuguese India	515,772	1,469	Panjin.
Chinese Republic	436,094,953	4,277,170	Peking.
Cyprus	310,709	3,584	Nicosia.
Dutch East Indies	49,350,834	733,642	Batavia.
Japanese Empire	76,988,379	260,738	Tokyo.
Japan proper	59,460,252	148,756	Tokyo.
Korea (Chōsen)	17,288,989	85,223	Seoul.
Sakhalin	105,899	13,148	
Formosa (Taiwan)	3,714,899	13,839	Taihoku.
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	2,849,282	143,250	Baghdad.
Nepal	5,600,000	54,000	Katmandu.
Palestine	757,182	9,000	Jerusalem.
Persia	9,000,000	628,000	Teheran.
Siam	9,207,355	200,148	Bangkok.
Syria	3,000,000	60,000	Beirut.
AFRICA			
Abyssinia	10,000,000	350,000	Addis Ababa.
Liberia	2,000,000	40,000	Monrovia.
Belgian Sphere of Influence—			
Belgian Congo	8,510,037	909,654	Kinshasa.
British Sphere of Influence—			
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	5,912,402	1,014,400	Khartum.
Basutoland	498,781	11,716	Maseru.
Bechuanaland	152,983	275,000	Serowe.
British East Africa	9,812,312	721,380	
Kenya Colony and Protectorate	2,376,000	245,000	Nairobi.
Pemba (Island)	83,000	380	Zanzibar.
Tanganyika Territory	4,107,000	365,000	Dar-es-Salaam.
Uganda Protectorate	3,132,312	110,300	Entebbe.
Zanzibar (Island)	114,000	640	Zanzibar.
British Somaliland	300,000	68,000	Berbera.
British West Africa	20,652,000	447,500	
Gambia	200,000	4,130	Bathurst.
Egypt	12,751,000	350,000	Cairo.
Gold Coast	2,078,043	80,000	Akkra.
Cameroon (British)	550,000	31,000	Buca.
Nigeria	18,750,000	335,700	Lagos.
Sierra Leone	85,163	4,000	Freetown.
Nyasaland	1,187,816	37,890	Berbera.
Rhodesia	1,738,120	440,000	
Northern Rhodesia	931,500	291,000	Livingstone.
Southern Rhodesia	806,620	149,000	Salisbury.
Southwest Africa	227,732	322,400	Windhoek.
Swaziland	133,563	6,678	Mbabane.
Togoland (British)	188,265	12,600	Lome.
Union of South Africa	6,928,580	473,089	Pretoria.
Cape of Good Hope	2,782,719	276,966	Cape Town.
Natal	1,429,398	35,284	Pietermaritzburg.
Orange Free State	628,827	50,389	Bloemfontein.
Transvaal	2,087,636	110,450	Pretoria.

STATISTICS OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE EARTH.—Continued.

Countries.	Population.	Sq. Miles.	Capitals.
French Sphere of Influence—			
Algeria	5,802,464	222,180	Algiers.
French Equatorial Africa	6,370,000	982,000	Brazzavilie.
French Somali Coast	208,000	5,790	Jibuti.
French West Africa and Sahara	11,699,919	1,800,567	Dakar.
Colony of the Upper Volta	2,974,142	154,400	Ouaga-dougou.
Dahomey	842,243	42,460	Porto Noro.
French Guinea	1,875,996	95,218	Konakry.
French Sudan	2,474,589	617,600	Bamako.
Ivory Coast	1,545,680	121,976	Bingerville.
Mauretania	261,746	347,400	Morocco.
Senegal	1,225,523	74,112	St. Louis.
Upper Niger Territory	1,084,043	347,400	Zungeru.
Cameroon (French)	1,500,000	166,489	Yaoundé.
Madagascar	3,613,341	228,000	Tananarive.
Morocco	6,000,000	231,500	Rabat.
Togoland (French)	672,837	21,200	Lome.
Tunisia	2,095,000	50,000	Tunis.
Italian Sphere of Influence—			
Eritrea	396,402	45,783	Asmara.
Italian Somaliland	650,000	139,430	Mogadishu.
Libia	802,495	406,000	Tripoli.
Portuguese Sphere of Influence—			
Angola (Portugese West Africa)	4,119,000	484,800	Loanda.
Mosambique	3,120,000	426,712	Lourenco-Marques.
Portuguese Guinea	289,000	13,940	Bissau.
Spanish Sphere of Influence—			
Rio de Oro	495	109,200	Villa Cisneros.
Spanish Guinea	150,000	10,810	Santa Isabel.
Spanish Morocco	600,000	7,700	Tetuan.
Australia	2,974,581	5,435,734	Canberra.
Larger Islands of the Pacific	2,766,939	408,698	